It is easier for a Needle to go through the Eye of a Camel than it is for a Camel to go through the Eye of a Needle, and it easier for

J. T. SHEWARD

To Draw a Crowd than it is for

"Them Other Fellars"

To Catch a Customer.

Years of Experience in the Eastern States.

Selling goods on close margins is something the average California merchant is slow to realize. They laugh at the pennies, but the pennies make the dollars, and everybody seems to want them.

Cents for Ball's Health Corsets,

Which is a saving of 20 of those bright pennies, and it will buy 9 spools of COATS'S COTTON. A great many of these little items go to make up a vast amount of saving at the end of the year.

Handsome Lace Curtains and Cornice Poles Free,

Another Item Worth Saving.

12 Yds. Paisley Ginghams for $1.80, and Book Worth $1 Free

All through our Hosiery Stock, and almost every item in our Underwear Stock will show a nice little saving to the prudent purchaser, while our Dress Goods Department shows wonderful saving.

NOTIONS

In California have always commanded an exorbitant profit, and there is no good reason why they should. We are cutting and slashing in Notions, Laces and Handkerchiefs, and even at our present prices they bring good profits. We are showing

Bright Handsome New Designs in Lawns,

And styles that will please you in Percales, Cambrics and Satteens. Shetland Shawls, Newport Scarfs, and fine Cashmere Shawls, for light wraps, are having a splendid sale, and we now have a full and complete line of the very latest designs.

Recent Large Purchases

Places us in a position to offer the most complete stock ever seen at this season of the year. This is specially so in

Parasols, Fans, Lawns, Ginghams, White Goods, Laces AND EMBROIDERIES.

All Seasonable and the Best Selling Articles of To-day.

Mail Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

THE VAIL OF TEARS IS OF NO AVAIL!

The Work of Destruction and Demoralization Upon All

SUMMER GOODS

Continues Without Abatement.

Zeal and Energy Actively Displayed!

A glance at our shelves will show you what our prices for the past week have effected. If the result of last week's business is an indication, read the quotations below and come early or you will be disappointed. We are clearing out all our summer goods, and cost is lost sight of, room and money is what we need:

50c, worth 85c. Colored all-wool Serges, 44 inches wide. They will last about two days.

12 1-2c. Pointed Cashmere De Beige combination suiting, half wool and worth 35c.

12 1-2c. Pointed Lace Check Bunting; sold by us for 17½c and worth at least 25c.

10c. White Dress Goods, lace check and cbes striped; sold up to date at 20c.

12 1-2c. Striped India Lawns; sold by us for 25c.

25c. Ladies' Striped Hose; full-finished regular goods that we sell for 45 and 50c.

50c. Boys' Straw Hats; the best value we have ever had under 90c.

40c. Ladies' Large Shade Hats; sold usually for 85c; in white and black only.

85c. Ladies' Fancy Straw "Catch-on" Black and Scoop Shapes; latest designs just in from New York.

10c. Men's British Half-hose; sold all over for 25c.

25c. Boys' Percale Waists; the best quality we ever sold for the money; former price 50c.

15c. Men's Merino Summer Shirt; you can't buy it for 40c.

75c. Men's All-Wool Navy Blue Overshirts; cheap at $1.25.

75c. Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses; same quality as we have been selling for $1.25.

5c. Handsome patterns and new designs in Lawns.

15c. Children's full-finished Black Hose; worth regularly from 25 to 40c a pair.

A voice from our Shoe Department whispers, "Better goods and lower prices."

We are determined to do business, and we put a price on goods that moves the immovable. Our oldest and dearest companions move us to tears at the sacrifice in price, and moves our own wares into the possession of more appreciable owners. This week we regain a portion of our clerical force, who have been away on furloughs, and we will be once more enabled to push business with that vim and activity that is ever the characteristic of the

PEOPLE'S STORE.

B 4 U BUY A HOME!

COME TO PASADENA AND SEE US

WE ARE

10 acres set out to the choicest varieties of deciduous and citrus fruit trees; also wine and table grapes; comfortable house; barn; water piped to premises. Price $3800.

10 acres of fine fruit land; choice location; corner lot; water piped to land. Price $1600.

5 30-100 acres on leading avenue, in bearing orange, lemon and complete assortment of deciduous fruit trees. water piped. Price $2550.

10 acres near Raymond Hotel; water piped. Price $2500.

20 acres with 30 shares of water; choice land; well-located. Price $5000.

WE CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME BY CALLING ON

WARD BROS.,

POSTOFFICE BUILDING, PASADENA,

Who also have a large list of Desirable property, improved and unimproved, at reasonable prices. july12

Attention! Bug Fighters!

OIL FOR SPRAYING

12 1-2c PER GALLON

OIL BURNING AND SUPPLY CO.,

111 West First St., - - - Los Angeles

LINCOLN PARK!

(OAK GROVE.)

Choice Land! Delightful Climate! Beautiful Scenery!

The Best and Most Abundant Supply of Water in Pasadena.

No more desirable place for pleasant homes in Southern California. The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad will soon be completed to Pasadena, thus bringing LINCOLN PARK in close connection with the heart of the city of Los Angeles. A portion of the lots on this desirable tract are now offered at very low prices and on the most favorable terms.

For particulars call on or address

GEORGE W. WILSON,
Lincoln Park, South Pasadena.

Or *EDWARD McLEAN,*
35 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal. jun24 1m

HOLMES & SCOTT, FUEL DEALERS, 157 S. SPRING ST.

Keep a well selected stock of dry wood, hard and soft; three grades of coal, Wellington, Sydney and Santa Ana; a full stock of oak charcoal and coke for tailors' and laundry use. Also hay and grain of all kinds at market prices. Investigation proves that even in warm weather the old reliable fuels, wood and coal, are cheaper than any of their many substitutes. Telephone 165. Prompt deliveries to all parts of the city.

COAL. WOOD. COAL.

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

VOL. VIII---NO. 51. LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1885. FIVE CENTS.

"WE LEAD."

Spring and Summer 1885.

Without a Peer in Southern California.

WE HAVE RECEIVED
—AND PLACED ON SALE—

Spring and Summer Goods.

The Latest Styles and the most Magnificent Fabrics. The Cream of the

EUROPEAN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

We have an immense assortment, uniform low prices, and invite the ladies to call, inspect our goods and get our prices. All goods marked in plain figures.

CITY OF PARIS.

The Largest and Finest Dry Goods Emporium

IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

105 AND 107 N. SPRING STREET.

MATHEWS, CASE & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO BROWN & MATHEWS.)
21 & 23 N. SPRING STREET. (Cor. Franklin, Opp. Postoffice.)

HARDWARE!!

Agricultural Implements, Iron Age Cultivators, Hose, Lawn Mowers, Etc.

SPECIAL BARGAINS. july18

The Stutzman Improved Fruit Evaporators

Are for Sale and on Exhibition at the Storerooms of the

C. W. GIBSON COMPANY,

108, 110 and 112 North Main Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

And orchardists and farmers especially are invited to examine the machines and get Catalogues and prices. The Stutzman Evaporator is made of galvanized iron and hence is fire-proof. The Trays are wire gauze. There is nothing shoddy in its construction. It is more easily moved about than any other Evaporator in the market. This alone is of great advantage to the fruit dryer. In simplicity of construction and durability it excels, and in cheapness nothing of the kind can compete with it. Made in all sizes, from stove to large factory sizes. jun26

AMERICAN FRUIT EVAPORATOR!

The most practical and reliable Fruit Evaporator made. It gives unobstructed hot air currents ABOVE and BELOW all fruit, thus insuring evenness of drying and no spoiled fruit. Beware of infringements. THE AMERICAN is pre-eminently the fruit-raisers' machine. Its sizes grade from domestic to manufacturing wants. It makes the highest quality of work with ordinary care in handling. There is no need of making anything else. Though we approve a slight use of sulphur, the AMERICAN is specially adapted for highest grade in unbleached work. It places fresh cut fruit first in highest and dryest heat; cures cut surfaces at once and keeps them dry, thereby setting and making permanent the color, and also thereby, as in broiling steaks, securing the highest quality in product. We place our experience in evaporating at the disposal of our customers. In some cases this gratuitous service is of more value than prices paid us for evaporators. Sold by

J. T. RICHARDSON,

Dealer in Agricultural Implements, Wagons and Farm Machinery,

235 and 237 North Los Angeles Street (Opposite Aliso Street), Los Angeles, Cal. un4

A Home for Health, Pleasure and Profit!

HEALTH Four Hundred feet above the city with the most perfect natural sewerage, tempered with a delightful atmosphere, and a sanitarium for persons with weak lungs, asthma and kindred diseases. This is verified by actual residents on the tract.

PLEASURE The most delightfully located tract as to natural scenery, climate and convenience to city and mountains; on the only *good carriage road* in the county, and those who know say it is a real pleasure to live in such a location.

PROFIT Now we do strike you. This tract is (or will be August 1st) connected by steam direct with Commercial Street Depot. *Rapid Transit* is the key to all successful suburban residences, and this place will be *within 19 minutes* of the depot or 15 minutes of the Courthouse.

The difference in *TAXES* of a home on this tract (it is outside city limits) and one in the city will pay the owner's fare to and from the city during the year. It brings you as near the business center as you would be at Twelfth street. You can own a lot large enough to keep a cow and chickens, grow some fruit, keep the boys at home off the streets, live at home with your family nights, enjoy life, and live a long, happy and useful life, and *make money by it.*

THE PLACE is *HIGHLAND PARK*, just four miles from the Courthouse, on the new Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railway, and on the direct road to Pasadena, and must be looked over to be fully appreciated. Lots for sale in any size to suit, at prices that will command attention.

Call on or address

BENT & ROWAN,

No. 3 1-2 Nadeau Block. jun17

For Sale!

DECIDED BARGAINS.

[illegible] ... Five acres on Jefferson street; ... Cottage of five rooms, pantry, etc.; ... lots, 50x150, in Garey tract. ... lots, 50x150, in Millar tract. ... property in all parts of the city and county. Property to exchange, money to loan, houses to rent, rents collected, etc.

LANE & GRIFFIN,
19 W First st., Widney Block.

Don't You [F]orget It!

If you want to buy property;
If you have property to sell;
If you have property to rent;
If you have money to loan;
If you want to borrow money;

If you have property to exchange for either Eastern or Los Angeles city or county property, don't fail to call on

WOODARD & COOK,
No. 13 Court street (opposite Courthouse), Los Angeles, Cal. july4 1m

CLEMENT & GAY

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE DEALERS.

FURNITURE BOUGHT AND SOLD. Pictures, frames and furniture renewed. Pictures enlarged to any size in any grade desired. ... machines for sale cheap. Open ... evenings. 20 Aliso street. nol9tf

FRENCH ART.

FOR DECORATING CHINA, SILK SATIN, ... surface, taught in one lesson. A nice selection of flowers always on hand. Will also give lessons in Art, ... Kensington Ribbon, Arrasene, ... Hoops, Frames and Crewels on hand. Will do stamping cheap. ... East Los Angeles. july16 1m

R. A. LING, Att'y-at-Law. R. HUFF.

W. R. HUFF & CO.,

Real Estate Dealers,

Property for Sale and Rent.

MONEY TO LOAN, COLLECTIONS promptly attended to. Give us a call. 106 N Spring st. jun26

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

FOR SALE—New house of four rooms and closets; outhouse, etc.; lot 50x110; in good locality; must be sold; three minutes' walk from street cars; price $850. july16 1m

FOR SALE—120 acres of first-class corn and alfalfa land in Gospel Swamp; convenient to churches and schools; 125 bushels of corn guaranteed to the acre; house of five rooms; good well of water; price, with crop, $9000; without crop $8000. Good reasons for selling. july22 1m

GEO. D. CARLETON. M. SUMMERFIELD.

GEO. D. CARLETON & CO.,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

COMMISSION AGENTS

15 W. First Street,

Between Spring and Main, Los Angeles, Cal.

Will buy and sell real estate, pay taxes and examine titles. Will attend to drawing deeds and mortgages, and do a general conveyancing.

Renting of houses and rents collected a specialty. july7 tf

Land for Sale.

I have the following choice property, adjoining the thrifty town of San Gorgonio, for sale at a bargain:

513 acres of fruit and grain land, with improvements; title satisfactory; or will divide to suit purchasers, as follows: 40 acres, 133 acres, 140 acres, 200 acres; with buildings, etc.

These lands are of the best in the valley and must soon be worth many times the low price at which they are now offered.

For further information call on or address the owner,

A. A. CURTIS,
116 Nadeau Block, Los Angeles. july22 1m

REMOVAL.

Dr. L. W. WELLS.

DENTIST, HAS REMOVED HIS office to 23 South Spring street, Roeder Block. Practiced 26 years. The best work at moderate prices. Teeth extracted without pain. Special attention paid to filling teeth. d1-tf

Army and Navy Pensions.

THE BOARD OF UNITED STATES EXamining Surgeons hold regular meetings for the examination of applicants for pensions, at 10:30 a. m. on the first Wednesday of each month, in Widney Block, First street, between Main and Spring.

J. P. WIDNEY, M. D., President.
H. H. MAYNARD, M. D., Treasurer.
WALTER LINDLEY, M. D., Secretary. je24

CATARRH!

And Consumption are Caused by Atmospheric Germs, Which Develop into Parasites. These Diseases are

Scientifically Treated By

W. N. DAVIS, M. D., M. C. P. S. O.

Graduate of "Chicago Homœopathic College," Chicago, and "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario," Canada. HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIALIST of Diseases of Ear, Nose, Throat, Chest, and all Chronic Diseases.

CATARRH

Is caused by the presence of parasites, microscopical in size, in the mucous membrane. The germs are deposited from the air and become more readily developed and increase more rapidly in systems debilitated from any cause, as in scrofulous subjects and in those suffering from a hyperæmic or torpid liver, which causes the blood to become impoverished.

The catarrh is first located in the anterior part of the nose and the patient seems to have a cold in the head, from which he is scarcely ever free. This gradually extends to the posterior nares and mucous is expelled, especially in the morning, from the throat, but in rare cases there is no discharge, a dry sensation in the nostrils above being present.

In time the mucous membrane becomes thickened, so that respiration through the nose is difficult or impossible, then the germs are deposited directly into the throat and lungs. This stage of the disease will be noticed by a hacking cough or simply a disposition to clear the throat. Sometimes the germs will lie dormant for years until such time as the lungs become in a fit condition for their development. This condition may be the result of a severe cold or any debilitating disease, when the germ is able to multiply and produce its kind. Then colds do not pass off as other colds have done and we have a case of Chronic Bronchitis or Catarrh of the Lungs, which is often mistaken for consumption and may pass into that disease if not arrested.

Our treatment consists in using such remedies, either in spray or inhalation, as will destroy these germs or parasites, soften the mucous in the lungs and facilitate expectoration. This gives constitutional medicines a chance to build up the system and our mild climate can better exert its curative influence. This climate alone very often apparently arrests the disease, but there is always danger of a relapse until the cause is removed. Nasal Catarrh is frequently cured with from one to four applications of medicine. Every lung disease can be cured if taken in time and in hopeless cases life can be prolonged and comfort given to the patient.

Simple Nasal Catarrh and pharyngitis can be treated at a distance by writing for a list of questions, but if lungs are involved an examination at office is necessary.

Consultation and Examination Free.

Office Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.

W. N. DAVIS, M. D.,
45½ North Spring Street, over People's Store, Los Angeles, Cal. july1 1m

Electro-Magnetic Institute.

CORNER FIRST AND SPRING STREETS, entrance on First street. Dr. E. ROBBINS, Medical Electrician, cures diseases that baffle the skill of other Physicians by electro-magnetism, Swedish movement cure, electric and medicated vapor baths, inhalation, hydropathic and hygienic treatments. Diseases diagnosed without explanation from patients free of charge. Office hours 9 till 12 and 1 to 5. jun25 1m

H. B. FOX

SELLS THE

"Pearl" Shirt,
"Standard" Shirt,
"Lion Brand" Collars & Cuffs,

ALL GRADES OF

Underwear,

TIES,

SCARFS.

In fact, everything belonging to a

FIRST-CLASS

Gents' Furnishing Goods HOUSE.

36 N. SPRING ST. july2

CATARRH!

Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma AND CONSUMPTION,

Together with the Eye, Ear and Heart; Also All Chronic Diseases, and Particularly Those Incident to Females, Successfully Treated by

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,
M. C. P. S. O.

Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, Ontario; Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario; for three years Associate Physician of the Chicago and Cincinnati Throat and Lung Institutes; for fifteen years, and still, proprietor of the Detroit Throat and Lung Institute; also Licentiate Physician in and for the State of Michigan, and for several years Proprietor of the Ontario Pulmonary Institute and Health Resort at Toronto, Ontario. Over 60,000 cases treated by us during the past nineteen years.

In order to show how successfully lung diseases can be cured when properly treated, we give the testimonial of one who is well and favorably known by many of the people of Los Angeles. From Rev. L. R. Fiske, D. D., President Albion College, Albion, Mich., formerly pastor of Central M. E. Church, Detroit, Mich., and editor of the Christian Advocate:

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 22, 1877.

DR. WILLIAMS—Dear Sir: I am glad to add my testimony to the efficacy of the treatment my son has received. In the Spring of 1877, my son, then at the age of 22, was suffering from a severe affection of the bronchial tubes and lungs, so as to be compelled to keep his room, and the most of the time his bed. Within the space of two weeks he experienced about a dozen hemorrhages, from which the ordinary remedies afforded but temporary relief. I applied to you who supplied him with inhaling medicines, which effected an immediate arrest of the bleeding, and which has never occurred since he began the inhalation.

Respectfully, L. R. FISKE.

CONSULTATION FREE.—Those who desire to consult with me in regard to their cases had better call at the office for consultation and examination, but if impossible to do so, can write for a copy of my Medical Treatise, containing a list of questions. Address

M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,
275 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours—From 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. jun 23

The Mutual Life!

INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK

INCORPORATED IN 1842.

R. A. McCurdy, President.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1885 ......$103,876,178

This Company presents to those needing insurance a security unequaled by any similar institution. It has never disputed a claim which was shown to be just and right, and has carefully sought and practiced the most equitable system for the division of its surplus, and for discriminating between the varied interests of its many members.

Premium receipts to date	$276,237,644
Paid policy-holders	216,094,310
Paid policy-holders in 1884	15,923,061
Income in 1884	19,095,318
Accumulated surplus, New York standard, over	12,000,000

For Further particulars, apply to

G. A. DOBINSON, Agent,

OFFICE OF

DOBINSON & FAIRCHILD,

42 North Spring Street. jun21

THE KNIFE MUST GO.

DISEASES OF THE RECTUM

Female and Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Rectal Ulcers, Hemorrhoids or Piles Fissure, Fistula in Ano, Pruritus or so-called Itching Piles, Polypus Recti Successfully Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff's System of Rectal Treatment.

A SURE AND PAINLESS SYSTEM FOR the cure of Hemorrhoids without cutting, ligating, burning, taking medicine or detention from business. No anesthetics used. Over 50,000 operations for piles and not one death. The knife, ligature, ecraseur, hot iron and the cruel carbolic treatment are the weapons in use to-day for the treatment of Piles.

We can treat you without using any of these barbarities and guarantee a cure in every case.

Thousands die annually from what is called CONSUMPTION, heart, liver, kidney diseases, etc., while the cause is unknown, hidden, never brought to light. We ask the sick and suffering to investigate the cause of the lame back, affected kidneys, vaginal, womb, urinary, heart, lung, stomach, liver and head troubles; rheumatism, benumbed limbs and bloated abdomen, dyspepsia, biliousness and tendency to malaria, and they will find RECTAL ULCERATION the hidden monster—the foe to human health and happiness.

The existence of Rectal Ulcers is as old as the race, and surgeons from time to time have written of them, but have been unable to SEE THEM. We have instruments by which the rectum can be clearly and intelligently examined, and without pain or danger to the patient. The invention of these instruments by Dr. A. W. BRINKERHOFF, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, has opened wide the door to the successful treatment of this malady, and has established the fact, after examining more than twenty thousand patients suffering with all the various complaints found in chronic diseases of both sexes, that Rectal Ulceration existed in every case. With our system of treatment we cure the ulceration, if not too far advanced, and the train of symptoms and misery disappear.

Come and investigate! Our practice is not experimental, our labor not guess work. We know what we see. Charges reasonable.

Consultation and Examination Free

Parties calling for examination, if convenient, please have friend accompany them.

C. EDGAR SMITH, M. D.,

A. P. FOAPS, M. D., Assistant.

Office, Corner SPRING and SECOND, HOLLENBECK BLOCK. july7 tf

OSTRICH FEATHERS

Colored, Cleaned and Dyed as New

SILKS, VELVETS, LACES AND KID Gloves cleaned. Gents' Clothing cleaned and repaired. All work warranted. C. L. WALKER & CO., 308½ S. Spring st., Los Angeles. Call and see us. july13 1m

NOTICE TO STOCK BREEDERS

ALL PARTIES CONCERNED ARE HEREBY notified that all money due for the services of my Percheron Norman stallions "Wide-awake, Jr.," and "Welcome," must be paid to JOHN REIMER, my agent, or to

july16 1m E. H. O'MELVENY, Owner.

The Times.

Office—Temple, Main and New High.

THE President yesterday appointed Albert O. Bristol Postmaster at Pasadena, vice Romayne Williams.

"THE most that can be said of President Cleveland is that he has not done as badly as was to be expected of a Democrat," says John Sherman.

THE forthcoming Fruit Growers' Convention to be held in Los Angeles November 16-22d, was yesterday announced to the State Horticultural Society, by Dr. Chapin.

EX-GOVERNOR FOSTER of Ohio is sure that the Republicans will carry that State in October, as the Democrats are divided and unhappy, and the Republicans fully understand the purpose of the Prohibition movement.

CHAS. EBERLES, the person who swore out the warrant of arrest against Barclay Henley, for having voted illegally, is an employe of the Oakland Times, John P. Irish's Democratic paper. The cry of persecution cannot therefore be charged to the Republicans or to corporations.

THE San Francisco idea of a procession is embodied in this short resolution presented to one of the meetings held for making arrangements for the Grant obsequies:

Resolved, that the military, with reversed arms and muffled drums, be invited to escort the Grand Army of the Republic, the Pioneers and other civic societies to the place or places at which literary exercises shall be held.

THE refusal of an Ohio militia captain, named Bell, to permit the flag to be placed at half-mast over the armory of his company at Bucyrus, on account of the death of the Great Captain, is the latest illustration of the fable of the ass and the lion. The resignation of Captain Bell, "for the good of the service," is in order.

SEVERAL well-known noblemen have suffered social ostracism in London on account of the publications in the Pall Mall Gazette. Several prominent men in society, whose names appeared upon the books of the notorious Mrs. Jeffries after the police descent upon her luxurious establishment several weeks ago, have disappeared from London, and are believed to have gone to America.

THUS far Postmaster General Vilas, in his tussle with the steamship companies, seems to be on top. He has simply cut loose from the American lines and contracted with special steamers, some American, some foreign, for the transportation of mails. If the public are served as well by the latter as by the former arrangement they will not grumble. On the contrary, Vilas will be patted on the back as the winning man in the fight.

COMMISSIONER SPARKS is already in trouble. In hunting for some Republican rascality in the Land Office, he struck the Maxwell grant, and immediately pronounced it a fraud, put through by a Republican ring. But the development of the case reveals the fact that Secretary Bayard, then a member of the Committee of Private Land Claims, wrote an opinion sustaining the title which Mr. Sparks has attacked, and that Senator Thurman was Chairman of the Committee which passed the claim.

THE Sharon-Hill case has already done much towards rendering the forms of law a reproach and a by-word. But a scene which was enacted before a San Francisco tribunal yesterday caps the climax for outraging judicial decency and decorum. Judge David S. Terry, enraged at Lawyer Kowalsky, proceeded to cane him. Kowalsky drew his revolver. Terry drew his revolver also. Kowalsky retreated to the hall, and a shooting affray was avoided. These disgraceful proceedings occurred before Master in Chancery Houghton. The question is, will he fine these lawyer-desperadoes roundly, and teach them a lesson? Terry is the man who shot Broderick.

PROMOTERS of the movement for home manufactures may draw some satisfaction from the report of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company that it has fine coal deposits in the mountains of the continental divide. When the road to San Diego is in operation, the company expects to supply Southern California with coal. These coal measures, which are declared to be good in extent and quality, are at Gallup, a station this side of Wingate, and not far from the eastern border of Arizona. A haul of five hundred miles or such matter is rather long for coal, if it is to be laid down for manufacturing purposes; still the change will be an improvement over our present arrangements for fuel supply. Let us begin to figure on whatever advantages may be accorded. By and by the problem may solve itself.

THE OTHER BARREL.

A Los Angeles Boy's Death, near Orange.

Grant Buffington, aged 17 years, who resided with his parents on Howard street, near the University, West Los Angeles, was hunting north of Orange yesterday. At 7 p. m. he was on the place of Dr. H. S. Orme of this city. Having discharged one barrel of his gun, he started to reload it. In an unexplained manner the other barrel went off. The charge entered his left eye and killed him instantly. The father of the unfortunate lad goes to Orange to-day.

A Wife Beater.

Geo. W. Antrim, a hard case, who has been up before for wife-beating, was then discharged upon his promise to leave town and let the poor woman alone. He came back, however, Thursday, to his home, on First street near Los Angeles street, and gave his wife a merciless beating, blackening her eyes. She went up to Justice Austin's court to swear out a warrant, and while there had a fainting fit from which it took her an hour to recover. Antrim was arraigned before Justice Austin yesterday, and held for trial in $200 bail, in default of which he was committed.

Caledonian Club.

The Scottish residents and their friends spent a pleasant evening at the rooms of the above club, last evening, at their formal opening. The rooms of the club are situated at 19 First street, and should prove a great boon to those who are of Scottish descent in our midst. The lively strains of the pibrochs brought some very pleasant reminiscences of Auld Scotland, and made some of the oldest imagine they were young again. After singing "Auld Lang Syne," the company broke up, "To meet again some other time."

WASHINGTON.

Postmaster General Vilas and the Steamship Lines.

AS FAR AS HEARD FROM, VILAS AHEAD

He Says the Mails Will Go as Usual, if Not Better—A Few Appointments and a Court-Martial.

Associated Press Dispatches to the Times.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—Six chiefs of division in the second Auditor's office have been requested to tender their resignations. They are Thomas C. Bailey, J. H. Goodale, C. Rowel, Thomas Rathbone, H. A. Whallon and C. C. Snow.

POSTMASTER AT PASADENA.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The President to-day appointed Presidential postmaster Albert O. Bristol at Pasadena, California, vice Romayne Williams.

IMPROVEMENTS ON FORTIFICATIONS.

The officers of the Corps of Engineers in charge of improvements upon fortifications of the country have made their annual report to the Chief of Examiners. On account of the small appropriation made last year, but little work has been done during the past season. The funds available were used in putting in good order the platforms and parapets of the various forts.

DECREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT.

It is estimated that there has been a decrease of about $7,000,000 in the public debt during July.

It is understood that the President within a few days will fill vacant second lieutenancies existing in the line of the Army from civil life. There will be ten vacancies after non-commissioned officers who are now being examined, shall be assigned to their regiments.

WALES'S COURT MARTIAL.

The findings of the naval court martial before which ex-Surgeon General Wales was recently tried, were made public to-day. The court sentences him to suspension from rank and duty for five years on furlough pay and to retain his present number in his grade during that period. Dr. Wales was tried for culpable inefficiency and neglect of duty.

RECOGNIZED AS CONSUL GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The President has recognized David A. McKinney as Consul General of Hawaii, for California, Nevada, Oregon and Washington Territory.

VILAS AND THE ABLE KICKERS.

Five American steamship companies, the Pacific Mail (San Francisco to Australia), the Red D (New York to Venezuela), the Clyde (New York to Turks Island), the New York, Havana and Mexico and the New York and Cuba lines have declined to carry United States mails after to-day. Commenting upon this action, Postmaster-General Vilas to-day said that certain American steamship companies, probably under the lead of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had entered into a combination, apparently with the purpose of forcing a distribution among them of the $400,000 appropriated by Congress for mileage compensation for carrying mails. Some of them wrote to the Postoffice Department, desiring to know what terms would be given. I proposed to each of the companies to go the full limit the law would allow and award them both sea and inland postage. This is about three times what they had been receiving for the same service during the past twelve years. It is three times what is paid for carriage across the Atlantic, and probably in most cases all that should be paid for carrying the mails. The companies were still acting in concert, and in consequence of their continuation, refused to accept these terms, which were so liberal, compared with those they had received. They felt, I suppose, that they could drive the government out of the position it had taken by refusing to carry for the compensation offered. The companies seemed to think that, if they refused to carry the mails, there would be no other course left to the government but to make contracts with them and distribute the $400,000 accordingly. A complete schedule for transportation of mails will be arranged and they will go with very little difference in point of time to their destination. A statement has been made in the newspapers to the effect that the United States government is not as liberal as Great Britain in compensation to steamship lines. The fact is, the rate which has been offered our lines very much exceeds the rate paid by Great Britain. The rate we pay is about 63 per cent. more than British lines receive from their government. This rate was unjustifiably large—more than ought to be paid, but the government deemed it fair to go to the utmost length which law and reason allowed in order to avoid any difference with American steamship companies until Congress should meet. The department has made such arrangements that the public suffer no inconvenience worthy of mention in respect to carrying the mails, and in some cases, notably the Cuban service, the mails will be expedited. The superintendent of the foreign mails said that the American companies had refused an offer of $1 60 per pound for carrying mails. This is what is known as combined sea and inland postage, and is equivalent to $3200 per ton. They receive at present the international rate, 44 cents per pound.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Postmaster-General has directed the following changes to be made in the despatch of correspondence for foreign countries, to take effect August 1st: Mails for Cuba, heretofore despatched by sea from New York, will be forwarded to Key West via Tampa, Fla., for despatch to Havana by steamer, which leaves Key West every Wednesday and Friday. Correspondence for New Zealand and the Australian colonies, heretofore included in mails made up at San Francisco for despatch to those colonies direct, will be forwarded exclusively via Great Britain in mails made up at New York as well as San Francisco. There being only one dispatch during August next, on the first proximo, from San Francisco for China and Japan, direct correspondence for China, Japan and the East Indies will be also forwarded until the 20th of August via Great Britain in mails made up at New York, to contain all registered correspondence for destinations above named.

PACIFIC MAIL KICKS THE TRACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The Call tomorrow will say that the Pacific Mail steamer Colima, which leaves to day, August 1, for Panama and way ports, refused to carry mails for the postoffice authorities destined for any south or Central American port, except Costa Rica. The company is subsidized by the republics of Costa Rica and Mexico, and will take mails from the postoffice for those two countries only. For other points on the steamer's route, however, mail will be received at the steamship company's office and forwarded as usual.

Went Wrong and Died.

BUFFALO, July 31.—Many rumors have been circulated during the past few days of a deficiency in the accounts of the late Henry Conover, Assistant Cashier of the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank of this city, who died suddenly Friday last. Officers of the bank this afternoon furnished the following for publication: Mr. Conover had charge of a responsible department in the bank, in which department the errors appeared. His death deprived the bank of his assistance in examining the books or reconciling the errors. Officers of the bank have been obliged to make examination of the books under very disadvantageous circumstances, but it develops the fact that an abstraction of the bank's property has been made from time to time, dating back several years, and aggregating $74,000, which is probably lost. The examination justified us in saying that the soundness of the bank is unaffected and its capital of $900,000 unimpaired, and that there is considerable surplus in addition.

A School Teacher Who Stands His Ground.

LOUISVILLE, July 31.—Several months ago a body of masked men visited the house of Professor P. J. Slocum, a school teacher, near Horse Cave, Ky. Slocum fired into the crowd and killed three of them. Slocum to-day filed a suit for $25,000 against nineteen of the best citizens of Hart county, charging them with conspiracy to drive him out of the country.

Ran Upon a Dynamite Cartridge.

DENVER, Col., July 31.—In coming from Leadville the passenger train due here at 9:30 this evening exploded a dynamite cartridge about two and a half miles south of this city. The engine and tender were badly wrecked, and one length of track was torn out. The passengers were uninjured. The explosion was distinctly heard for a radius of ten miles. The popular belief is that the outrage is the work of strikers.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Looking Up the Postmaster's Record.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 31.—An investigation of the acts of Postmaster Jones was continued by Civil Service Commissioner Thoman and Chief Examiner Lyman today. During the day statements were made by both prosecution and defense, but the examination is conducted privately. Several of the witnesses examined to-day were men who had either failed to pass examination, or who had been removed from positions in office. The action of the local Board of Examiners is being investigated with great care, and Messrs. Thoman and Lyman have taken possession of all examination papers and records. Particular attention is being paid to the cases of Woods and Wilmington, the discharged registry clerks whose places were filled by Field and Browning, who had satisfactorily passed the examination. It is understood that the independent Commissioner will press the other charges of making unworthy appointments and inefficiency and incapacity of some of the new appointees before the President, after the Commissioners have made their report. A particular effort will be made to prove that Captain Dodd, assistant postmaster, is not a proper person to hold his present position; also that he and Ben Jones were paid large salaries at the expense of subordinates, who either had their wages reduced or were discharged. The investigation was practically completed to-day, and Thoman left to-night for Washington. Lyman remains to give attention to some unimportant details.

THE MONSTER VICE.

More Disclosures of European Licentiousness.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Sun's London special says: The papers continue to be full of aggravated cases of sexual vice and crime. To-day an eminent doctor was committed for trial for assaulting a female patient only thirteen years old.

H. Leghorn, a priest, has been arrested for carrying on the business of procuration under the guise of charity. He hired a building and had it opened with religious ceremonies as a home for young orphan girls. He then scoured the streets of the city for female children, whom he brought to the orphanage, promising them food, clothing and shelter until he could provide them with permanent homes or situations. From time to time the prettiest girls were sent to places remote from Leghorn, ostensibly to enter the service of some wealthy family as nursemaids and seamstresses. It is now charged that these girls were systematically sold to professional procurers in other cities.

THE SAME CRIMES IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, July 31.—At a meeting here to-day the Provost of Glasgow declared, in speaking of the revelations made by the Pall Mall Gazette, that inquiries which had been made showed that there prevailed in Glasgow a system of corruption of minor females similar to that which the Gazette had exposed in London.

LONDON.

Lord Randolph Churchill Scored.

LONDON, July 31.—The Standard, which is the accepted Tory organ, has the following language in its attack on Lord Randolph Churchill, as leader of the Conservative party: "To speak plainly, Lord Randolph Churchill has been puffed in the press with admirable assiduity by a well organized clique which is always ready to cry 'Prodigeous' whenever he opens his mouth. But it is all in vain. The Liverpool incident shows the extent of the alarm which Churchill's blundering and blustering have inspired within the bosom of his party. It were a thousand times better that they should be exposed to such humiliation than to such things as Churchill's attacks on Earl Spencer's government of Ireland. Unless the government disavows these attacks, it will feel the bad effects in the future more seriously than it has yet contemplated. The truth is Lord Churchill has been much overrated. If his pranks be encouraged longer he will smash the government and the Conservative party. We will follow Salisbury, but we will not follow this overgrown school boy without knowledge sufficient to fathom his own ignorance of statesmanship. It is a common saying that Lord Churchill is equally radical with Joseph Chamberlain, and the popular estimate is not far wrong."

SOUTH AMERICAN REBELS.

Reports that They are Effectually Squelched.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Señor Becerra, Minister to this country from the United States of Colombia, has received the following telegram from Panama: "Barranquilla has been taken by the forces of the National Government and that port will soon be open to Commerce. Preston, who, since his escape from Aspinwall, after its surrender to the National troops, has been operating with the rebels at Barranquilla, was made a prisoner and will be tried for the part he has taken in the rebellion." Señor Becerra was seen to-night and added the following information: "General Santa Domingo with the national troops, has at length succeeded in procuring a number of steamers with which to pursue the enemy up the river. General Camargo, who commanded the rebels, is already in custody and will be immediately tried and sentenced. There are no leaders left who are able to do anything with the remaining shattered forces of the rebels. The war, although a small one, comparatively speaking, has been a costly one. Since receiving the above dispatch, I have had several confirmatory dispatches from Carthagena and Colon."

SAN FRANCISCO.

Appointed Deputy Naval Officer—Revolvers in Court.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Major J. D. Ruggles, who has served as Deputy County Clerk since 1867, has been appointed Deputy Naval Officer of this port.

A DIVIDED CORONER'S JURY.

A Coroner's inquest was held to-day on the remains of Doctress J. E. Flint, who died yesterday from the result of inhaling gas. Of the jury of fourteen impaneled, six returned a verdict of death from accidental causes; one, of suicide; one had no opinion. and six gave a verdict of murder by unknown person or persons. The case is a very mysterious one, and excites a great deal of interest.

Suicided in a Novel Way.

DENVER, July 31.—At noon to-day, Wm. Neff, a former resident of St. Louis, employed in the Telephone Mine, suicided in a most novel manner. Complaining of being ill, Neff went to the cabin, lay down on the floor, placed a stick of giant-powder, with a cap-fuse attached, under his head. While in this position he lighted the fuse and blew his head entirely from his body.

Fruit Growers' Convention in Los Angeles.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—At a regular meeting of the State Horticultural Society, held this afternoon in this city, Dr. Chapin confirmed the announcement previously made that the Fifth Annual Fruit Growers' Convention will be held at Los Angeles, November 16th, lasting one week.

Spoopendyke Dead.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Stanley Huntley, a popular journalist and author of the Spoopendyke Papers, died last night at his residence on West Forty-fifth street.

Robbed a Blacksmith Shop.

TULARE, Cal., July 31.—Burglars entered George Buckland's blacksmith shop last night, broke open the safe and robbed it of $1640 in coin and a check for $84.

Hibbs to be Delivered.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 31.—The Supreme Court to-day decided that Hibbs, the Lewiston, Idaho, defaulting postmaster, had been guilty of an extraditable offense, and ordered him to be delivered to the United States authorities.

A Water Famine.

ASHLAND, Pa., July 31.—A water famine prevails in this neighborhood and is growing worse every day. The dam which supplies Ashland with water will not last till Monday. There is much excitement.

Residence Burned.

SAN JOSE, July 31.—This afternoon the fine residence of Robert Syers, three miles from San Jose, was burned. Loss $10,000; insured for $6500. Origin unknown.

THE OBSEQUIES.

Arrangements for the Funeral Nearly Completed.

PROGRAMME OF THE BURIAL SERVICE

Visitors at Mount McGregor to See the Dead General's Face—A Natural Expression of Countenance Still.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Arrangements for General Grant's funeral, so far as relates to General Hancock's division, are nearly completed. H. A. Seddins, of Washington, wrote, suggesting that a detail of one hundred men from each regiment that served under General Grant be present in the procession.

Sergeant-at-Arms C. W. P. Canaday telegraphed that the Vice President and a committee from the Senate would attend the obsequies.

Colonel Roger Jones has been telegraphed to fire minute guns at Saratoga during the progress of the funeral train.

INVITATIONS TO THE OLD CABINET MEMBERS.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 31.—The following invitation to ex-members of his father's Cabinet was issued to-day by Colonel Fred Grant:

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 31.—The undersigned respectfully invites all ex-members of his father's Cabinet to attend the funeral obsequies, to be held on the 8th proximo, in New York. Gentlemen accepting this invitation are respectfully requested to advise General Hancock of their intention to be present, who will assign them appropriate places in the procession.

(Signed) FRED D. GRANT.

LOOKING AT THE DEAD—A FLORAL TRIBUTE.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 31.—A considerable number of people came to the mountain to-day to view the remains of the dead General. The expression of the face remains very natural.

A magnificent floral memorial was received at the Grant cottage this evening from ex-Governor Leland Stanford of California and Mrs. Stanford, representing the "Gates Ajar," composed of two gates six feet in height by five feet wide, constructed of white and purple immortelles, spanned by an arch inscribed with the name of U. S. Grant, and with a flight of steps ascending to the half-open gates.

The programme of services for Tuesday is as follows: Scripture reading, ninetieth psalm; prayer by Bishop Harrison, of the Methodist Episcopal church, New York; hymn, "My Faith Looks Up to Thee"; discourse by Rev. J. P. Newman; hymn "Nearer My God to Thee"; benediction. Contralto solo, "Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping."

CRESWELL ARRIVES.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 31.—Ex-Postmaster General Creswell, of General Grant's Cabinet, arrived on the train this morning.

Iron Workers' Strike in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—Three hundred men and boys employed in the Lake Erie Bolt Works went out on a strike this morning on account of a 10 per cent. reduction in wages. The reduction was made several days ago, and the men finally decided that they would not stand it, as they had accepted a 10 per cent. cut about a year ago. Only the bolt makers, nut makers and boys struck. The wages of the machinists are not affected, and they wished to continue work, but were forced out by the others. The works are now idle, and the Superintendent announces that they will not be put in operation until the employes accept the proposed reduction.

General Sheridan Has His Own Opinions.

CHICAGO, July 31.—General Sheridan arrived from the West this morning, and will leave direct for Washington this afternoon. The General is in excellent health. Concerning the troubles in the Indian Territory he said he had expressed no opinion; and, while he had settled views respecting the Indian question, they would be expressed only to the President in person, as that was in the main the mission upon which he had been sent. Any expressions which had been credited to him concerning the situation were unauthorized and unfounded.

Accompanied Him to the Other World.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The Secretary of State received from Lima last evening a telegram announcing the death of Lieutenant Nye, a naval attache to the American Legation at that place. The Lieutenant was instructed to accompany the remains of ex-Minister Phelps to the United States, but before the date of departure became ill and died yesterday. No particulars have been received.

A Rowing Challenge.

DETROIT, July 31.—A well known sporting man, Ed. H. Gillman, issues a challenge to any oarsman in the world, and especially Beach of Australia, to row Hanlan on the Detroit river any distance and any time agreed upon for $5000. Gillman will put up $500 or $1000 forfeit with any reliable newspaper in the United States, and will put up the whole $5000 before Beach leaves Australia if necessary.

A German Spy Arrested.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 31.—A German reserve officer has been arrested by Russian authorities at Jacobs Stadt, on the Baltic, as a spy; and on his person have been found letters addressed to his wife, containing descriptions and plans of the Russian forts and fortifications.

Telegraph Company Sold Out.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The property of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company was sold to-day by public auction. It brought $500,000, and was purchased by Edward S. Stokes on behalf of the reorganization committee.

The House at Point Pleasant.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Captain James Coogan of this city, is negotiating for the purchase of the house at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in which General Grant was born, with a view of having it put up in Central Park. He offers $5000 for it. The owner, Michael E. Hirsch, wants $10,000.

Cattle Poisoned.

MODESTO, July 31.—Crow and Browder, ranchers residing ten miles east of here in this county, lost by poison, yesterday, twenty-one head of fine cattle out of a herd of fifty-five. Who did the poisoning, or why it was done, is unknown.

Sunday Telegraphing.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The telegraph company have issued the following order: "From and after August 1, 1885, officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company will be open for business on Sundays from 8 to 10 a. m. and from 4 to 6 p. m."

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Robert Buchanan is seriously ill. He has just finished a long dramatic poem.

Thunderstorms prevailing in Madrid are said to be largely increasing the cholera malady.

Major-General McGregor is going to Quetta to select a site for an intrenched camp in Pisin valley.

There were 6516 new cases of cholera in the plague-stricken districts of Spain, yesterday, and 1039 deaths.

Gladstone will start Saturday on his cruise to Norway as the guest of Sir Thomas Brassey, on the latter's yacht "Sunbeam."

Valentine Wagner, a German, of Morrow county, was executed at the Ohio penitentiary this morning for the killing of his brother-in-law, Daniel Sheehan, in December, 1882.

In San Francisco suit has been brought against Max Brooks, Louis Gets and Geo. Lang, who were sureties on the bond of Isaac L. Lang, defaulting Secretary of the Independent Order of Chosen Friends, to recover $5000 embezzled by Lang.

Phillip De Boson, who was stabbed in the abdomen early yesterday morning, during a row in a San Francisco saloon, died last night. Garrety, the murderer, has disappeared. The Chief of Police has issued orders all over the county for his arrest.

The remains of Sir Moses Montefiore were buried at Ramsgate yesterday afternoon. Business was suspended and shops were closed. The funeral rites were of an unostentatious character, and the coffin was placed beside that containing the dust of the philanthropist's wife.

The House of Commons last night rejected by a vote of 108 to 62 the Postmaster General's amendment to the Sixpenny Telegraph Bill. The bill of the late Postmaster General, Mr. Lefevre, making the cost of a twelve-word telegram, including the address, sixpence, passed in the Commons.

A TRIPLE HANGING.

Two Men and a Woman Expiate Their Crime of Murder.

PLAQUEMINE, La., July 31.—Geo Wilson, Charles Davis and Mathilde Jones, all colored, were executed here to-day for the murder and robbery of Mrs. Harriet Cole in this town on the night of January 27th last. Wilson was captured in Memphis a few weeks later, and before the trial made a voluntary confession, giving the names of his accomplices. The principal witness against the prisoners was a little colored girl, servant of Mrs. Cole at the time of the murder. She heard the murderers conspire to rob her mistress, and gave them information about Mrs. Cole's money and jewelry, and saw them with the jewelry in their possession after the murder. The conspirators entered Mrs. Cole's dwelling, strangled her to death and robbed the house of money, diamonds and other valuables. The murdered woman was the widow of the late Judge James L. Cole, and was highly esteemed. Wilson was baptised yesterday. He seemed resigned to his fate, said he was ready to go and acknowledged the justice of his sentence. Davis declared that he was innocent but ready to die. The prisoners did not sleep at all last night. Mathilde Jones said this morning that she was ready to die and thought she would go to heaven. She appeared quite cheerful and did not allude to the crime. On the scaffold she was extremely nervous. After saying good-bye to all, and while shouting and singing, she gave way completely and fell from the scaffold just as the black cap was drawn over her face. This displaced the ropes somewhat, and it required two strokes by the executioner to cut them. The necks of Davis and Wilson were broken. The woman died from strangulation. Fully 5000 people were gathered about the Courthouse and grounds. Davis was a little nervous and Wilson seemed to take it coolly. When the woman fainted she fell against Davis and then off the gallows. Davis lost his balance and caught hold of the ropes to the right, which held the trap, and was in that position when the trap fell at 12:45. After the trap fell the ropes of the woman and Davis twisted together, and the woman got her hands loose in her struggling and grasped at everything in reach. Life was declared extinct fourteen minutes after the trap fell.

RACES.

Fourth Day of the Goodwood.

LONDON, July 31.—This was the fourth day of the Goodwood meeting. The race for the Bentinck memorial plate was won by Blue Grass, Phantom second, Tom Bola third. There were only three starters.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 31.—Weather delightful; track splendid; attendance very large. In the mile, Jim Nave won, Bell Bird second, Bonnie Lee third; time, 1:45¼.

In the seven-eights mile, Frolic won, Hotachamie second, Prosper third; time, 1:30.

In the seven-eights mile, Broughton won, Hickory Jim second, Buccaneer third; time, 1:30.

In the mile and a quarter, Tax Gatherer won, Blue Bell second, Harry Mann third; time, 2:12¾.

In the mile and an eighth, all ages, Barnum won, Strathspay second, Kris Brewster third; time, 1:57.

In the three-quarters of a mile, for two-year-olds, Mute won, Bessie B. second, Julia third; time, 1:17¼.

A WONDERFUL MARE.

CLEVELAND, July 31.—David Bonner, brother of the owner of Maud S, presented Bair, the driver, with a snug package of cash to-day and gave John Splan, who drove the runner, two crisp $100 bills. Mr. Edwards, President of the Association, telegraphed W. H. Vanderbilt last night that he believed Maud S could trot in 2:07. To-day Vanderbilt wired the following:

SARATOGA, July 31.—*Wm. Edwards, Cleveland:* Wonderful mare. I congratulate Mr. Bonner, you, the mare, Mr. Bair and all hands. May she yet do what you predict.

(Signed) W. H. VANDERBILT.

No information has yet been received from Bonner as to the future movements of the mare.

ROME.

A Papal Consistory—Cardinals Hatted—Titles Conferred.

ROME, July 31.—The Pope, with great religious ceremony, held a public consistory yesterday, at which the newly appointed Cardinals were hatted. Later in the day a secret Papal consistory was held, at which there were other ceremonies and other titles conferred.

O'SULLIVAN NOT BYRNE.

ROME, July 31.—The Pope has appointed Rev. Jeremiah O'Sullivan Bishop of Mobile, Alabama; not Father Byrne, as stated yesterday.

Revolvers in the Court Room.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—While testimony was being taken to-day, in the office of Master-in-Chancery Houghton, in the case of Sharon vs. Hill, Judge David S. Terry, counsel for the defense, attacked with his cane H. J. Kowalsky, an attorney engaged on Sharon's side. Kowalsky drew a revolver and Judge Terry immediately drew his, whereupon Kowalsky fled into the hall. No shots were exchanged.

JIM BRADLEY.

Nothing Yet Against His Identity with the Suicide.

The colic-torn Distress lets itself down easily on the Jim Bradley matter. It ignores the fact that it was caught in a stupid blunder when it asserted that the posture was Jerry Maloney. It doesn't pretend to say who the suicide was, having neither the energy to hunt facts nor the brain to invent theory. It contents itself with saying that the TIMES reporter was told "by a dozen officers who are perfectly familiar with Jim Bradley's appearance that instead of having a short light moustache, he is the possessor of an exceedingly heavy and black one, and that the gentleman's name who was last with Walter Standefer is Johnny Wild, and that he is at present home and doing well," etc.

No officer whatever has told the TIMES reporter or the Bodie bangler anything of the sort. Jim Bradley's moustache was not black, as ex-Chief Cuddy will attest, and as the records show. And, what do the officers know of Johnny Wild? The only person from whom the Distress debtor got any such information is C. White, brother-in-law of Walter Standefer, the young man first arrested for the grand larceny at Fresno, which was afterward laid on Jim Bradley. Whether the suicide was Jim Bradley or not, it was some one who knew Walter Standefer, and knew that a letter would reach Walter if directed "care of C. White, Box 995." And by the way, F. Baker, of the Coroner's jury which sat on the suicide, traces an absolute identity between every feature of the suicide and of the photograph of Jim Bradley, save that the former was heavier in the face—as he might well be after two and a half years. Mr. White will have to drop the black moustache theory—it won't fit.

BADLY BATTERED.

A Mexican's Skull Terribly Thumped with a Gun.

Down in the river bed, near the Aliso street bridge, a Mexican, whose name could not be ascertained, was found in a terribly battered condition at about 4:30 yesterday afternoon. He said he had been beaten over the head with a gun; and a hideous four-inch gash on his crown corroborated his story. Juan Tapia, who acknowledges the crime, was arrested by Officer Eulo; and Maria Antonia Romero and T. Morales, supposed accessories, were brought in by Officers Jones, Fitch and Stanton. The victim was attended by Dr. J. Mills Boal, who thinks that the skull is not fractured, but cannot tell how serious may be the concussion on the brain. It is therefore still unsettled whether the man will get well or not. It is alleged that his intimacy with the wife of one of the assailants provoked the assault.

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The Times.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1885.

Not a Six-story Hotel.

When Los Angeles county finally sells the old Courthouse site on Spring and Main streets, we hope to see it purchased by some enterprising capitalists who will erect thereon a first-class six-story hotel.—[Rural Californian.

This is a lofty ambition, surely, but it is one in which the TIMES does not join. Los Angeles needs a fine hotel; there is no doubt about that. The great tide of travel which sets through Los Angeles, and the large influx of visitors from almost every quarter of the globe, but especially from the Eastern States, demand hotel accommodations such as these people are accustomed to elsewhere. These visitors are mostly of luxurious tastes, and they require and have the money to pay for the very best that modern hotel art can provide. They ought to be humored. Los Angeles can afford to please them—and take their money.

It is unfortunate for our city that the negotiations for opening the Nadeau House as a hotel fell through. Probably Mr. Nadeau derives more revenue from his block by renting as he does; but, in a larger sense, there is more than dollars involved—there is the reputation of the place at stake; there is a failure to "put the best foot foremost." The Nadeau as a hotel would have done Los Angeles proud, filling every present requirement for a first-class house. However, conceding the proposition that "business is business," and that it is Mr. Nadeau's business to get all the returns he can from his investment, we suppose the community should have nothing further to say in the premises.

But the necessity for a first-class hotel remains, just the same, and if the Nadeau is not available, the best thing to do is to encourage the erection of some other building that will serve the purpose. That capital, which is constantly seeking out good investments, will not allow this field to remain unoccupied very long we are certain. The hotel which Los Angeles requires is practically certain;—in time. But when it is built, we hope it will not be a six-story hotel. There are enough of this kind in the crowded cities of the world. Eastern visitors have had abundant experience with the six-story hotel at home; and while willing still to enjoy its luxuries when they come here, they would like to abate a few of its stories. What these visitors would enjoy most and what the TIMES would like to see built is a hotel on the villa plan:—something like the Del Monte at Monterey, or the Arlington at Santa Barbara—not above three stories in height, with broad varandahs on the sides and beautiful grounds surrounding. There is no reason why seaside and mountain resorts and country villas should monopolize this charming style of hotel architecture. In the midst of crowded cities, of course, the somewhat extravagant expansion is not feasible. But Los Angeles is not yet so overgrown but that a beautiful site might be secured, and that within reasonable distance of the business center. Horse cars and cable roads may be relied upon to obviate the objection to such a slight remove as is necessary.

Southern California enjoys a glorious heritage in its climate and luxuriant vegetation. These are natural advantages, and ought to be improved to the utmost, as much as though they were ledges of coal or mines of silver. The villa hotel realizes the best use of our sunshine, our clear atmosphere, our bright skies, our prodigal flora, our thousand outdoor attractions for the Eastern sojourner. Build us the villa hotel, but let the six-story hotel go to.

KENTUCKY is keeping up a reputation for border-ruffianism that would have done her proud away back in the halcyon days befo' the wah. It has been but a few days since the telegraph reported a vendetta between two established families, which resulted in the slaughter or wounding of nearly all of the participants and set a whole county in an uproar. Last Wednesday night the wires brought a report of a little affair in which three brothers attempted to furnish rifle transportation beyond the State borders to their sister's beau. The beau, however, was forehanded in the use of his shotgun, and sent two of the brothers to Kingdom Come, and wounded the third. The gritty lover escaped unhurt. With a frequent recurrence of such episodes, interspersed with occasional lynchings of colored men, Kentucky will acquire anything but a savory reputation. While her people are engaged in this Kilkenny-cat diversion the rest of the country will move on in the march of progress and leave Kentucky behind. That is the way such outlawry is punished now-a-days.

THE new English ministry has suffered another backset in the defeat of the Postmaster General's amendment to the Sixpenny Telegraph Bill. And while the amendment proposed by the present government was defeated, the bill as introduced originally by the Gladstone government was carried through. This looks ominous. There must be some handwriting on the walls of Parliament House for Salisbury and his ministers to read.

A MAGAZINE called "The Peacemaker" is published in Philadelphia It is published by Henry S. Clubb. The terrible suspicion arises that the "C" stands for "stuffed." The man is a peacemaker.

PITHY SAYINGS

By General Grant and About Him Reminiscences.

"Let us have peace."

"Go in" (to Sheridan).

"Let no guilty man escape."

"Pile in the men and hold the works."

"Whichever party attacks now will whip."

"It's too late to dodge after the balls have passed."

"We must cut our way to the Gulf with our swords."

"I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

"I cannot afford to quarrel with a man whom I have to command."

"If home has a hell outside of it, it ought to have a heaven within."

Before Vicksburg: "We are whipping them beautifully. Hurry up the troops."

"There are few men really competent to command a thousand men: I doubt if I am one."

Winfield Scott's autograph to Grant: "From the oldest to the ablest general in the world."

"The good opinion of my countrymen is dearer to me than the praise of all the world beside."

"I am willing to be judged by my acts, but not to have them misrepresented or falsified."

"I have nothing to do with opinions, and shall deal with armed rebellion and its aiders and abettors."

"There is not a sufficiency of Union sentiment in this portion of the State (Tennessee) to save Sodom."

Lincoln on Grant: "He has the grip of a bull dog. When he once gets his teeth in, nothing can shake him off."

"I was educated by the government. If my knowledge and experience can be of any service, I ought to offer them."

"No terms other than an unconditional and immediate surrender can be accepted. I propose to move immediately upon your works."

"The stability of this government and the unity of this nation depend solely on the cordial support and earnest loyalty of the people."

"No theory of my own will ever stand in the way of my executing in good faith any order I may receive from those in authority over me."

To his soldiers, in response to a call for a speech: "Soldiers, thank you. You have done a good day's work today, but you must do a better to-morrow."

"The great danger to our people grows out of ignorance, and is the evidence that universality of education is the best guarantee of loyalty to American principles."

"I don't know anything about making speeches; that is not in my line; but we are forming a company in Galena, and must do what we can for putting down the rebellion."

Complimented on his strategy, Grant replied: "Oh, I don't know much about that. I had as many men as I wanted, and I simply pounded away until I pounded a place down."

Grant to Sherman, before the fall of Vicksburg: "They seem to put a good deal of faith in the Lord and Joe Johnston, but you must whip Johnston at least fifteen miles from here."

"You might as well attempt to put out the flames of a burning house with a squirt-gun. You ought to organize the whole military power of the North at once for a desperate struggle."

At Shiloh an officer asked him: "What preparations have you made for retreating, General?" To which the quiet, impassive man responded: "I have not despaired of whipping them yet."

To McPherson: "Mac, you know your whisky won't help me to think; give a dozen of the best cigars you can find, and, if the ladies will excuse me for smoking, I think by the time I have finished them I shall have this job pretty nearly planned."

General Grant's Last Speech.

At the annual meeting of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions at Ocean Grove, August 2, 1884, General Grant was present. He was introduced to the large audience and said:

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* Under all circumstances it is a difficult matter for me to speak and how much more difficult under the present circumstances. Every hour ago I might have said something about the Sanitary and Christian Commission. I would have said the good done. They did a great deal by way of consolation, writing letters to friends at home for the sick and wounded, and found where their dead were buried. I hope you all are having a good time here to-day. I appreciate * * * * *"

And here the voice of the great general was hushed in sobs, and he sank into his chair weeping profusely. He was still a great sufferer from the broken tendon of his leg, and the financial crash on Wall street, which had just swept away all of life's savings and imperiled his good name, over which he was very sensitive, and this, his first cordial greeting since his calamities, was too much for the manly heart to endure without tears of gratitude. It was the only time the "hero of many battles" was known to shed tears before an audience, though often called to speak. The audience wept like children and for some moments silence brooded over the vast assembly.

This was General U. S. Grant's last speech before a large public assembly. It will be remembered by thousands for years to come.

Thinking of the Nation's Welfare.

On July 10th General Grant was visited by ex-Confederate General Simon B. Buckner, whom he captured at Fort Donelson. The incident was made remarkable by Grant's communication to Buckner, which may be quoted as his final message to his countrymen on their national glory and the value of their institutions:

I have witnessed since my sickness just what I wished to see ever since the war—harmony and good feeling between the sections. I have always contended that if there had been nobody left but the soldiers we would have had peace in a year, —and —— are the only two that I know who do not seem to be satisfied on the Southern side. We have some on ours who failed to accomplish as much as they wished, or who did not get warmed up in the fight until it was all over, who have not had quite full satisfaction. The great majority, too, of those who did not go into the war have long since grown tired of the long controversy. We may now look forward to a perpetual peace at home, and a national strength that will screen us against any foreign complication. I believe myself, that the war was worth all it cost us, fearful as that was. Since it was over I have visited every State in Europe, and a number in the East. I know, as I did not before, the value of our inheritance.

Grant's Old Coachman.

A message has been received by General Horace Porter from General Grant's old coachman, as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1885.

General Horace Porter: As the dear General's old coachman for years, can you not aid in arranging that I should drive for him for the last time at the funeral. I want to do something in his honor, and would like to do that.

ALBERT HAWKINS.

General Porter will bring this message to the attention of General Grant's family, and it is quite likely that the coachman's request will be granted. General Porter said: "There was the most devoted attachment for General Grant on the part of this colored man, and the General thought much of him. He is a most faithful fellow, and as black as a coal."

Lee on Grant.

On one occasion General Lee said to a Northern friend: "I wish to do simple justice to General Grant when I say that his treatment of the Army of Northern Virginia is without a parallel in the history of the civilized world. When my poor soldiers, with famished faces, had neither food nor raiment, General Grant issued an order that 80,000 rations should be furnished to the impoverished troops. And that is not all. I was giving directions to one of the staff officers, when making out the list of things to be surrendered, to include the horses. At that moment General Grant, who seemed to be paying no attention to what was transpiring, quickly said: "No, no, General, no; not a horse—not one—keep them all. Your people will need them for the Spring crops."

One gentleman to whom these remarks were addressed said: "It was a scene never to be forgotten, to watch Lee's manner when, with a spirit of chivalry equal to his skill and gallantry, he told, with moistened eyes, this and many other instances of the magnanimity displayed by his illustrious rival."

Testimony of a Staff Officer.

One of General Grant's staff officers thus wrote of him during the war: "He rarely uses intoxicating liquors; more moderate in his habits and desires than any other man I ever knew; more pure and spotless in his private character than almost any man I ever knew; more brave than any man I ever saw; with more power to command and ability to plan than any man I ever served under; cool to excess when others lost nerve; always hopeful, always undisturbed; never failing to accomplish what he undertakes just as he expects to. He is the only general worthy to command Americans fighting for their national salvation."

The Cold Truth About Gordon.

Truth.]

Gordon's diary is rather heavy reading, because it contains but few facts and many reflections, which are more curious than valuable. It was a mistake sending him to Khartoum, and when there he seems to have quite misunderstood his mission. It appears to have been a point of honor with him to remain there in order to induce us to send an army to succor the garrisons. This is, however, precisely what he had been distinctly informed that we would not do, and to abuse our officials in Egypt for not altering the decision in consequence of his declining to leave, is hardly fair. One cannot help, however, admiring his rong-headed heroism and his superb contempt for death, and regretting that he failed to perceive that his disregard of his instructions would cost not only his life, but that of many others.

A Specimen of Arizona Obituaries.

Arizona Hewier.]

We drop a tear as we record the demise of poor Billy Mackrow. His genial presence and hearty laugh added a new grace to the most exclusive saloons of the town. We say it without fear of contradiction, Billy was as square as a chess board. He was no chump. He never killed a man without cause; he never forgot to settle his score on the slate. He never refused to go out on a hunt for horse thieves, nor to ante up his little pile when he bucked the tiger and lost. And he was a rustler when out with the boys. But his crowning virtue was that just before his death he paid us a three years' subscription in advance for the Howler, and we assure his widow that the paper will be delivered to her on time every week. Stranger, go thou and do likewise.

How They Kiss.

We never see a gray moustache tickling the lips of a pretty girl without thinking of mildewed cherries.—[Fall River Advance.

A New York couple are keeping a journal of the number of kisses they have enjoyed since their wedding. Of course there is nothing against the bookkeeper.—[Newman Independent.

One of the duties of the Viceroy of Ireland is to kiss all the young ladies presented at the "drawing rooms." We don't know how much the Viceroy of Ireland is paid a year, but we should think he would be willing to give a bonus of a couple of thousand dollars more than his salary in order to retain the position.—[Norristown Herald.

Fruit Importations.

During 1884 the United States imported from Spain raisins worth $1,780,000; wine worth $800,000, and oranges worth $683,000. This makes a total of about $3,000,000. California produces all these delicacies, and if those three millions could be kept at home it would add some to our prosperity. With the completion of the Atlantic and Pacific to our great orange and wine belt, the competition of freights will make this possible.

Two Confederate Generals.

Catholic Chronicle.]

Two Confederate generals, Beauregard and Early, supervise the drawings of that nuisance, the Louisiana lottery. They ought to be ashamed to lend their names to such an enterprise—even for a consideration. Money would not buy an honorable man to act the part of a decoy duck or a stool pigeon!

A Test of Patience.

St. Paul Globe.]

No gentleman will stand idly by and let a woman struggle to get a cork out of a bottle. It takes her too long.

Notice.

I wish to inform the public, that having the most complete jewelry manufactory in Southern California, I am prepared to do all kinds of work in the watch or jewelry line at the shortest notice and the lowest prices. A large stock on hand. Most respectfully, Los Angeles Jewelry Manufactory, 132 N. Spring street.

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The undersigned is prepared to issue at once, policies on all desirable risks at current rates in the most substantial California, Eastern and Foreign companies, including the Ætna, of Hartford, Liverpool and London, and Globe, Union, of San Francisco, North British and Mercantile, of Edinburgh, German American, of New York, and London and Lancashire. WM. J. BRINKERHOFF, No. 6 Commercial Street.

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☞ Dr. Nat Chow during my absence will take my office and practice, and I commend him to my patrons. I will resume my practice on my return in September. Dr. WONG, 135 Upper Main st. julyg tf

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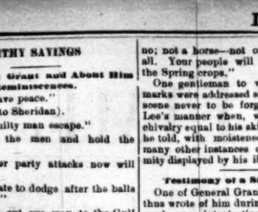

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office Rooms Block, 32 S. Spring st. Hours 10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 8 p. m.; telephone calls answered night and day. Telephone 317. jun19 tf

A. F. Darling, M. D.,

OCULIST AND AURIST. OFFICE HOURS, 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office, 130 N. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. my2

W. G. COCHRAN. S. H. WATHAN.

Drs. Maynard & Cochran,

Office 129 South Olive st. 29 Tenth st.

Physicians and Surgeons.

Office, Rooms 1 and 2 Los Angeles Savings Bank. Hours, 8 a. m. to 3 p. m. Telephone (Maynard's residence). jy5

A. P. DAVIS. M. D.

OCULIST AND AURIST (Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose). Special attention paid to these organs and to the correction of defects by operations on the Eye. Fitting Eye-glasses. Office—Rooms 40 and 41 Nadeau Block. Hours, 9 a. m. to 12 and 2 to 5 p. m. Take the elevator. sep28 tf

Dr. C. W. Davis.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. ROOMS 17 and 18 Nadeau Block. Office hours, 10 to 12 and 2 to 4. au17 tf

ELIZABETH A. FULLARTON, M. D.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 311 FORT ST. Hours from 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m. Spring street cars pass the door. apr14-tf

Dr. J. P. Widney,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, OFFICE, Widney Block, First street, between Main and Spring. Office hours: 11 to 12 a. m., 3 to 4 p. m. Residence, 351 South Hill street. Telephone—Office, 39, House, 180. no12 tf

J. S. Baker, M. D.,

HEALTH OFFICER AND SURGEON FOR TAOstation, 10 to 23. Office, Downey Block. Telephone No. 208. jy30 tf

Dr. Chas. A. H. de Szigethy,

OF LOS ANGELES, CAL., RESIDENCE, PEARL street, corner Second. Office, Schumacher Block opposite Postoffice, Rooms 20 and 21. Office hours, 10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence, 361 South Hill street. Telephone—Office, 39, House, 180. no12 tf

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Mrs. E. Eggleston,

TEST AND TRANCE MEDIUM. No. 29 South Fort st. jun29 1m

Doctor Weng Him,

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DR. WONG HAVING GONE TO CHINA, Dr. Ngut Chow, a graduate from the same institution at Hong Kong and Canton, will administer to the patients of Dr. Wong, having been tested and found able by him. No. 13 Upper Main st. Los Angeles. mr28tf DR. WONG.

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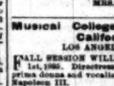
James Kennedy.



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A. Lorrain.

(Successor to Lorrain & Schafer.)

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CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 426 South Main street, near Fifth, will remain open during the summer months. Thorough study and in classes in all departments of musical literature. Instruments furnished for practice.

A BRANCH of this conservatory opens July 1st at Redondo, for the accommodation of teachers and pupils at the seaside. For terms address

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Musical College of Southern California,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FALL SESSION WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 1st, 1885. Department Modern Languages, prima donna and vocalist to his late Majesty Napoleon III.

A complete musical education in every branch on the world-famed Paris Conservatory system, or which Madame Le Beau-Bingham, piano, violin, flute, organ, guitar, harmony, composition, light reading, elocution and all foreign languages. Private lessons or classes. SINGING L

Miscellaneous.

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W. P. McINTOSH, OF ROOM 14, NADEAU Block, will sell 20, 40, or 80 acres in the healthy locality, within two miles of the city, for $150 per acre. One third cash, balance in one and two years. july16 1m

BANNING COLONY.

LOCATION:

Banning, San Bernardino County California, on

Line of Southern Pacific Railroad, miles directly East of Los Angeles Railroad running directly through center of tract.

ALTITUDE:

2500 feet above sea level.

WATER:

Absolutely pure, clear and soft, and abundance of it.

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As near perfect as can be found on the globe.

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Rich, deep and adapted to the production of the peach, apricot, pear, apple, nectarine, plum, prune, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, gooseberry, cherry, and the entire grape family, both raisin and wine.

Depot, express and postoffice, store, meat market, good school, fine Union church and the best country hotel on the Pacific coast. The above are some of the many advantages this colony possesses, and the managers are all reliable business men, and now offer land in this colony for sale to actual settlers, and to those who come to California seeking homes. We say come and examine it. Stop at the Bryant House and ask for the manager of the Banning Land Company. For terms, etc., address,

G. W. FILKINS, G. W. BRYANT, Riverside, Cal.

Or, JACOB KLINE, T. R. HOFFER, Carson City, Nev.

dec8 d&w1m

The Pomona

LAND and WATER CO.

Offers for Sale several thousand Acres of

Choice Fruit and Grape Land.

The tract occupies one of the most beautiful and prolific valleys in California, with an average elevation of a thousand feet above the level of the sea.

For Health, Fertility and Productiveness

This valley is unsurpassed. Both soil and climate are equally adapted to all kinds of Fruits, Cereals and Vegetables.

The Water Supply is Abundant

And facilities for irrigation superior. The water is also unsurpassed in purity and softness

The Climate

Is one of the healthiest in Southern California. The location is peculiarly exempt from dry or boisterous winds or frosts, and is especially adapted to those suffering from throat or lung diseases, and those in delicate health from whatever cause. There could not be a more favorable location for

Desirable and Charming Homes

Pomona is on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thirty-two miles east of Los Angeles, and is a flourishing town of fifteen hundred inhabitants, with churches, schools and business facilities of every kind. The land will be divided into tracts of forty acres and less, and will be sold, with water, at from

$75 to $150 Per Acre,

According to location and quality. All inquiries will be promptly answered. Address

Pomona Land & Water Company

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The best of care given to stock. Good livery teams. july3 1m

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This institution has been organized by the citizens of Los Angeles as a non-sectarian, Christian, day and boarding school for girls and young women. Besides a thorough training in all the English branches, every advantage will be afforded for the study of Music, Painting, Elocution and the Modern Languages. Special attention will be given to the

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The Conservatory of Music is under the charge of W. M. FOSS, B. M., who will also organize classes in both

Vocal and Instrumental Music

Special attention will be given to Normal classes in Music.

For circulars and full particulars, apply to D. W. HANNA, A. M., President, july1 1m Corner Fifth and Olive streets.

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COURSE OF STUDIES:

Classical and Commercial, with Preparatory Classes. Spanish, French and German are taught daily.

EXPENSES:

For board and tuition.......................$280 per year

Day scholars.......................$5 per month

The Next Session Will Open Monday Aug. 24.

For particulars send for Catalogue. july14 1m

WOODBURY'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,

316 North Main Street,

Near Pico House, LOS ANGELES.

F. C. WOODBURY, Proprietor and Manager of Heald's Business College, San Francisco, for the past seventeen years, has opened

A First-Class Business College

Where Young Men and Ladies can acquire a THOROUGH, PRACTICAL

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For particulars, address

F. C. WOODBURY & CO., P. O. Box 1357, Los Angeles, Cal.

jl7 6m

THE COLLEGE OF MEDICINE

OF THE

University of Southern California

WILL OPEN THE SESSION OF 1885 AT Los Angeles, the SECOND WEDNESDAY of OCTOBER. For copy of Catalogue, or for information, address

J. P. WIDNEY, A. M., M. D.,

Dean of the College of Medicine of the University of Southern California, 21 West First street, Los Angeles, Cal. jun26 d&w1m

HOPKINS ACADEMY,

OAKLAND, CAL.

REV. H. E. JEWETT, M. A., PRINCIPAL. Thorough preparation for college or for business. Fifteenth year begins Tuesday morning, July 28, 1885. Send for catalogue. my21 3m

Groceries and Fruits.

PALMER & KELLY,

Landscape Gardeners and Fruit

PACKERS,

Call Special Attention to Their New

Patent Box for Fruit Packing.

Guaranteed to keep fruit better than any other box to be had. Will take charge of property during owners absence and agree to keep places in good condition for a moderate charge. Have facilities for spraying trees and ridding them of all insect pests such as the cottony cushion scale, black scale, wooly aphis, etc. Agents for the firm of Dingee & Conard, Florists, and have a great variety of rose slips and roots for sale at reasonable rates. Will attend to orders from all towns in this county. Address P. O. Box 647, or Times office. july19 1m

To the Public.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY DRUG BUSINESS, located at No. 27 South Spring st., to Messrs. Skinner & Hall, I take great pleasure in recommending them as competent druggists to my friends and former patrons, and to the general public.

CHRIS. GARVER.

July 1, 1885.

Having purchased the drug business of Chris Garver, and laid in a large additional stock, we are prepared to show one of the largest and finest stocks of

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Articles

In the city. We cordially invite all to call and inspect our large line of Perfumes and Toilet Goods. We have also opened a

Cigar Department,

And shall keep only the finest of Imported and Domestic Cigars. Smokers are requested to try our various high grade brands.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

SKINNER & HALL.

PHARMACISTS,

No. 27 S. Spring St. july1 1m

LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY, BY THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY. H. H. BOYCE.

Printing and Binding.

There is nothing in the Printing and Binding line which the Times-Mirror Printing, Binding and Ruling House, the oldest and largest in Southern California, is not prepared to execute in a manner equal to that of any office in the State. Pamphlets, books and pamphlets bound in Turkey, Russia, leather, Morocco, cloth, etc., in any style desired. Our work is guaranteed to be equal to that done in San Francisco.

Terms.

For Rates and Terms of Subscription, See Second Page.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

FLORENCE.

NEWS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

[Correspondence of the Times.]

FLORENCE, July 30.—The nights are cool and agreeable for sleeping.

Mr. Miller, of Florence, who was injured by the explosion of powder from in breast pocket, near Pomona, is doing as well as could be expected.

The citizens of Florence are talking of raising a 110-foot flag pole at the corner near the postoffice, and at the raising of the flag, have some "tall talking" from some speaker in Los Angeles. Owners please prepare to be ready for the occasion.

The telephone is expected soon to be put into Mr. Clark's store opposite the depot, which will be a great convenience.

John Willey has sold his seven acre lot one-half mile west of the postoffice to Ann Durrell for $2,700. The place was nicely improved.

Albert Holloway, of Green Meadow, tells a "fish story." He states that he and Mr. Holmes, of that place, caught 170 trout in the San Gabriel river recently, within two weeks' time of leaving from their homes. Next.

It was Rev. Mrs. Currier's twenty-fifth birthday yesterday. Her reverend husband was apprised of what was going on, but she wasn't. They were invited out to supper last night, and upon their return to the parsonage he found them cheerily, just as if it was not a prearranged signal of their return in one who came with a dish of milk in one hand and a bouquet in the other. She stepped back, spilling some of the milk and ejaculated little ditties of surprise on seeing the lamps lighted and the house crowded with men, women and children. Ice cream and cake were served.

J. F. C.

ORANGE.

SUMMER BATHERS—THE PLAZA.

[Correspondence of the Times.]

ORANGE, July 29.—Water in the river is rising. There are several more heads in the ditches than there were two weeks ago.

The action of Los Angeles authorities in prohibiting reservoir bathers, has called the attention of our people to that subject. As our ditch water is used to fill tanks for domestic purposes by a majority of the citizens, an order has been issued by the Board that persons who live along the ditch, allow their children and guests to swim in the same, and the ditches for bathing purposes, or otherwise pollute the waters, shall be dealt with according to the sanitary laws of the State.

The town plaza, or fine piece of ground in the center of the place, set apart for that purpose by the original founders of Orange, has up to this date been utilized as road-ways (though some trees have been grown on the same in use), but now there is a move on foot to fence it in, beautify it and use it as at first intended.

The whole community was saddened on Monday, July 27th, by the death, after a short illness, of Mrs. Katie Blasdale, wife of Wm. Blasdale, Esq., aged 24 years. She was highly respected, and her loss will be deeply felt, not only in the family circle, but in the church of which she was a member and the community at large. The bereaved husband and two motherless little boys have the sympathies of this whole community.

Lee Craig, of Orange, a lad about 13 years, fell down the bank at Laguna beach, breaking his leg just above the ankle. A.

THE COURTS.

FRIDAY, July 31.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Justice Ranney.*

People vs. William Devere: Assault to murder. Held to answer for an assault with a deadly weapon. Bail, $1000. Committed.

People vs. Joaquin Ruiz: Grand larceny. Examination set for July 31 at 2 p.m. Bail, $2500.

People vs. Mary Newman: Battery. Set for Thursday, August 6, at 10 a. m.

People vs. Joaquin Ruiz: Grand larceny. On motion of District Attorney dismissed.

People vs. Francesca Sotello Andronica Ruiz: Grand larceny. Bail, $2000. Committed.

People vs. Adolfo Laughlin, Louis Barker. Defendants discharged.

SET FOR SATURDAY.

People vs. Mrs. Mike Van Dusen.

JUSTICE'S COURT—*Justice Austin.*

George W. Antrim: Wife beating. Held to answer in default of $250 bail. Examination set for August 13.

People vs. Weber and Burke: Resisting an officer. Held in $300 bonds.

People vs. Ah Ho: Larceny. Sentenced to 10 days.

Mr. H. G. Smith, proprietor of the Bedell House, East Saginaw, Michigan, was cured of a severe cold, which confined him to his bed, by a few doses of Red Star Cough Cure.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Government bonds dull and inclined to weakness.

Stocks in the early part of the day were moderately active and irregular, and thereafter moderately strong without making, as a rule, more than fractional advances, and were dull throughout the remainder of the day. There was more than the ordinary amount of activity in Oregon Transcontinental, which was strong, making a net gain of 5/8, but Oregon Railway & Navigation was down 2; the Northern Pacific, especially the preferred, also exhibited decided strength, the latter gaining 1½ and common ½. As a rule closing prices were at or near the highest quotations of the day, but Missouri Pacific was a prominent exception, being weak throughout the afternoon and closing at the lowest prices of the day; Union Pacific was also heavy and lower.

Money easy, 1.

Prime paper, 4@5.

Exchange bills, quiet, 4 85, demand 4 87.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 31.

[illegible]	102	Or. Navigation	77½
[illegible]	113½	Transcontinental	118⅝
[illegible]	123½	Or. Imp'ment	27
Central Pacific	[illegible]	Pacific Mail	48⅜
[illegible]	6⅝	Panama	98
[illegible]	22	Texas Pacific	14⅝
[illegible]	32	Union Pacific	48
[illegible]	46⅝	United States	53
[illegible]	99	Fargo	111
N. Y. Central	100	Western Union	68⅝

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.

Best and Belcher	2 10	Potosi	35
Bodie	1 05	Savage	1 80
Crown Point	1 20	Sierra Nevada	1 40
Gould and Curry	1 20	Union Con	75
Hale and N.	3 25	Yellow Jacket	1 55
Eureka	90	Crocker	2 90
Mexican	80	Peer	1 00
Ophir	1 30	Peerless	2 90

Domestic Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Wheat steady, good shipping $1 45; seller $1 42¾; buyer season, $1 61⅛. Barley strong, quiet; choice feed, $1 10; old brewing, $1 30@1 35; new do., $1 20; good chevalier, $1 30@1 40; seller season, $1 23¾; buyer, $1 1½@1 31; buyer season, $1 31⅛.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Wheat easy; 86¼c August; 88¾c September. Corn steady, firm; 45⅛c August; 45⅜c September; 46c October.

Pork.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Pork easy; $10 05 August.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

Reported by the Times.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

These quotations are corrected daily and can be depended upon as fairly representing the Los Angeles markets.]

WHEAT—Australian No. 1, $1 40; do No. 2, $1 35; White Russian, $1 10; [illegible] $1 20; Sonora, $1 05; Defiance, $1 [illegible]; do No. 2, $1 00; Odessa No. 1 $1 [illegible].

RYE—$1 [illegible].

OATS—[illegible], $1 20.

BARLEY—No. 1, carload lots, $1 15@1 20; [illegible] lots, $1 25; brewing, $1 30.

CORN—Large Yellow, carload lots $1 00@[illegible], $1 05@1 12½; small yellow

job lots, $1 00@1 15; Large White, $1 00@1 10; Small White, $1 00; Egyptian, $2 25.

FLOUR—Los Angeles, XXXX, $4 75; Capitol Mills Extra Family, $5.

MILL FEED—Shorts, $16 00; Mixed Feed, $1 15; Cracked Corn, $1 15; Cracked Barley, $1 20; Ground do, $1 20; Rolled do, $1 20.

GRAIN BAGS—Mill Sacks, 4c; 1884 Calcutta spot, 5@5½c; Second-hand Barley, 3@4c.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Los Angeles, 50c; Irish Beauties, 50c; Peerless, 50c; Los Angeles, 50c; Burbank, 50c. Yellow sweet, 2½c ℔ ℔.

BUTTER—Los Angeles, No. 1, per pound 30c; Northern, No. 1, 30c; Pickled, new, 25c; Mixed Store, 14c; Firkin, Cala., 22½c; Cooking, 10c.

HAY—Barley, W. B., No. 1, old, $8 50; do, new, $9 50; do R. B., No. 1, $8 50@9 00; Mixed Hay, $9 50; Alfalfa, R. B., $10 00. do, W. B., $10 00; Wheat, R. B., $8 50@10 00; Wheat hay, W. B., $8 00@9 00; Oat, $12 00.

EGGS—17½@18½c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Yellow Danvers, $1 00; Red do, 75c; Chilles, 50@75c; Garlic, 5@6c; Cabbages, per 100 pounds, 75c.

CHEESE—Large, 8½c; small, 9½c; Alamitos (3-lb hand), 10½c.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink No. 1, $1 75; do, No. 2, $1 25; job lots, No. 1, $1 75; Bayous, $2 50@3 00; Lima, $2 25; Navy, large, —; do small, $1 75@2 00; Black-eyed, $2 75; Garvancos, $7 50; Lentils, $6 00.

HONEY—Extracted Light, carload lots 4@4½c, job lots 4½c; Amber, 3½c; Comb, 10c; Beeswax, 20c.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz; $3 50 @4 50; old Roosters, $3 00@4 00; Young Roosters, $3 50@4 50; Broilers, large, $2 25@3 00; small, $1 50@2 00; Turkeys, per ℔, 14c; Ducks, ℔ doz, large, $4 00; do, young, $3 00@4 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, S. D., 5@[illegible] do peeled, 10c; Plums, pitted —; Plums, do, evap., 10c; Blackberries, 14c; Prunes, Cala., French, 7c; do, Cala. German, 5½c; Hungarian, 7c; Apples, evap., 6½c; do, Hunt's Alden, —c; sun-dried, 3½c; do quartered, 2½c.

RAISINS—Layers (new) $1 60; Loose Muscatels, $1 75.

NUTS—Walnuts, 7½c; Peanuts, Cal., 5c; do, Eastern, 9c; Almonds, soft shell, 14c; do, hard shell, 8c.

HIDES—Dry, 17½c; Kip, 16c; Calf, 18½c; Culls, one-third less.

WOOL—Fall clip, ℔ ℔, 5@7c; spring clip, ℔ ℔, 8@10c.

PROVISIONS—Extra Light bacon, 11c; light do, 10c; medium do, 8½c; heavy do, 8c.

LARD—40-℔ tins, 9½c; 3-℔ pails, 10⅝c; 5-℔ pails, 10¼c; 10-℔ pails, 10¼c.

HAMS—Eastern (sugar-cured), 14c; California, O. B., 10c.

Fresh Fruits.

These quotations show prices obtainable by growers in Los Angeles city:

Watermelons, 75c@$1 50 ℔ doz; Cantaloupes, 50@75c ℔ doz; Nectarines, scarce, 2½@4c ℔ ℔; Prunes, 75c@$1 00 ℔ box; Muscat grapes, 2½c to 3c ℔ ℔; Strawberries, 7@8c ℔ ℔; Plums, 2½c to 5c ℔ ℔; Raspberries, 10c ℔ ℔; Blackberries, 8c to 9c ℔ ℔; Peaches, 1c to 3c ℔ ℔; Figs, none in market; Apples, 40@75c ℔ box; Pears, 75c ℔ box; Lemons, 50c@$1 ℔ box; Bananas, $3 50@5 ℔ bunch; Limes, $1 25 ℔ box; good limes in demand; Oranges, $1 00@1 25 ℔ box.

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market

Corrected for the Times by S. Maier, 49 South Spring Street.

The following are prices for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First grade, 8c per pound; second grade, 7½c; third grade, 7c.

MUTTON—8c per pound for Ewes and 8c for Wethers.

LAMB—Spring, 7@8c.

VEAL—From 7 to 10c per pound

HOGS—On foot, hard, 3½@4c per pound dressed, 6@7c.

Real Estate Transfers.

[Reported by Gillette & Gibson.]

FRIDAY, July 31, 1885.

CONVEYANCES.

Horace Hiller to Alwilda Pearce: Lots 17 and 18, Frank Nelson's subdivision of W ½ of block 41, San Pedro, $300.

S C Hubbell to Mrs Andrelie Brunet Puissegur: Lot 8, block G, Aliso tract, $50.

James M Borgium to St Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church: Lot 6 in subdivision of part of lot 1, block 37, Hancock's survey, $900.

St Paul's P E Church to James M Borgium: Lot 5 in subdivision of part of lot 1, block 37, Hancock's survey, $900.

Real Estate Associates of Los Angeles to J P Lehman: Lot 8, block 10, Fairmount tract, $300.

T Walsh to P Gertz: Bond for deed to lot 19, block E, Morris Vineyard tract, $470.

Jose de Arnaz to Juan Ordoqui: Lot 29, Ro Rincon de Los Bueyes, $1200.

J J Phillips and Alta E Phillips to Samuel Rees: Lot 1, block K, Aliso tract, $170.

T A House to James Hanley: Part of lot 1, block 10½, East Los Angeles, $5.

James Henley to T A House: Westerly 45 feet of lot 3, block 10½, East Los Angeles, $5.

James Hanley to T A House: Agreement to dedicate alley in block 10½ East Los Angeles.

Thomas Johnson Grier to S W Little: 24 acres in lots 5 and 6, Anaheim extension, $3500.

D Mahistedt to O G Weyse: 3.43 acre tract on Alameda street, $8000.

James P Ward to Julia E Lord: W ½ of SE ¼ of section 2, township 1 S, range 14 W, except 8 15 acres, $6000.

Mary Frances Richards to Darias S Richards: Lot 79x150 feet on Kurtz street, East Los Angeles, $400.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Elbridge G Tice and G Saeccola to Agath David: Lease of Nos 8 and 10 High street, 2 years, monthly rent $25.

Agath David to Joseph Legrand: Assignment of above lease.

Joseph Legrand to A S Torrelli: Assignment of above.

A S Torrelli to Aguste Collais: Assignment of above.

R J Pollard to John McNish: Crop mortgage on 18 acres of grapes in section 14, township 1 S, range 10 W; September 1, 1885, 1 per cent. per month, $300.

James Wharteuby to Catherine Wilson: Release of mortgage, book 41, page 621.

A D Moir to James M Borgium: Release of mortgage dated June 5, 1883.

Gen O Ford to Carl Dillman: Lease of bar room in Grand Central Hotel to August 31, 1886, monthly rent $100.

C H Humphreys to H A Barclay: Assignment of mortgage, book 65, page 223.

H A Barclay to C J Fallon: Assignment of mortgage, book 65, page 226.

Joseph S Philips to S S Chaffee: Assignment of mortgage, book 63, page 327.

ATTACHMENTS, LIENS, ETC.

City of Los Angeles vs Francis Reboul: Notice of action to condemn land for street.

Rosa Serrero vs Samuel Frick: Notice of action to foreclose mortgage (book 63, page 260) on lots 3, 5, 6 and 7, block 8, and lots 2, 3, 4 and 6, block 9, Chaves tract.

A M W de Temple et al, by Sheriff, to Theodore C Lampe: Sheriff's certificate of sale of undivided ¼ of 50 acres in Ro La Merced, $3976.

The City Ice Co.

FACTORY, Corner Second and Vine Streets. | OFFICE, 112 North Spring Street.

Ice of the best quality furnished at reasonable rates and at short notice.

THE CITY ICE COMPANY.

NOTICE—No bills will be paid by this company unless upon written order signed by C. H. Watts, Secretary.

july9 tf THE CITY ICE CO.

Proposals for Hay and Straw.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, July 15, 1885.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office only until 12 o'clock, noon, WEDNESDAY, August 5, 1885, when they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the delivery at Fort Huachuca, A. T., of one million two hundred thousand (1,200,000) pounds of hay and four hundred thousand (400,000) pounds of straw. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept any proposal for a less quantity than the total bid for. Blank proposals giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding, will be furnished on application to this office, or to the Post Quartermasters at Fort Huachuca and Fort Lowell, A. T., or to the Quartermaster's Agent at Bowie Station and Benson, A. T. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Hay (or Straw) at Fort Huachuca," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster of the Department.

A. J. McGONNIGLE, Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster. july17 4t aug2 3t

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED FOR the construction of proposed school buildings, as per plans and specifications now on file at the office of John Hall, Architect. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for $300. Separate bids for painting will be received at the same time and place, each bid to be accompanied by a certified check for $100.

All bids must be in the hands of the architect before 5 o'clock p. m., July 31st.

The Board of Education reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board. R. D. WADE, Secretary. july22 td

Notice to Creditors.

ESTATE OF F. W. BAKER, SR., DECEASED. Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, administrator of the estate of F. W. Baker, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his place of business, at the office of W. T. Williams, Esq., Downey Block, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, in the city and county of Los Angeles.

Dated July 9, 1885.

ARTHUR E. BAKER, Administrator of the estate of F. W. Baker, Sr., deceased. july10 4wks

Patronize Home Industry.

Los Angeles Pioneer Foundry and Machine Shop.

P. N. O'Donnell, Proprietor, corner Aliso and Garcia sts. All kinds of iron castings finished at short notice. Every style of finishing iron when cast. Repairing of machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms. Manufacturer of steam engines, quartz, saw and wind mills, pumps, house fronts, etc. Prices reasonable. my10 3mo

N. STANBURRY'S

Fort street Wood and Coal Yard.

Dealer in wood and coal, hay and grain. Delivered to any part of the city. Orders promptly attended to. Patronage solicited, 320 Fort st., bet. Fourth and Fifth. jal3 tf

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-st., N. Y.

Auction and Commission.

AUCTION SALES.

By JOHN C. BELL & CO.,

REAL ESTATE & GENERAL AUCTIONEERS Office, Room 22 Temple Block, over the County Bank.

LONG BEACH.

August 13, 1885, at 2 o'Clock

On the Premises at Arrival of Train,

Bay View House and Furniture.

The Hotel Contains 30 Rooms. Also Hay, Grain, and Wood Barn, and

11 Fine, Large Level Lots,

25x150 FEET.

NOTE—The hotel is full to overflowing, and is coining money; and the same with the wood, hay and grain business. Positively to be sold without reserve, as the owner is obliged to leave the State. A most excellent opportunity is offered to a good business man and a hotel keeper. A very fine opening. Any communications may be addressed to

JOHN C. BELL, Auctioneer, July 13

E. W. NOYES. WM. T. FIELD.

NOYES & FIELD,

Real Estate and General Auctioneers,

No. 56 Los Angeles St.

Will conduct a general auction business on the most liberal terms. Prompt returns made on all sales. Our regular Saturday sale of

HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS

At the Central Horse Market. jun28

Banking.

Los Angeles Savings Bank,

No. 120 North Main Street,

CAPITAL..............$100,000.

PRESIDENT..............L. C. GOODWIN

SECRETARY..............J. V. WACHTEL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Isaias W. Hellman, John E. Plater, Robt. S. Baker, John A. Paxton, L. C. Goodwin.

Term Deposits will be received in sums of one hundred dollars and over.

Ordinary deposits in sums of ten dollars and over.

Money to loan on first-class real estate LOS ANGELES, July 1st 1884. ltf

Farmers and Mechanics' Bank,

OF LOS ANGELES.

Established in 1868.

Capital..............$500,000

Surplus and Reserve Fund..............750,000

ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President; L. C. GOODWIN, Vice-President; JOHN MILNER, Sec'y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Isaias W. Hellman, John S. Griffin, C. W. Childs, C. E. Thom, Phil. Garnier, Lankershim, C. Ducommun, Jose Mascarel.

EXCHANGE for sale on New York, London Frankfort, Dublin, Paris and Berlin.

Receive deposits and issue their certificates. Buy and sell Governments, State, County and City Bonds mar16-tf

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Los Angeles Savings Bank

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend to depositors at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on term deposits and three (3) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits, free of taxes, for the six months ending June 30, 1885.

J. V. WACHTEL, Secretary.

LOS ANGELES, June 30, 1885. july3 1m

First National Bank

OF LOS ANGELES.

CAPITAL STOCK..............$100,000

SURPLUS..............100,000

E. F. SPENCE..............President

J. M. ELLIOTT..............Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Bicknell, J. F. Crank, H. Mabury, O. S. Witherby, E. F. Spence.

STOCKHOLDERS.

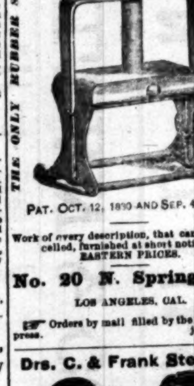
Capt. A. H. Wilcox, Dr. R. H. McDonald, O. S. Witherby, James McCoy, J. F. Crank, William Lacy, J. E. Hollenbeck, I. Lankershim, H. Mabury, A. W. Harvey, Woods Mabury, S. H. Mott, J. D. Bicknell, E. F. Spence, F. Q. Story. octf

LOS ANGELES

Rubber Stamp Co.

MANUFACTURES

THE ONLY RUBBER STAMP FACTORY IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.



PAT. OCT. 12, 1880 AND SEP. 4, 1883.

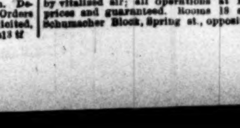
Work of every description, that cannot be excelled, furnished at short notice at EASTERN PRICES.

No. 20 N. Spring St.,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Orders by mail filled by the return express. july22 1m

Drs. C. & Frank Stevens,



DENTISTS—$12 sets of teeth for $8. 27 years experience; painless extraction of teeth by vitalized air; all operations at Eastern prices and guaranteed. Rooms 18 and 19, Schumacher Block, Spring st., opposite P. O. july2

Summer Resorts.

THE SANTA MONICA HOTEL AND COTTAGES

Eighty rooms. Forty of them with fireplaces. Electric bells. Telephone connection with Los Angeles. Pleasantly situated on the bluff overlooking the ocean.

Trains leave Los Angeles at 9:30 a. m. and 4:20 p. m.; leave Santa Monica at 7:15 a. m. and 3 p. m. Delightful drives on the beach and up the mountain canyons. At the BATH HOUSE on the beach, directly in front of the hotel, hot ocean water baths are always ready and are alone worth the trip to Santa Monica. Tourists should not fail to visit this delightful resort.

J. W. SCOTT, Proprietor. al7 tf

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS

Now offer Superior Inducements to

INVALIDS.

House new and elegantly furnished. A group of hot mineral springs with medicinal properties unsurpassed. Baths given in all forms; but the mud bath surpasses all others in giving relief, even where medical skill has failed. Located six miles north of San Bernardino and ten miles from Colton, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Send for circulars to DARBY & LYMAN,

July26 1m San Bernardino, Cal.

The Celebrated El Paso de Robles.

Hot and Cold Sulphur Springs and Natural Mud Baths.

Blackburn Bros. & James, Prop's.

These waters have been pronounced by the most eminent medical authorities unequalled for the cure of rheumatism, kidney diseases and all chronic disorders. Delightful surroundings. First-class hotel. Location San Luis Obispo county, Cal. Route, by steamer, from San Pedro to San Luis Obispo; thence by stage 28 miles to Paso Robles Springs; or the trip may be made by rail to Newhall, thence via Coast Line Stage Company. july21 3m

The Fast Schooner Emma,

Of Santa Barbara, will Make Regular Trips to

CATALINA ISLAND.

Leaving San Pedro TUESDAY of each week, and returning on MONDAY. A return trip will be made the middle of the week if desired. Fare round trip only $3 50, baggage included. No dogs or hunting permitted on the island. For further information apply at Shrier's Cigar Store, cor. Spring and Market sts., or to R. DEMOREST, No. 170 N. Alameda st. july17 1m

A NEW SUMMER RESORT

AT THE

Arroyo Seco Falls.

ONE OF THE BEST HEALTH RESORTS in the State; only 25 miles from Los Angeles; pure air; good water; and good accommodations. Tents to rent, with or without board. A good carriage road as far as D. D. Bratt's rancho, and from there one of the finest trails in the State.

H. WALKER & C. P. SWITZER, july10 1m Proprietors.

CATALINA ISLAND.

THE YACHT "IDA."

Will make regular trips to Santa Catalina Island, from this date, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week, leaving the railroad company's wharf at San Pedro on the arrival of the morning train from Los Angeles. Fare for round trip, including baggage, $4. The "Ida" will also be at the service of fishing and pleasure parties on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays of each week. Address

AUG. WIELER, Master and Lessee.

N. B.—The lessees of the island will not permit hunting or landing of dogs. Campers will be obliged to conform with this request. july4 1m

Pennsylvania Cottage,

SECOND ST.,

Santa Monica,

Now Open for

SUMMER BOARDERS. july5 1m

IRON SULPHUR SPRINGS

and

Ostrich Farm.

Stage leaves Widney's Store, 22 Main st., every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p. m. july14 tf

Strangers Visiting Santa Monica

WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE to visit the

TWITCHELL HOUSE,

Cor. of Second street and Utah avenue. Fresh fish always on hand. Good meals furnished on short notice. jun30 1m

Summit House,

SAN GORGONIO HEIGHTS,

San Bernardino County, Cal.

A famous health resort and tourists' home, is now open for guests. This hotel is new and first-class in every respect. The table and beds are unsurpassed in Southern California. A. J. VIELE, jun26 3m Proprietor.

SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL

A Mountain Health Resort.

THE BEST PLACE TO RECOVER HEALTH in Southern California. Many tourists who have visited all the health resorts west of the Rocky Mountains pronounce this the most satisfactory. The hotel is kept in first-class style. Postoffice, express, ticket and telegraph offices near by. Location at Lang's Station, 42 miles north of Los Angeles, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Fare from Los Angeles, $2.25. All trains stop at the station. Good hunting in the vicinity. No fogs. Altitude 1800 feet. Plenty of saddle horses and carriages. No effort spared to please guests. For further information address the proprietor. JOHN LANG, jun17 3m Lang's Station.

Ontario Hotel,

ONTARIO,

San Bernardino Co., California.

A FAMOUS HEALTH RESORT, AND FAMily home. Terms reasonable. No Chinese cooking. Good attendance.

Two or three good rooms can be secured by letter or telegram.

F. W. WILDING, ap4 tf Lessee.

HEALTH RESORT

—AT—

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO.

Having built a large and commodious hotel at this salubrious place, I am prepared to offer sojourners for the summer all the modern conveniences. The famous San Juan Capistrano Hot Springs, noted for their health-giving properties, are near. One of the finest beaches of Southern California is adjacent, and the hunting and fishing are unsurpassed. Livery and feed stable, Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, and Postoffice in connection with the establishment. Terms moderate. Invalids and pleasure seekers should address,

M. MENDELSON, ap22 tf San Juan Capistrano

IRON-SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Annual Health and Pleasure Resort

THIRTEEN MILES FROM LOS ANGELES, two miles from Norwalk station, on Santa Ana Railroad. Free hack to hotel. Chalybeate, Sulphur and Magnesia; also pure mountain drinking waters. The best of hot and cold mineral baths and electric baths. These mineral waters and baths are excellent for Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Hotel and cottages open all the year. Board and lodging $2 per day, $8 to $12 per week.

DR. C. T. WIDNEY, Pres. Co.

CHAS. BUSBY, Clerk of Hotel, Fulton Wells Postoffice. oc24 tf

HENG LEE & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS.

Ladies' Underwear of all kinds made to order Chinese and Japanese Lacquered Ware, Curiosities, Fancy Goods, Silk Handkerchiefs also Teas etc. No. 413 Main street, opposite the Plaza. All goods cheap. my24 tf

WING ON CHUNG & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE Curiosities, Silk, Fancy Goods, Tea,

SHIRT FACTORY,

also ladies' and gents' underwear, etc., 127½ S. Spring st., between Second and Third sts., Los Angeles jun26 1m

Long Beach and Wilmington Railway.

Notice to Contractors.

BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE LOS Angeles National Bank on SATURDAY, AUGUST 1st, at 10 a. m., for grading roadbed of the Long Beach and Wilmington Railway.

Inquire of the undersigned at the office of POMEROY & MILLS, Los Angeles, or A. M. HOUGH, Long Beach, or of CHARLES T. HEALEY, now engaged surveying the route, upon the ground. A. E. POMEROY, Secretary of the Long Beach Land and Water Company.

LONG BEACH, July 28, 1885. july24 td

MONUMENTS!

Work of all kinds done in Marble and Granite

A. C. THOMPSON,

myl6 tf 101 San Pedro St.

Insurance and Banking.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

—OF THE—

Los Angeles National Bank,

AT LOS ANGELES,

In the State of California, at the close of business,

July 1st, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$357,306 20
Overdrafts	477 14
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	75,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	7,480 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	4,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	51,318 97
Due from other National Banks	32,633 67
Due from State Banks and bankers	26,354 41
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	3,800 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	13 30
Premiums paid	8,567 15
Checks and other cash items	6,946 20
Bills of other banks	1,211 00
Specie	45,692 13
Legal tender notes	10,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury, (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,375 00
Total	$635,684 27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	15,000 00
Undivided profits	3,808 90
National Bank notes outstanding	67,500 00
Individual deposits subject to check	387,489 70
Demand certificates of deposit	8,624 50
Certified checks	95 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,195 88
Total	$635,684 27

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles, } ss.

I, F. C. Howes, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. C. HOWES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1885. GEO. J. CLARKE, [SEAL.] Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: H. SINSABAUGH, GEO. H. BONEBRAKE, W. G. COCHRAN, } Directors. july10

Report of the Condition

OF THE

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

AT LOS ANGELES,

IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS,

July 1, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$768,369 53
Overdrafts	4,213 13
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	88,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand	5,800 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages	117,112 61
Due from approved reserve agents	114,837 34
Due from other National Banks	13,641 05
Due from State Banks and bankers	40,698 37
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	41,752 75
Current expenses and taxes paid	8,570 44
Premiums paid	2,183 25
Checks and other cash items	2,877 60
Bills of other Banks	1,140 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and pennies	144 24
Specie	142 002 00
Legal tender notes	5,740 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	3,960 00
Total	$1,360,368 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	100,000 00
Undivided profits	55,489 88
National Bank Notes outstanding	78,700 00
Individual deposits subject to ch'k	982,895 24
Demand certificates of deposit	66,734 50
Due to other National Banks	2,789 27
Due to State Banks and bankers	3,764 20
Total	$1,360,368 29

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, County of Los Angeles, } ss.

I, J. M. Elliott, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. ELLIOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1885. J. A. GRAVES, [Seal.] Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest: E. F. SPENCE, JOHN D. BICKNELL, WM. LACEY, } Directors. july11

Statement of the Condition

—OF THE—

Farmers' & Merchants' Bank

OF LOS ANGELES,

At the close of business,

June 30, 1885.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$388,971 30
Cash with banks in San Francisco and New York	139,182 83
Total cash	$ 528,154 13
United States 4 per cents and other Government bonds	397,186 81
Loans and discounts	1,049,890 75
Real estate (including former bank building)	36,282 36
Vaults, safe and office furniture	6,000 00
	$2,017,513 05

LIABILITIES.

Capital (paid up)	$500,000 00
Surplus and reserve	750,000 00
Total capital	$ 550,000 00
Undivided profits	68,119 34
Due Depositors	1,296,849 71
Dividends (declared and uncalled for)	2,345 00
	$2,017,513 05

Examined and found correct.

Signed, L. C. GOODWIN, O. W. CHILDS, JOSE MASCAREL, } Finance Committee.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, } ss.

Isaias W. Hellman, President, and John Milner, Secretary, of the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank of Los Angeles, being severally sworn, each for himself say that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

(Signed) ISAIAS W. HELLMAN, President.

(Signed) JOHN MILNER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of July, 1885.

(Signed) JAMES C. KAYS, july8 1m Notary Public.

Statement of the Condition of

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK

July 1, 1885.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand	$ 67,069 94
Cash on call	20,530 00
Cash in other banks	29,588 81
Total available cash	$117,198 75
Loans	388,682 28
Real estate	15,000 00
Furniture and fixtures	1,900 00
Collection accounts	241 28
	$521,022 21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000 00
Reserve fund	100,000 00
Undivided profits	16,014 22
Deposits	304,803 98
Dividends uncalled for	565 00
	$521,022 21

The real estate is situated in Los Angeles county, Cal.

State of California, County of Los Angeles. } ss.

John E. Plater, President, and H. L. Macneil, Cashier of Los Angeles County Bank, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN E. PLATER, President.

H. L. MACNEIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1885. A. C. HOLMES, [SEAL.] Notary Public.

Sworn Statement of the Paid Up Capital Stock of

LOS ANGELES COUNTY BANK,

July 1, 1885.

Amount of Capital paid-up in U. S. gold coin.................$100,000 00

State of California, County of Los Angeles. } ss.

John E. Plater, President, and H. L. Macneil, Cashier of Los Angeles County Bank, being severally duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

JOHN E. PLATER, President.

H. L. MACNEIL, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of July, 1885.

(Seal.) A. C. HOLMES, july3 1m Notary Public.

Los Angeles County Bank

MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Capital Stock (paid up): $100,000

Reserve Fund, : $205,000

JOHN E. PLATER..............President

R. S. BAKER..............Vice-President

H. MACNEIL..............Cashier

DIRECTORS.

J. S. Slauson, John E. Plater, John A. Paxton, Jotham Bixby, Robert S. Baker, Geo. W. Prescott, B. M. Widney.

Carries on a General Banking and Collecting business. j4 tf

Notice of Dividend.

Savings Bank of Southern California.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a dividend to depositors at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum on term deposits, and three and three-fourths (3¾) per cent. per annum on ordinary deposits for the six months ending June 30, 1885.

SAMUEL B. HUNT, Secretary. july4 1m

Agricultural Fair.

1885 1885

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR

—OF THE—

District Agricultural Associat'n

No. 6. Los Angeles, Cal.

Oct. 20th to 24th Inclusive.

$10,000 in Purses and Premiums

Arrangements for the Horticultural, Agricultural and Industrial Exposition in Active Preparation.

SPEED PROGRAMME:

First Day, Tuesday, October 20th.

1.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $600; three-minute class; mile heat, 3 in 5; open also to Cade and Prentice Boy.

2.—TROTTING. Stake $50; for yearlings, half-mile heats; $10 forfeit and $25 ten days before the race; divided, 75 per cent to first and 25 to second.

3.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $150; half-mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

4.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $200; free for 3-year-olds; half-mile dash.

Second Day, Wednesday, October 21st.

5.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $500; 2:30 class; mile heats, 3 in 5.

6.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $200; for 2-year-olds and under; mile heats, 2 in 3.

7.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $250; mile dash; free for all and weight for age.

8.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $250; for three-year-olds; three-quarter mile dash.

Third Day, Thursday, October 22d.

Ladies Tournament with four premiums to be hereafter published.

Parade drill and race for fire companies, with a $150 premium for first and $50 to second, to be hereafter published.

9.—DISTRICT TROTTING RACE. Purse $400; for three-minute class; mile heats, 3 in 5; with Big Frank, Durfee's Inca, Valgean, Margaret and Sultan barred, and a reserved right to add others.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 23d.

10.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $500; for 2:40 class; mile heats, 3 in 5; open to Lady Washington.

11.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $350; for 3-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

12.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $350; for all 2-year-olds; dash of one mile.

13.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $300; free for all; weight for age; mile and repeat.

Fifth Day, Saturday, October 24th.

14.—TROTTING. Free for all race; purse $800; mile heats; 3 in 5.

15.—TROTTING RACE. Purse $250; 4-year-olds and under; mile heats, 3 in 5.

16.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $300; for 3-year-olds; one mile and a half.

17.—RUNNING RACE. Purse $200; for beaten horses; mile and a quarter dash and weight for age.

Remarks and Conditions:

Five to enter and three to start. But the Board reserves the right to hold a less number than five to fill by the withdrawal of a proportionate amount of the purse; but in no event will a race be considered filled without three bona fide entries. Entrance fee 10 per cent of purse in both running and trotting races, to accompany nomination.

National Association rules to govern trotting; but the Board reserves the right to trot heats of any two classes alternately, if necessary to finish any day's racing, or to trot a special race between heats. A horse making a walk-over shall be entitled only to the entrance money paid in.

In all races, entries not declared out by 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race, shall be required to start.

Where there is more than one entry by one person or in one interest, the particular horse they are to start must be named at 6 p. m. of the day preceding the race. No added money paid for a walk-over.

Except as otherwise specified, running races will be conducted under the rules of the Pacific Coast Blood Horse Association.

Non-starters in running races will be held for entrance under Rule 3.

Racing colors to be named in entries.

In trotting races, drivers will be required to wear caps of distinct colors, which must be named in their entries.

All entries close with the Secretary, September 1st.

If two horses are permitted by consent of the Directors to start, then third money reverts to the Association.

A horse distancing the field or any part thereof, is entitled to first money only.

All moneys in purses will be divided, 65 per cent to the first, 25 for second and 10 per cent to the third.

Entry blanks and racing rules will be furnished upon application to the Secretary.

All races will be called at 1 o'clock sharp.

L. LICHTENBERGER, President.

R. H. HEWITT, Secretary.

Lumber and Coal Yards.

OREGON LUMBER COMPANY

The Oregon Lumber Company have lately opened a splendid assortment of

OREGON PINE

and

California Redwood Lumber

Of every Description at their New Yard on

Date, Chavez and Mission Sts.

We have a fine stock of Laths, Pickets, Shingles and Finishing Lumber of a superior quality. We are also prepared to fill orders on short notice for building materials of every description. Particular attention paid to orders for unusual lengths and dimensions. Orders solicited. J. A. RUSS, july16 3m Agent.

LOS ANGELES

Storage, Commission & Lumber Co.,

—DEALERS IN—

Laths, Cement, Plaster, Etc.,

Domestic and Santa Cruz Lime.

Sole agents for the Cotton Marble Lime Co. and Mast, Foos & Co's Iron Turbine Windmills, Iron Cresting, etc. Having large stock and superior storage and shipping facilities, we can furnish lime, cement and plaster in car-load lots to dealers at very low rates. Orders from the trade solicited.

WAREHOUSE,

Old Santa Monica R. R. Depot,

SAN PEDRO STREET, NEAR THIRD. au21 tf

J. M. GRIFFITH & CO.,

Lumber Dealers,

Manufacturers of

DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS,

Stairs, Stair Rail, Balusters, Newell Posts and Mill Work of Every Description, and Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Hair, Etc.,

No. 532 North Alameda Street. jun30 tf

T. WALSH,

Sell their lumber as low as the reduced price of any lumber dealers in Los Angeles.

Lumber Yard & Planing Mills

SAN PEDRO st., COR. SEVENTH,

LOS ANGELES. - - CAL

Doors and Windows, Mouldings, Lath, Pickets, Shingles, Shakes, Posts, Lime and Cement.

Plaster of Paris, Hair and all Kinds of Mill Work. m8 tf

JAS. M. DAVIES, President. J. A. HENDERSON, Vice President

J. R. SMURR, Treas. W. F. MARSHALL, Sec

DAVIES-HENDERSON Lumber Company,

Dealers in

Lumber and Building Material

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Yard. 180 First Street. febl tf

W. H. PERRY

Lumber and Mill Co.'s

Lumber Yard and Planing Mills,

COMMERCIAL STREET

MECHANICS' MILL

THOMAS STOVELL, MANUFACTURER OF Sash, Doors, Blinds, and all kinds of Molding, Scroll-work, Turning, Stair-work and Carving, Alameda street. my12 tf

Lines of Travel.

Southern Pacific Company.

Time Schedule.

MONDAY, July 13th, 1885.

Trains leave and are due to arrive at

LOS ANGELES

AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION	ARRIVE FROM
2:00 p.m.	Colton	12:20p.m
*8:20 a.m.	Colton	*10:00 a.m
†5:35 p.m.	Colton	†9:15 a.m
3:00 p.m.	Deming and East — Express	12:30p.m
3:15 p.m.	Deming and East — Emigrant	7:00 a.m
2:50 p.m.	El Paso and East	12:20p.m
12:50 p.m.	San Francisco — Express	1:20p.m
8:00 a.m.	or Sacramento — Emigr'nt	4:15p.m
9:30 a.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	1:50p.m
3:20 p.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	8:20a.m
9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica	8:10 a.m
*5:10 p.m.	Santa Monica	*4:20p.m
†5:20 p.m.	Santa Monica	†5:[illegible]p.m
10:00 a.m.	Wilmington	3:00p.m
4:00 p.m.	Wilmington	9:00 a.m
10:00 a.m.	San Pedro	2:20p.m
4:00 p.m.	San Pedro	9:00 a.m

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.

T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent

A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.

E. E. HEWITT, Ass't Sup't. Los Angeles

P. C. S. S. CO.

GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

SOUTHERN ROUTES.

TABLE FOR AUGUST.

Steamers.	Coming South: Leave San Francisco.	Coming South: Arrive San Pedro.	Going North: Leave San Pedro.	Going North: Arrive San Francisco.
Santa Rosa	July 30	Aug 1	Aug 3	Aug 5
Los Angeles	Aug 2	" 4	" 5	" 8
Orizaba	" 5	" 7	" 9	" 11
Eureka	" 7	" 9	" 10	" 13
Santa Rosa	" 10	" 12	" 14	" 16
Los Angeles	" 12	" 14	" 15	" 18
Orizaba	" 15	" 17	" 19	" 21
Eureka	" 17	" 19	" 20	" 23
Santa Rosa	" 20	" 22	" 24	" 26
Los Angeles	" 22	" 24	" 25	" 28
Orizaba	" 25	" 27	" 29	" 31
Eureka	" 27	" 29	" 30	Sept. 2
Santa Rosa	" 30	Sept. 1	Sept. 3	" 5
Los Angeles	Sept. 2	" 4	" 5	" 8

Steamers Santa Rosa and Orizaba go through to San Diego, leaving San Pedro on the dates of their arrivals from San Francisco.

The Santa Rosa and Orizaba call at Santa Barbara and Port Harford (San Luis Obispo) only on the route to and from San Francisco.

Cars to connect with steamers leave S. P. R. R. depot, Los Angeles, as follows:

With Santa Rosa and Orizaba, going north, at 10 o'clock a. m., going south, at 4 o'clock p.m.

With Los Angeles and Eureka, going north, at 10 o'clock a. m. railroad time.

Rates of Fare

FROM LOS ANGELES.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To San Francisco	$15 00	$10 00
FROM SAN PEDRO WHARF		
To Monterey or Santa Cruz	14 00	9 00
To San Simeon	13 00	9 00
To Cayucos	11 00	9 00
To Port Harford	10 00	8 00
To Gaviota	9 00	7 00
To Santa Barbara	6 00	5 00
To San Buenaventura	5 00	4 00
To San Diego	5 00	4 00

Plans of steamers' cabins at agent's office, where berths may be secured.

For Newport Landing, via Santa Cruz, etc., freight steamers leave San Francisco about every two weeks, as tides serve on the Newport bar.

The Company reserves the right to change the steamers or their days of sailing.

For passage or freight as above, or for tickets to and from all important points in Europe, apply to H. McLELLAN, Agent, office No. 8 Commercial street, Los Angeles. mar5-tf

Atlantic and Pacific Transfer Co.

OFFICE 241 NORTH MAIN STREET, LOS Angeles. Delivers freight, baggage and merchandise. Baggage delivered throughout the city with promptness and dispatch. Pianos moved with care. Orders by Telephone No. 8, will receive prompt attention.

C. V. BOQUEST, Proprietor.

Hotels, Restaurants.

ROYAL RESTAURANT,

No. 269 North Main Street,

Opposite Baker Block.

EVERYTHING NEW AND FIRST-CLASS. Private dining apartments. Good attendance. The finest restaurant in Southern California. july18 tf

The Model Cafe and Chop House

IS NOW OPEN AT

No. 17 Commercial Street,

Between Main and Los Angeles sts. It is the place to find CHARLES YOUNGWORTH and his celebrated coffee. The people say from East to West, that Charles's Coffee is the best. july20 tf

GO TO

—THE—

San Francisco Coffee & Lunch Parlors,

No 11 Commercial Street.

And try Edward Duggan's Blended

Coffee, with rolls, cake or pastry	10c
" with 2 eggs any style	15c
" with sandwiches any style	15c
" with cold meats	20c
Eastern ham and fresh ranch eggs	25c

Open Day and Night.

mch13-tf E. DUGGAN, Prop'r.

ST. DAVID'S. 715 HOWARD ST.,

NEAR THIRD, SAN FRANCISCO; A FIRST-class Lodging Hotel, containing 190 rooms; water and gas in each room; no better bed in the world; no guest allowed to use the linen once used by another; a large reading room; hot and cold water; baths free; price of rooms—per night, 50c and 75c; per week, from $2 upward; open all night.

R. HUGHES, Proprietor.

At Market street ferry take Omnibus line of street cars to corner of Third and Howard. apl9 tf

The Commercial Restaurant,

V. DOL, PROPRIETOR, DOWNEY BLOCK, Main street, receives alive and serves up every day the choicest fish, including Sole, Turbot and Sea Trout.

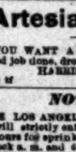
Spring Chickens, just in from the ranches, cooked in every style.

This restaurant is Los Angeles' Delmonico. oc26 tf

OPERA PARLORS,

Grand Opera House,

BISBEE & WENGER. ap29 tf



DR. JORDAN'S

Museum of Anatomy,

751 Market Street.

GO AND LEARN HOW TO avoid disease, and how wonderfully you are made. Private office, 211 Geary street. Consultation on Lost Manhood and all Diseases of man. Send for book. julys d&w 1y

Artesian Wells.

IF YOU WANT A WELL BORED AND A good job done, drop a card to HARRISON, the Well Borer, 113 Bunker Hill ave. ial3 tf

NOTICE.

THE LOS ANGELES CITY WATER CO. will strictly enforce the following rule: The hours for sprinkling are between 6 and 8 o'clock a. m. and 6 and 8 o'clock p. m. For a violation of the above regulation the water will be shut off and a fine of two dollars will be charged before water will be turned on again. my7tf

Miscellaneous.

THE LOS ANGELES FURNITURE CO

(Successors to Dotter & Bradley),

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carpets, Furniture, Wall Paper and Decorations in the State

Outside of San Francisco,

And Will Not be Undersold. Call and See Them.

259 AND 261 NORTH MAIN STREET.

Miscellaneous.

INSPECTION INVITED. COMPARE PRICES.

TREMENDOUS REDUCTION!

BOOTS AND SHOES.

60 DAYS ONLY,

At the Queen Shoe Store.

Every Shoe in the house has been lowered to such a price as will insure its immediate sale. Sale commences JULY 1st, and positively ends AUGUST 31st.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

July1 1m

PATENT A. B. C. FENCE.

This fence is made of best galvanized steel wire woven with pickets with spaces as desired—1 inch to 4—is put up in rolls for handling easily in lengths of 100 feet or less, as required. It is strictly portable; can be moved in a few minutes and put up without the slightest injury. The 10 wires make it the strongest fence known. The pickets make it visible. Horse, cattle, hog, chicken, or rabbit proof. From 50 cents to $1.15 a rod; iron fence, $1.50 to $4. Send for circulars, or information, to

Factory—305 E. First St., Los Angeles.

J. L. WHEELER,

july2 *32 North Main Street.*

Acorn Stoves and Ranges.

A IS for Acorn, the best of all Stoves,

C FOR the Comfort they're sure to send;

O IS for Ovens which take in big loaves;

R IS for Ranges in styles without end;

N FOR a Name to each housewife so sweet, should these magic five letters her eye chance to meet.

Having secured the sale of these celebrated Stoves and Ranges we should be pleased to have you call and convince yourselves of the fact that they are unequalled for beauty, Quality, Durability and Economy in operation. We guarantee them to do more work in less time and with less fuel, and to give more general satisfaction than any other stoves made. See and you will buy.

CHAPMAN & PAUL, Agents, 12 and 14 Commercial Street.

The best assortment in the city of Gasoline or Oil Stoves, Crockery and Glassware, Oil and Gasoline. Plumbing and Tinware a specialty. july28 tf

Koster's Bakery,

Ice Cream, Coffee & Oyster Parlors

—AND THE—

HANDSOMEST IN THE STATE.

Hollenbeck Block,

SPRING STREET. oc21

DR. U. SMITH

31 North Main Street.

Gold Fillings

From the smallest to entire crowns, made with gold guaranteed to stand the test of time and use.

Artificial Teeth Inserted

On rubber, celluloid, gutta percha, silver and gold. Gold, for health and durability, is preferable.

Painless Extraction.

DR. SMITH has recently invented and constructed an improved apparatus that will, IN THREE SECONDS make the most aching tooth and the most painful gums as insensible as a stone —a manner of extracting is all cases—children and adults—absolutely painless and harmless.

KERCKHOFF, CUZNER MILL AND LUMBER CO

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER, DOORS, BLINDS,

WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, LATH, PICKETS, SHINGLES,

Corner Alameda and Macy Streets, Los Angeles, Cal.

HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OF EASTERN HARDWOODS such as OAK, HICKORY, ASH, WALNUT and POPLAR, which we will sell at San Francisco prices. Also PARQUETRY FLOORING, made of MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD WALNUT and ASH, in a variety of patterns. mhl9

FIRE WORKS!

AT WHOLESALE.

Lazarus & Melzer, 111 N. Spring Street,

LOS ANGELES. jun19

500

FOR SALE—Five hundred of the most desirable HILL LOTS, many of them perfectly level. They will be sold at

Fifty per cent. Less than Their Intrinsic Value.

As these lots were purchased many years ago from the city direct, by the acre, in large quantity, it enables me to offer this great bargain.

Many of these lots are fronting on graded streets, and they are only from five to fifteen minutes' walk from the Courthouse; all supplied by the Beaudry Water Works.

Apply to

V. BEAUDRY,

201 New High Street.

jun19 1m

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

Matting, Wall-Paper, Shades, Lace Curtains, Etc., Etc.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN TOWN.

Second-hand Goods Bought and Sold

WM. S. ALLEN, 32 SOUTH SPRING ST. jun11 tf

SCHALLERT-GANAHL LUMBER CO.,

Successors to Bryson & Sons.

Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Blinds,

Sash Doors, Etc., Etc.

Office and Yard, Cor. First and Alameda-Sts., Los Angeles.

E. L. ITLEY Manager. jun28

TEMPLETON'S STABLES.

Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, 110 South Spring Street, between Second and Third. First class livery furnished at reasonable rates. These Stables are open NIGHT and DAY, and parties can obtain rigs AT ALL HOURS.

T. A. TEMPLETON, Prop.

july16 1m

WANTED—SITUATIONS.

TEAMSTER—Situation wanted by a young man as teamster or coachman; is a good gardener; best of references. Address C. W., this office. aug1 2t

HOUSEWORK—Situation to do general housework; city or country. Inquire for No. 5, St. Charles Hotel. aug1 2t

RANCHER—Situation by competent party (man and wife) to take charge of ranch; near Los Angeles preferred. Address H. W. F., this office. july30 1w

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation wanted as working housekeeper or cook in a small American family. The best of references given. Address M. T., this office. july30 3t

SECOND-WORK—Situation wanted as second-girl by a fifteen-year-old girl lately from the East. Address H. D., Times office. july30 3t

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN OF GOOD EDUCATION requires a situation; good handwriter, and well-up in figures; wages no object. Address ERNEST H. CHESTERTON, Grand Central Hotel, Los Angeles. july29 4t

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—A man thoroughly conversant with fruit culture and vines, etc., for a fruit ranch; must have recommendations; man and wife preferred; free house; fine compensation. Address Dr. MURRAY, Banning, Cal. july29 3t

WANTED—A good wood-turner. Apply to T. STOVELL, Mechanics' Mill. july26 6t

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A good pasture, well fenced, for 100 head of cattle for three months; must be near the city. Address WM. B. COUTS, 340 South Spring. aug1 1w

WANTED—At No. 41 Stern block, students to learn to operate the telegraph. Call at room 11. WM. M. THAYER. july7 1m

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL.

A DENTIST DESIRING TO SECURE A paying practice would do well to call on or address Allen Block, Room 8, corner Spring and Temple streets. july25 tf

TO LET—ROOMS.

400 FORT ST.—Pleasant corner rooms; also two rooms furnished complete for housekeeping. july2 1m

231 HILL ST.—Two furnished rooms suitable for housekeeping. aug1 6t

263 SPRING (cor. Fourth, in the new brick building)—Fine furnished rooms; accommodations first-class. Mrs. H. E. BROWN. july31 1m

532 PEARL ST. (south of Sixth)—Furnished room with board. july26 1m

400 TEMPLE ST.—Rooms to let. july26 1w

18 SICHEL ST. (East Los Angeles)—One furnished and one unfurnished room. july26 6t

139 S. HILL ST.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; no children. july22 tf

43 TEMPLE ST.—Board by day or week; also one large double furnished room to let. july21 1m

355 S. FORT ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms. july3 1m

501 S. SPRING—Furnished rooms, with or without board; rooms, $4 to $8 per month; board, $4.50 per week. july2 1m

TO LET—August 1st; very desirable suite of front rooms; handsomely furnished; suitable for gentlemen. Call at Room 30, Baker Block, from 11 to 1 p. m. july8 1m

TO LET—HOUSES.

TO LET—440 Charity st.; 7 rooms, large lot and stable; opposite Normal School; rent, $34, water included. Apply, 149 Olive st., corner Third. july30 3t

TO LET—A six-room house, near the L. A. & S. G. V. R. R.; all the equipments for poultry raising, with 15 acres of land if desired. Apply at Room 31, Nadeau Block. july30 3t

TO LET—One dwelling-house on hill near the Normal school: either furnished or unfurnished. Apply at No. 321 W. Fourth st. july26 6t

TO LET—Cottage of three rooms; $10, with water. Also furnished house; healthy location. Inquire, 635 Pearl st., bet. Seventh and Eighth sts. july16 1m

TO LET—House of six rooms, hall and bath. 123 W. Fifth st. july11 tf

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO LET—Two stores on Upper Main st. KITTRIDGE & OLIVER, 111 First st. july24 2w

TO LET—Fine large store with dwelling rooms; $30 per month. Apply at Drug Store, 500 Spring st., corner Sixth. july19 tf

TO LET—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO LET—80 cows with 100 acres of land; alfalfa, water, etc. E. H. HYDE & CO., 35 S. Spring st. july31 3t

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 acres of choice fruit and vineyard land, near town; no water needed; $2000; also six-room house and nice lot, fruit trees, etc.; close by street cars; $3200; E. BAXTER, 80 Temple Block. SaTuTh aul tf

FOR SALE—One small house, a large lot 60x165, set in all kinds fruit and ornamental trees, fruit trees bearing; a good barn for two horses and carriage house; a good well and good hydrants; a good chicken house and the best chicken ranch in Los Angeles county. Price $1600; $400 cash and the remaining $600 on time as long as may be wanted, if interest is paid monthly. Call at No. 20 Water st., East Los Angeles for the next ten days. july26 10t

FOR SALE—New cottage; newly furnished; perfect in all its details; large orange and apple trees loaded with fruit. Apply on premises, Walnut ave., near Los Angeles st. july25 6t

FOR SALE—Lots adjoining Childs' tract; 50 feet front; covered with large trees; price from $330 to $350 each. BROWN & ADAMS. july25 5t

FOR SALE—Cheap; chicken ranch in East Los Angeles; within five minutes' of Central car line; well stocked with chickens; also every requisite for running the place. For further particulars address Box 970, Los Angeles. july23 w

FOR SALE—Fine two-story residence; 8 rooms and bath; on Temple street; four minutes' walk from Spring; all modern improvements; lot 60x127. Address Box 1328, city. july25

FOR SALE—House and lot in the Villa tract; $850. Homestead lot on Ninth st.; $800. House and lot on King st.; $650. House and lot on Boyle Heights; $750. VAUGHAN, 109 Fourth street. july24 tf

FOR SALE—A fine tract of land, just south of the city; will be sold in 5, 10 and 20 acre tracts; has zanjas already made for conveying water for irrigation, and the right to use the water. This land is unsurpassed in quality. If sold in 20 acres, price $200 per acre; in less number of acres, $225 per acre. GRAHAM & CLARKE, Agents, No. 67 N. Spring st. july11 1m

FOR SALE—Five acres of choice land 5½ miles from Courthouse; splendid location and neighborhood; this is choice land for growing pears or will grow alfalfa without irrigation; a great bargain. Apply at Room 5, P. O. Building. jun20 tf

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Camper's outfit, consisting of covered wagon, span of mares, harness, etc., etc.; also a cart and young mare; will be sold together or separately at a great sacrifice. 112 Fort st. july21 3t

FOR SALE—August Magazines at OLMSTED & WALES'S, 19 W. First st. jun22

FOR SALE—One first-class 4½x9 Brunswick & Balke billiard table; table, lamps, cues, balls and strings all in first-class order. Apply to BEESE & CAMPBELL, Pasadena, Cal. july19 1m

FOR SALE—Lodging house, furniture and lease; $3000; elaborately furnished and centrally located; twenty-seven rooms. Apply to THEO. SUMMERLAND, No. 241 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. july8 tf

FOR SALE—If you want to buy or sell furniture and household goods, try the new secondhand store, 22 South Main st., a few doors below the Opera House. my1 tf

FOR SALE—Water motor, four-horse power; it is in perfect order and will be sold cheap. M. S. BAKER & CO. ap18 tf

FOR SALE—A lot of old newspapers, suitable for wrapping, for sale cheap. Apply TIMES counting room. jly24tf

FOR SALE—LIVE STOCK.

FOR SALE—A fine fresh cow, cheap. Second house west of Figueroa st., on Washington st. aul tf

FOR SALE—Platt Bros., importers, breeders and shippers of thoroughbred live-stock, choice family cows. "Rugby Prince" and "Gray Knight" at our yard, Los Angeles street. july29 1m

FOR SALE—Horse, cart and harness. CORBAL, cor. Fourth and Spring. july29 1w

FOR SALE—A fine hack, horses and harness; cheap. Inquire at C. A. DUEL'S shoeing shop, No. 19 Requena st. july28 1w

FOR SALE—A good reliable family horse and carriage for $260. F. D. BOVARD, near the University. july28 1w

FOR SALE—Horse, buggy and harness, with an established real estate business; reason for selling, going to leave the city. Apply to D. BRIDENSTINE, No. 5 S. Spring st., Nadeau Block. july26 tf

FOR SALE—A very gentle horse, with top-buggy, at a sacrifice; also to rent a small house of two rooms, with good well and barn, and ten acres of land, on Washington st., four miles from city. Address A. B., P. O. Box 96. july21 tf

FOR SALE—A few Holstein bulls; ready for service; a choice lot for sale at farmers' prices. Apply at cor. of Pearl and Seventh streets. jun30 1m

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—First-class cigar stand; choice location. Call on C. WHITE, No. 8 Nadeau Block. aul 6t

FOR SALE—Rare business opportunity. Inquire, WILCOX & ROBBINS, 34 N. Spring st. july31 3t

FOR SALE—Boarding house, lodging house and saloon doing a good business; cheap for cash. Inquire 200 S. Spring st. july26 5t

FOR SALE—A nice, legitimate and highly honorable business; well located in the city, and paying well; amount of capital required, $1000. Call on LAMB & GRIFFIN, 9 W. First st. july15 tf

ROOMS AND BOARD

BEAUTIFUL ROOMS—Good home; board, $4 per week. Address Mrs. M., Times office. july19

439 PEARL ST.—Private boarding; pleasant location at the end of the Sixth-st. car line. MRS. D. J. WHIPPLE. my23

THE MAKARA HOUSE, 231 MAIN ST., near Third; pleasant sunny rooms; good table; prices reasonable; everything first-class. my6 6mo

MONEY TO LOAN.

MONEY TO LOAN—In amounts over $2500. Address MRS. J. V. STEWART, 46 S. Chestnut st., East Los Angeles. july28 6t

MONEY TO LOAN on mortgage in sums of $1000 and upwards. C. W. MORTIMER, attorney at law, 74 Temple block. july7 tf

$2000 TO LOAN ON FOUR OR FIVE years time. PICKIT & KELLEY, 3 2 North Main st. jun6 tf

MONEY TO LOAN—On first-class securities, city or country property, by F. G. EDDY & CO., No. 10 Court st., opposite Court-house. my26 tf

MONEY TO LOAN. APPLY TO BENT & ROWAN, 33 South Spring st. fe20 tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

ANOTHER BOUSER FOR AGENTS—The Life and Deeds of General Grant; new, original, authentic, complete; the record of an honorable and brilliant career; a striking illustration of the triumph of genius under free institutions; as a man, the parent of his times; as a soldier, the idol of millions of people; as a citizen, the grandest of the nation. Just ready; a bonanza for agents. Send for outfit at once; no time to lose. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal. july26 10t

THE BOOMING BOOK FOR AGENTS—John B. Gough's wonderful new book, "Platform Echoes," thrillingly portrayed by anecdotes, incidents, personal experience, startling facts and disclosures, tragic scenes, amusing episodes, comical adventures, side-splitting stories, humorous situations, and wonderfully graphic and fascinating tales of the most touching pathos; strike quick; field will soon be taken up. A. L. BANCROFT & CO., San Francisco, Cal. july19

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—80-acre fruit ranch and gold mine for city property. Call or address A. T. WILDER, 15 E. First st. july26 1w

FOR EXCHANGE—One half of a first-class manufacturing business in the East for city or country property in Los Angeles; one of the best opportunities for getting an established business ever offered. F. H. BARCLAY, 9 S. Spring st. july10 tf

LOST.

LOST—July 27, a child's cloak of brown ladies' cloth, on or near First st. Return to this office and receive reward. july29 3t

$20 REWARD—Lost on Saturday, July 25th, 1885, between Sheward's dry goods store and Cerritos Station, an old fashioned pocketbook, containing three (3) notes of hand and one (1) greenback. Leave at Times office and receive reward.

Amusements.

ROUND-HOUSE LOT.

(On Spring Street, between Third and Fourth)

Colonel F. E. Willis's

GREAT EASTERN

QUINCUPLEXAL SHOW

Will show in Los Angeles in their tent, beginning on

Tuesday Evening, July 28th,

And showing every evening during the week, giving a

Grand, Large and Popular Exhibition,

Having with them the giant Sampson, Professor William Walters, the modern Hercules; Madame Laverie's troupe of Lady Bohemian Glass-blowers; Miss La Selle, Water Queen and Champion Lady Swimmer of the World, eating, drinking, sewing and writing under water; the mammoth California Fat Boy, Master Felix List, only 14 years old and weighs 300 pounds; the great Phantasmagoria illusion, the great Eastern sensation, Thomas, the Italian musical genius, Signor Guyaseppi Felix; an Egyptian conjurer; miniature menagerie of monkeys and birds; Professor Harry C. Tyler and his Mastodon Dog and Monkey Circus.

Grand free performance in front of the mammoth tent every evening at 8 p. m.

Admission.........10c

july29 1w

VIENNA GARDEN.

Spring st., bet. Second and Third.

Wyatt and Bradstreet.........Sole Proprietors

Minstrel and Vaudeville

FAMILY RESORT.

The Great and Only

.....GUS MILLS.....

HEARNE and ROSCOE. WM. DEOME

Leston Sisters, Miss Kitty Buckley, George Zaroni, Miss Hazel De Ome, Miss Estelle Wellington, Miss Annie Voss, Miss Carrie Morant.

All Under Direction of

Mr. H. C. Wyatt.

PRICES STILL LOWER.

Admission	15c
Children	10c
Reserved seats	25c

New People and New Bills Weekly. july16 tf

Carr & Russell

REAL ESTATE.

We Make

Exchanging Property a Specialty,

20 acres of first-class land at Pasadena—10 acres in grapes five years; 10 acres in deciduous fruits; house of five rooms and stable. Good Neighborhood.

EXCHANGE FOR A

Good improved farm in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa or Illinois.

We have lands and houses and lots in all the States except China, and that other place where Sheridan preferred to go to and rent out Texas. We sometimes have property to sell, but to make room for more swaps we sell awful cheap.

$1000 will buy 40 acres of No. 1 land in the Azusa.

Wanted—An offer for 20 acres of land on old Main st.; a bargain for some one.

3 10-acre lots in the Crescenta Cañada for sale or exchange.

6200 acres of No. 1 stock and grain lands in Oregon, and 5000 head of Merino sheep for Los Angeles county or city property; a bargain for the right man.

21-2 acres, all set in nine-year old deciduous fruits; house, chicken corral; good well; will exchange for small house and lot and some cash.

If you want to swap for Eastern lands call and see us. CARR & RUSSELL, my31 80½ N. Main st.

ALBERT BROWN,

Undertaker and Embalmer,

234 N. MAIN STREET,

Adjoining Baker Block, Los Angeles, Ca. ap17 tf 4p

PICKET & KELLY,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS, EXAMINERS of Titles and Conveyancers, 302 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Picket having had fifteen years' experience in the practice of real estate law and the investigation of titles to real estate, will hereafter give special attention to examining titles, preparing abstracts and conveyancing. Mr. Kelly will give his undivided attention to the real estate department. mr8 tf 1stp

LADIES

Can Rely on Being Treated with Skill and Delicacy by

Dr. Minnie Wells

For all Female Diseases. Massage treatment given with her Electro-Thermal Bath, the good effects of which are almost infinite for female weakness, diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys, rheumatism and blood diseases. Consultation free. 341 S. Spring st. july26

To Labor is Honorable,

AND CAN BE SECURED AT RIDGWAY'S Reliable Employment Bureau, No. 30½ West First street, this city. Help of all kinds, in all branches of industry, constantly on hand. fe19f

McBRATNEY & HOWRY,

Funeral Directors

AND EMBALMERS,

NO. 40 NORTH MAIN STREET. ap1 tf

MILK!

Reduction in Price!

Beginning with August 1st, our prices to regular customers by the month will be as below:

1 pint per day	$1 25
1 quart per day	2 00
3 pints per day	3 00
2 quarts per day	4 00

CARTER & GILMORE, Washington Dairy, Los Angeles. P. O. Box 761, july20 3t

STEINWAY PIANO TUNER.

N. Borchers,

HEAD PIANO TUNER AND REGULATOR at the Steinway Factory for the past five years, has decided to make Los Angeles his home. He has manufactured pianos in Hamburg, Germany, has traveled with all the great piano artists of the world, including Joseffy, Hans Von Bulow, Rubenstein and Patti, as their special tuner, in the interest of the Steinway, and is a thorough master of all work connected with a piano, and can show the very best recommendations from Steinway, Weber and Decker Bros. Orders may be left at the agency of Steinway; BARTLETT'S, Nadeau Block, cor. Spring and First sts. july19 1m

Weather Report.

Local Bulletin.—At 4 a. m. yesterday the thermometer registered 58, at noon 92, and at 8 p. m. 69. Barometer for corresponding periods, 29.96, 29.93, 29.87. Maximum temperature, 94.0; minimum, 52.4. Weather at 8 p. m., clear.

Signal Service Indications.—[By telegraph from San Francisco last night.]—Weather indications for the next twenty-four hours: Fair all along the coast.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Portrait of General U. S. Grant Free!

We have made arrangements to procure a large number of the lithograph portraits of General U. S. Grant, which we propose to send free to all subscribers to the WEEKLY MIRROR during the months of August and September. Upon receipt of $1 00 we will send the WEEKLY MIRROR for six months, and General Grant's portrait; and for $2 00 we will send the MIRROR for one year and two copies of the portrait. This is a splendid opportunity to get a good portrait of the great General.

Portraits sent by mail to any address.

Please write the name and postoffice address plainly in sending orders.

Send your subscriptions promptly. Subscriptions also received and portraits delivered at the business office.

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

THE CITY.

Dots.

Visit the beautiful white bronze monument at 19 West First street to-day.

Any family desiring a first-class housekeeper or cook, with the very best of references, will do well to address "M. T.," this office.

Money to loan, F. H. Barclay.

Do you think of going East next month? If so, apply at G. E. Brand's office, No. 39 South Spring street, for full information regarding the next party, which will leave August 19th.

Choice roasted or green Mocha coffee at Geo. T. Hanly & Co's Coffee Factory, 100 San Fernando street.

By reference to Dr. Huckins's professional card, which appears under "New To-day," it will be seen that his residence will be at his office during the summer months.

Round-trip tickets to the Sycamore Grove picnic over the S. G. V. R. R., to-morrow, will be only fifty cents. Tickets may be obtained of Preuss & Pironi.

You will find good home cooking at the W. C. T. U. Café, No. 24 S. Main street.

W. H. Griffin, agent for the Detroit Bronze Company, cordially invites the public to inspect the Knight monument to-day at 19 West First street.

Boston and Chicago Magnetic and Electric Sanitarium have removed to 169 South Spring street, corner of Third. Three minutes' walk from postoffice.

Mrs. E. Langdon has been appointed as agent for private residences in Los Angeles City for subscriptions to the "Personal Memoirs of Gen. Grant," written by himself. This work must not be confounded with the "Life of Gen. Grant," for which agents are advertised, which is an entirely different work. Mrs. Langdon's address is P. O. box 175. Published by Webster & Co., New York.

PERSONALS.

Dodd Dwyer and wife, of San Bernardino, are at the St. Charles.

Frank N. Rust is a passenger on the Santa Rosa, to arrive to-morrow.

Ernest. B. Rivers, with Burch & Boal, will get back to-morrow from his month's vacation up north.

General F. M. Drake, of Centerville, Iowa, is spending some weeks in and about Los Angeles.

Misses Carrie and Myra Walton, of Ventura, arrived in this city last night, and will enter the Normal School.

Prof. C. J. Flatt of the Normal School, is a passenger on the Santa Rosa, which left San Francisco yesterday, southward bound.

C. A. Dinsmore, late city editor of the Albuquerque, N. M., Democrat, and a clever young man, is visiting the City of the Angels.

Captain Stuart Stanley, the veteran campaigner in the Soudan, who has been long rusticating in San Diego, will be up to-morrow.

B. F. Ball, one of Pasadena's substantial citizens, returned home a few days ago, from an extensive trip through the Eastern States.

Hon. H. T. Hazard, Jesse Yarnell and Colonel H. G. Otis, accompanied by Hon. Geo. K. Porter of San Francisco, sailed yesterday for a short sojourn on Catalina Island.

At the Depot Hotel: Mrs. C. C. Henderson and family, C. W. Henderson, Banning; A. B. Hotchkiss, A. J. Hatch, Judge Alex. Campbell and family, P. Kervin, San Francisco.

There arrived yesterday at one of our hotels Dodd Dwyer, of San Bernardino. Later in the day Miss Bertha J. Cameron, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, arrived. Still later Doctor Birdsall stepped on the carpet—wedding ring. *Sabe?* See notice.

Charles J. Fox, shorthand reporter of the Superior Court, has just returned from Millard Cañon, Sierra Madre mountains. Mr. Fox spent his vacation as the guest of L. W. Giddings, on the heights of Minnehaha, a most delightful mountain residence.

At the Pico House: Chas. J. Huckins, Toledo, Ohio; J. S. Richardson, Elmira, N. Y.; S. G. Hoffman, Harvey Mathers, C. W. McCann, San Francisco; Mrs. G. C. Wallace, Los Angeles; C. Feleymann, Tucson, A. T.; Wm. Graham and wife, Santa Barbara; M. J. Robinson and wife, Miss Fannie Robinson, Master Charles Robinson, Wheeling; G. C. Wallace, Los Angeles; W. H. Harris and wife, Chihuahua; E. B. Brant and wife, Miss Helen Brant, Miss Blanche Brant, London, England.

Arrivals at the St. Charles: John Allman, José Bajorquer, William Vail, San Francisco; Charles D. Bowers, Franklin, N. C.; Sallie J. Baker, Boston, Mass.; F. W. Gray, Deming, N. M.; Mrs. George E. Howard, Needles; Miss Wilkins, Ventura; Dodd Dwyer and wife, Mrs. Cunningham, San Bernardino.

Where to Send Your Sons.

Parents are often in doubt where to send their sons to school. Those who have personally examined the workings of Woodbury's Business College never are, since the merits of the institution as a training school for young men are apparent at first glance. Its course of instruction is adapted to the wants of every day life. Its aim is not simply to fit young men for business, but to prepare them for the duties of a useful and honorable life. Its instruction is adapted to the farmer, mechanic and professional man, as well as to the man of business. It is an error to suppose that its pupils all intend to become bookkeepers. Indeed many have no such intention on entering, but desire simply to have a reliable and practical education which will help them to gain a living in whatever calling they may adopt. There are no vacations and the present is a favorable time to enter.

Reception to Father Upchurch.

The TIMES has received tickets of invitation to the reception to Father Upchurch, founder of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, which will be tendered to him at Turnverein Hall Monday evening, August 10th.

Rogers's Best Silverware,

knives and forks and spoons, in the Diamond House sale to-night.

MEMORIAL SERVICE,

Held at the Synagogue by the Rev. Dr. Schreiber.

THE LIVES OF THREE GREAT MEN.

Victor Hugo, the Author; Grant, the Soldier and Patriot; Sir Moses Montefiore, the Philanthropist—Synopsis of the Discourse.

Last evening, between five and six hundred people attended the Memorial service at the Synagogue for General Grant, Victor Hugo and Sir Moses Montefiore, held by Rev Dr. Schreiber, of Denver. The speaker introduced his subject by saying that in the history of every age and nation, amidst the ravages of ambition and the mean aims of selfishness, there have always broken forth the evidences of a heavenly virtue. Every age has been illustrated by men who bore themselves like men who were animated by the spirit of God and vindicated the cause of humanity—men who in circumstances of great trial have adhered to moral and religious principle. Three such men have died within the past few weeks, Victor Hugo, U. S. Grant, and last, but not least, Sir Moses Montefiore. Although each of them belonged to a different country, still not only France, America and England, but mankind have suffered a great and irreparable loss in their death. These three men were milestones on the road to human emancipation.

VICTOR HUGO.

Victor Hugo was the Shakespeare of France, and was not only a liberator of the French literature from the yoke of bondage, but through his writings was instrumental in redeeming a great nation from the bondage of Bonapartism, monarchy, corruption and bigotry. His works are immortal, not only on account of their artistic and literary value, not only because they pour over life the charm of beauty and poetry, but because every line, every word of his was written in the service of humanity, in the interest of the down-trodden, enslaved and oppressed people. His death was indeed a universal misfortune. But in the moment that the messengers of evil have cast their shadows across our own threshold, when calamity has laid its heavy hand upon our own shoulder, it is then that the general dissatisfaction of life returns to us with added force. Fifty million people of this great free country watched anxiously for nine long months the bedside of

GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,

The great soldier and statesman. We saw him stretched upon the rack of pain and could do nothing to alleviate his sufferings. We saw the end slowly nearing, the cruel death struggle, and now it is over. With King David, when learning of Saul's death, we, too, may say "a prince, a great man has fallen." As time rolls on we shall forget his foibles as the frailties of Washington and the foibles of Lincoln have been forgotten, and the large picture of the man as he was—big hearted, whole-souled, devoted to his country, working for her service with a single eye to her salvation, without a thought of self or a taint of envy, jealousy or spite in his nature—will loom up distinctly before the eye.

The speaker traced Grant's career in the Mexican war, and his services in the war of the rebellion, which he said resulted in the final crushing of the rebellion, the maintenance of the supremacy of the Union, and in the deliverance of over four million slaves. "His civil career as President," remarked the speaker, "for two terms is also a matter of general knowledge. While by no means a brilliant man, he had the great gift of seeing straight to the core of a question and deciding it on the broad principles of right and wrong, and when once decided his opinion was like a rock. But

IN HIS MORAL STRENGTH

he was greatest. He was envied and hated by others on account of his successes. He experienced unjust treatment at the hands of Stanton and Halleck. His motives were misconstrued, his achievements belittled, but he had not a word of bitterness against those who made him suffer so much. This is the crucial test of true manhood and greatness. The speaker closed his reference to the career of General Grant with an eloquent tribute to his other good qualities, and some allusion to the misfortunes of the latter portion of his life.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

"The third star in the firmament," said the speaker, "is the great philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, who nine months ago celebrated his one hundredth birthday. It is impossible to do justice to such a character in a few words, but two points of his labors I cannot help mentioning. First, that when dispensing his bountiful charities he never asked 'To which race, nation or creed do you belong?' Second, that like Moses of old, although honored and highly distinguished, he nevertheless despised the splendors and luxuries about him and devoted himself to helping his less fortunate brethren."

The speaker continued at considerable length discussing the numerous well-known characteristics of the great Jewish philanthropist, and closed with an earnest appeal to his hearers to profit by the good example of the lives of the great men he had discussed. The memorial service closed with a brief prayer.

ACCEPTS THE RESPONSIBILITY.

The Directors of the Typographical Union Whisper in the Long Ear of the Express.

Evening Union, July 31.]

The proprietors of the Express are trying to convince the public that the present war which Typographical Union No. 174, and the wage-workers of the city, is waging against that "boiler-plate" and "rat" sheet is being carried on in the interest of the DAILY TIMES. We will state once more, as we have repeatedly, that the Express proprietors attempted a reduction from 45 cents to 40 cents per 1000 ems of type, and also to run "boiler plate," amounting to a total reduction of about 20 per cent. The Typographical Union protested against such an outrageous reduction, and tried to effect a compromise. They would not even listen to a compromise. The printers in their employ refused to work for Chinese wages, and their places were filled by "rats." These are the facts, and the TIMES has no more to do with the difficulty than the Porcupine, who both take the stand that the Express is in the wrong. We would ask the proprietors of that paper if 45 cents is not the rate paid on evening papers in San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Seattle, Tucson, Tombstone, and Salt Lake City?—none of which is more prosperous at present than Los Angeles.

We would inform the Express that we intend to stay with this fight until they yield or suspend. Do you understand it? When the city election takes place this coming fall, if the Express does not give in before then, Typographical Union No. 174 will do for the city officers whom the Express champions what New York Typographical Union No. 6 did for those candidates whom the New York Tribune, a "rat" paper and the organ of Blaine in the State of New York—defeat them.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS,
L. A. T. U. No. 174.

Return of M. S. Baker.

M. S. Baker returned yesterday from his Eastern tour, and is much pleased to reach his home once more. He has kept the TIMES, readers well posted as to his observations along the way by means of his interesting letters, and he proposes to add one more descriptive of his journey home over the Southern route. He found business very dull in all the great Eastern manufacturing centers, but this depression, he thinks, is only temporary—the result of over-production. During his trip through the west he had hard work to dodge the cyclones, which destroyed numerous towns, and in several instances he narrowly escaped being a victim of one of these unpleasant visitors. He says the people of the Western States now live in constant dread lest their homes will be destroyed. The fact that California has no cyclones will attract many people out here, so terribly frequent have these destructive winds become in many of the old settled States. Mr. Baker found a great interest taken everywhere in Southern California, and particularly in Los Angeles, and believes that there will be a very large number of immigrants here the coming winter. He is entirely satisfied with his tour and in his practical manner says that after a careful inspection of every section of the United States he is satisfied that by far Los Angeles is the best of all. He was accompanied home by Rev. Mr. Bodkin, a Methodist Episcopal clergyman of Dennison, Texas. Mr. Bodkin will remain here for a few weeks, and possibly locate in this section. Mrs. M. S. Baker will remain in New York until October.

CAPTURE OF A FORGER.

Wm. McCrea, Alias T. A. Ward, Falls Into the Clutches of the Law.

Some time ago a young man arrived at the St. Charles Hotel and registered as Thomas A. Ward, of Santa Ana. A week or so passed, and as he showed no signs of paying for his accommodations, one morning he was gently dunned. He replied that he would settle up in the afternoon, which he proceeded to do by giving a check for $12.75 on the First National Bank, signed by W. D. Lamb, a well-known farmer of Santa Ana. He then left the hotel, and the next day, when the check was presented, it was at once pronounced to be a forgery. Mr. Strobridge, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, immediately sent the facts to Santa Ana to see if any trace of the man could be found there, and the matter was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff C. W. Beard. Mr. Beard proceeded to the place of Mr. Lamb and there learned that a man of the description of the forger, named Wm. McCrea, had worked on the place some time ago, and quite recently had written a postal card to his former employer. The address on the postal card and the forged signature were compared and the resemblance found to be perfect. Two parties started from Santa Ana in pursuit of this man, who it appears is implicated in other forgeries. Mr. Beard, accompanied by another man, traced the criminal to a wild and desolate place near Oceanview, San Diego county, where he found that a brother of the forger resided, and where there was every reason to believe the forger was himself. As he approached the cabin the brother, accompanied by two or three rough looking characters, came out, armed with shotguns, and asked him what he wanted. He did not tell them his errand but went in another direction, hoping to meet the man he was looking for. He soon fell in with the other party who had just succeeded in capturing McCrea, who was chopping wood with several other men. He was placed under arrest and taken to Colton and then to this city, where he was lodged in jail this morning, and taken by the afternoon train to Santa Ana. He will there be examined before the Justice and probably held for trial. Mr. Beard believes that the den he invaded in San Diego county is a regular rendezvous for bad characters—horse thieves, burglars, murderers, etc. McCrea is a young man, not over twenty-five. He positively denies that he forged the name of Mr. Lamb, but the evidence is strong against him.

Majority Party.

A. N. Caray and wife gave a very pleasant party at their home, 18 South Main street, Thursday evening, in honor of their son Walter P., who then attained his majority. The evening passed very pleasantly; and at 11 o'clock a banquet was discussed in the W. C. T. U. Café. The guests were as follows: Mrs. G. E. Mosher, Mrs. F. C. Woodbury, Misses Libbie Mosher, Lucy Churchill, Grace Barnes, Lizzie Miller, Maud and Lula Snook, Maggie Gillian, Maud Robertson, Rev. P. W. Dorsey, F. W. Kelsey, H. S. Williams, Will Rich, Jesse D. Burke, Burton Hall, Clifford and Wilbert Barnes, Albert G. Lang.

A Beautiful Monument.

A large number of people visited yesterday the beautiful white bronze monument on exhibition at 19 West First street, made for W. T. Knight, of Pasadena. These monuments are manufactured of cast zinc, and are said to be even more durable than granite, which stone the material of the monument much resembles. There are over 50,000 of these monuments in the country, and everywhere they have been tried they have given perfect satisfaction.

New Law Firm.

Ex-Justice D. M. Adams and L. M. Stratton, Esq., have formed a law partnership and have put out their shingle—"Adams & Stratton"—at rooms 76 and 78 Temple Block. Both gentlemen are very well known to the people of Los Angeles, and are lawyers of experience and excellent standing. Success to them!

Large Diamond Stud

in the Diamond House sale to-night.

BRIEFS.

Eight arrests yesterday.

The Normal School reopens on Monday.

The county refunding bonds came yesterday.

The Anti-Chinese Union meets to elect officers Monday evening.

Tom Kilgore, a runaway boy, was taken in by Officer Smith yesterday.

Justice Austin winds up his court to-day, previous to a weeks' vacation for the benefit of his impaired health.

There will be a special meeting of Council this evening to settle the matter of offices for the City Assessor, etc.

The examination of Miss Louise C. Perkins before Court Commissioner Baxter is continued until Monday.

Five deeds, two mortgages, seven releases and ten miscellaneous papers were filed with the County Recorder yesterday.

Weber and Burke, who assaulted Officer Jackson the other day, were held for trial in $300 bail yesterday by Justice Austin.

A select club, known as the Happy Four, has been organized here by a prominent quartette. It eschews liquor and nurses nothing but casino.

Memorial services in honor of General Grant will be held to-morrow in the Church of the Unity, Fort Street M. E. Church and the Congregational Church.

Francisco Sotello and Andronica Tapia, arrested for cattle-stealing, were bound over by Justice Ranney yesterday in $2000 bail, in default of which they were committed.

Wm. Devere, the pugilist whose attempt to shoot Ed. Kinney will be remembered, was held by Justice Ranney yesterday for trial, and was committed in default of $1000 bail.

The case of Joaquin Ruiz, the alleged cattle thief, arrested by Deputy Sheriff Hammel and Deputy Constable Altimirano, was dismissed yesterday by Justice Ranney, on motion of the District Attorney.

Johnny Williams, the tough ex-brakeman of this city, who stabbed three men (one fatally) at Tehachepi the other day, is said to have been let off by a corrupted justice with a fine of $100, and to have skipped the State before his worst-wounded victim shall die.

Six carloads of ties were taken to the front on the S. G. V. R. R. yesterday morning, and eight more came in. Tracklayers are within three-fourths of a mile of the Arroyo Seco trestle. Two excursion trains will run out as far as Sycamore Grove to-morrow.

A rumor to the contrary notwithstanding, the Los Angeles City Water Company state that they will not raise the water rates. They have been surveying a little to equalize matters, and have raised the bills of those who have been using water to an unwarranted degree; but no such thing as an increase in rates is even contemplated.

The Quincuplexal hippodrome, now exhibiting here, was down at Santa Monica previously. There they gobbled the big dog of an ex-Governor and added him to their circus to pull a chariot; and the ex-Governor's little dog they also stole and painted blue or green or some other appropriate hue. 'Tis thus the "School of Trained Dogs" is recruited.

High-cost Silver Watches

in the Diamond House sale to-night.

FIRE!

Threatened Conflagration on Spring Street Checked Last Night.

BUT NOT UNTIL TWO BUILDINGS FELL.

Stencil and Plating Works, Baby Carriage Factory, Dwelling and Carpenter Shop—Loss About $3500—Accident to Chief Engineer Day.

At 6:50 last evening the attention of passers was called to smoke issuing from the Los Angeles Stencil Works, 239 Spring street. An alarm was given, but long before word had reached the fire department, the building was burning like an oil tank. The rapidity with which the flames spread was wonderful. The fire department responded at once, but before a drop of water was thrown the building was well-nigh consumed, as was also the carpenter shop next north—No. 237. The fire was then raging fiercely, and had a very ugly look, as it roared away between two woodyards and with a great number of wooden dwellings, stables and other buildings in close proximity. The timely arrival of water, however, practically confined the flames to the two buildings already mentioned, though the Chinese wash house at 241 was slightly scorched, and the Chinese notion store, 235, occupied by Quong Lee Lung & Co., was pretty well riddled. In fifteen minutes from the time when the smoke was first noticed, both the plating works and the carpenter shop had disappeared in the flames. The north half of No. 237 was occupied by E. Newcomer and R. Peters, two carpenters, who lost nearly all their tools and the finished work in their shop. Mr. Newcomer places his loss at $200, and Mr. Peters his at $300. Neither had any insurance. The south half of the building was occupied by W. Wise, a painter, and his family. Their household effects were destroyed, but an estimate of loss could not be obtained last night. It is light, however, and without insurance. In the north part of No. 239 was F. McCracken's baby carriage shop, which was consumed with its contents. The rest of the building was occupied by the Los Angeles Stencil and Nickel-Plating Works, owned by (H. B.) Sutliff & (F. C.) Holmes, in which the fire originated, and from which nothing was saved. Both the burned buildings were cheap frame affairs, probably worth in the aggregate not over $1000. They were owned by Mrs. B. Mason (colored), who states that she had no insurance. No one can give any information as to the origin of the fire. Messrs. Sutliff & Holmes left their shop some twenty minutes before the blaze broke out. They state that everything was all right then. Their boiler was run by oil, and they had about twenty-five gallons of petroleum in the building in two tanks. They had had no fire during the whole afternoon. Mr. Holmes thinks that the entire contents of their shop was worth about $2000, which included $200 worth of silver solution, $50 worth of gold solution, and $100 of nickel solution. Mr. Holmes could not state the exact amount of insurance on their stock, but said it was light—$500 or $600. The Chinese notion store was damaged about $200. A considerable quantity of oils and varnishes in the carpenters' shop added to the energy of the conflagration. An immense crowd of people blocked Spring street during the progress of the fire; and a great many got ducked, as the firemen several times turned the hose full on the people without any apparent necessity. Chief Engineer Frank R. Day was disabled by a painful accident at the beginning of the fire. As hose was being unreeled like lightning from one of the carts, a coupling struck him on the back of the right hand, mangling it so badly as to require several stitches. The total loss by the fire will probably not exceed $3500. It will probably prove to that locality a blessing in disguise, as it has made room for the erection of respectable buildings.

The Weekly Mirror.

The MIRROR for the current week is out and is an unusually interesting issue. Senator Miller's arguments in favor of the Nicaragua route for the inter-oceanic canal appear in full. "Our Portrait Gallery" contains an authentic likeness of Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army. "Broadbrim" contributes another of his interesting New York letters. "Memories of Grant; Further Tributes in Prose and Verse," is an article giving an immense amount of interesting news relating to the life and death of the great hero; "Our Public Schools," gives a synopsis of County School Superintendent Hinton's annual report; Uncle Asa Ellis and Barclay Healey are "done up" in good style, and the various departments, "House and Home," "Farm and Range," "Neighborhood News," "Scientific Miscellany," etc., are kept up to their usual standard of excellence. The telegraph and local departments contain all the domestic and foreign news, and altogether the paper is one of the most readable in the country. The MIRROR costs $2 a year, $1 for six months, 60 cents for three months. Single copies five cents, to be obtained from all news dealers and at the TIMES-MIRROR business office.

A Sorehead.

August Savio swore out a warrant last night for Raoul Dominique, who beat him terribly with a cane at the Lafayette Hotel at about 8:30 p. m. Dominique was up only the other day for disturbing the peace. Savio's head has two ugly gashes on it from the stick.

Childs Tract.

The lot holders are requested to meet at Opera House Hall, Monday, August 3d, at 3 o'clock p. m., to hear report of committee.

The Rural Californian.

The Rural Californian for August is upon our table. It is full, chock-a-block, with good agricultural and horticultural information. The Rural deserves its popularity and prosperity.

Superb Howard Watch

in the great sale at the Diamond House to-night.

Dressmaking.

Madame Corona de Weihs has retired from the millinery business at 251 Main street and has removed to 167 New High street, where she will continue her dress-making department and will be pleased to meet her old customers. She announces a considerable reduction in prices.

The Flower Festival Society's

Boarding Home for women is now open at 119 North Fort street. Pleasant rooms, good board, reasonable prices.

Natural Mineral Water.

"Genoveva," a natural German mineral water. B. J. Woolacott, sole agent for Los Angeles county.

Passenger Movements.

TO ARRIVE BY RAIL.

By Telegraph to The Times.

MERCED, July 31.—The following passengers, bound for Los Angeles, passed here this evening:

Mrs H B Funk and child, C Baptaf, Los Angeles; J M Thompson, San Francisco; Pope Yantman, St. Louis; J J Osborn, Clifton, A T; A S Soub, Leadville, Col; M P Ciller, Los Angeles; Mrs G J Proctor, Oakland; Dr Montgomery, J H Collins, Los Angeles; J W Crawford, Oakland.

TO ARRIVE BY STEAMER.

By Telegraph to the Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The following passengers left San Francisco by steamer Santa Rosa to-day for the south:

For Los Angeles—Miss T Peterson, H E Jacobson, G Lundblade, Mrs C Latapie, Miss V McClure, John Dein, Thomas Scott, Mrs Fry, B Manning, M McMoil, F Lardos, J M Riley and wife, Miss Florence Riley, Guy Rose, A Schulenberg, Alice T Farrell, Mrs Holmes, James Jaynes, J W Forsyth, J H Simpson, J Dugenhart, J Willis, Rev Mr Carew, G F Lybrand, Mrs D McClure, Ella Freemont, C J Flatt, P Fry, Thomas E Fry, Mrs Manning, E B Rivers, E D Bascoe, A Susskind, Frank N Rust, Miss Annie Marshall, Mrs S Willis, J M Bassett, Miss C McKenzie, John Hoffman, Miss P J Wright, J A Ballenger, Geo A Simpson.

If You Are Going East

Be sure to go with Mathes. He goes on his next trip August 23d. This is the best opportunity offered to persons wishing to go with a pleasant party over the best and shortest route at lowest rates. Refer to all who have ever traveled with us.

* * *

Excursions East, Aug. 27, Sept. 24.

Pleasant route and lowest rates. Special inducements. For full information call on or address Warner Bros. and Crosby, 302 North Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.

* * *

East Bound.

A. Phillips & Co.'s next party East leaves August 12th. Address A. Phillips & Co., 341 North Main street, Los Angeles.

* * *

Electric, Medicated and Sulphur Baths.

Dr. E. Robbins' celebrated electric and sulphur baths are now open for the public. Prices have been reduced to $1 or six for $5. These baths are excellent for cleansing purposes and curing colds, rheumatism, general debility and paralysis. Persons attended to by one of their own sex. Office corner First and Spring streets. Entrance on First street.

MARRIED.

KELLER—SUTTON—At the residence of the bride's mother, Florence, July 25th, by the Rev. E. N. Currier, Mr. Charles I. Keller, of Los Angeles, and Miss Clara M. Sutton, of Florence.

DWYER—CAMERON—July 30, by the Rev. E. Birdsall, Mr. Dodd Dwyer, of San Bernardino, and Miss Bertha J. Cameron, of Picton, Nova Scotia.

DEATHS.

ARGUELLO—July 31, 1885, Dr. Joaquin Arguello, aged 35 years, a native of Granada, Nicaragua.

Funeral will take place from residence of Don Antonio Mauricio, 22 Buena Vista street, Saturday, at 2 p. m. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited to attend.

New To-day.

ADAMS BROS.,

DENTISTS,

23 SOUTH SPRING ST.,

Between First and Second.

GUARANTEE TO DO FIRST-CLASS work, and use the best material known to the dental profession, at the following prices:

FILLINGS.

Gold	$2 00
Silver, amalgam and platina	1 00
Bone, for front teeth	1 00
Teeth cleaning	1 00

Absolutely Painless Extraction of Teeth.

By vitalized air	$1 00
By vitrous oxide	1 00
By laughing-gas	1 00
Teeth extracted without gas	50

Under one administration of either of the gases from one to twenty teeth can be extracted without causing the patient the least particle of pain. There are no bad after-effects from the gas.

Best Sets of Teeth.

Our rubber or celluloid	$6 00

We guarantee to give a perfect fit, and to use the same material in these plates that other dentists charge from $10 to $20 for. These teeth will last a life-time.

Teeth taken out and new ones put in the same day.

Adams Bros., Drs. D. S.,

Dental Rooms at Head of Stairway, 23 South Spring street. july31 tf

G. H. BELL. J. C. McCOLLUM.

BELL & McCOLLUM,

REAL ESTATE DEALERS—Money to loan; collections made; houses rented; city and county property bought and sold. Office, 31 First street, corner of Spring. july31 tf

Dr. Huckins,

SPECIALTY OF EYE, EAR AND THROAT diseases. Residence at office during summer months—Hellman Block (over Orange store), No. 17 N. Main st., Los Angeles, Cal. Office hours—10 a. m. to 1 p. m., 2:30 to 4 p. m., 7 to 8 p. m. aul 1m

I. E. Cohn, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Late Superintending Surgeon Northern Pacific Railroad and Oregon Railway and Navigation Company. Office—Rooms 10 and 11, Roeder Block, 23 S. Spring st. Office hours—10 a. m. to 12 m., 2 to 4 p. m. Residence—426 S. Spring street. aul tf

Miscellaneous.

WM. F. GOWIE.

Water Developer, Pasadena, Cal.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS directed to all those interested in the water supply, as I am fully prepared to dig wells, repair wells, pumps, and tunnel for water. Call at R. WILLIAMS, Pasadena, Cal., or address W. F. GOWEL, Pasadena. jun24 tf d&w

AUSTRALIAN COAL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—At yard of the Los Angeles Gas Company, corner Aliso and Center streets. LOS ANGELES GAS COMPANY, jun11 tf Office No. 9 Somera st.

ELECTRIC, MEDICATED,

Sulphur and Russian Baths.

DR. E. ROBBINS'S

Celebrated

Baths with Massage Treatment,

Are now open for the public. Prices have been reduced to $1 a bath, or six for $5. These baths are excellent for cleansing purposes and curing colds, rheumatism, general debility and paralysis. Persons attended by one of their own sex. Offices—Corner of First and Spring sts., entrance on First st. Office hours—9 a. m. till 12 m., 1 to 5 and 6 to 9 p. m. Telephone 70.

P. S.—Physicians are respectfully invited to call and see these baths. jun26

MacMILLAN & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

116 First Street, Nadeau Block. my28 tf

"SYRUP OF PRUNES,"

The "California Prune Laxative."

A Valuable Discovery, Taking the Place of all Chemical [illegible] Liver Compounds and Noxious Medicines.

The only safe laxative. A splendid regulator of the stomach and [illegible] constipation and piles. Ladies and children love and praise it. [illegible] action, and, being purely vegetable, an overdose cannot [illegible] pills destroy the coating of the stomach. SYRUP OF PRUNES [illegible] so mild in its action that it is hardly noticed. IT NEVER GRIPES. [illegible] by all druggists and country stores.

OFFICE AND LABRATORY, 48 CLAY ST.

Agency Los Gatos Prune Ranch, the Largest Prune Orchard in the World. july29

It is easier for a Needle to go through the Eye of a Camel than it is for a Camel to go through the Eye of a Needle, and it easier for

J. T. SHEWARD

To Draw a Crowd than it is for

"Them Other Fellars"

To Catch a Customer.

Years of Experience in the Eastern States

Selling goods on close margins is something the average California merchant [illegible] realize. They laugh at the pennies, but the pennies make the dollars, and [illegible] want them.

Cents for Ball's Health Corsets,

Which is a saving of 35 of those bright pennies, and it will buy [illegible] TON. A great many of these little items go to make up a vast [illegible] end of the year.

Handsome Lace Curtains and Cornice Poles Free,

Another Item Worth Saving.

12 Yds. Paisley Ginghams for $1.80, and Book Worth [illegible]

All through our Hosiery Stock, and almost every item in our Underwear [illegible] a nice little saving to the prudent purchaser, while our Dress Goods [illegible] wonderful saving.

NOTIONS

In California have always commanded an exorbitant profit, and these [illegible] they should. We are cutting and slashing in Notions, Laces and [illegible] our present prices they bring good profits. We are showing

Bright Handsome New Designs in Lawns,

And styles that will please you in Percales, Cambrics and Sateens, [illegible] port Scarfs, and fine Cashmere Shawls, for light wraps, are having a [illegible] now have a full and complete line of the very latest designs.

Recent Large Purchases

Places us in a position to offer the most complete stock ever seen at [illegible] This is specially so in

Parasols, Fans, Lawns, Ginghams, White Goods, Laces

AND EMBROIDERIES.

All Seasonable and the Best Selling Articles of To-day.

Mail Orders will Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

THE VAIL OF TEARS IS OF NO AVAIL!

The Work of Destruction and Demoralization Upon All

SUMMER GOODS

Continues Without Abatement.

Zeal and Energy Actively Displayed!

A glance at our shelves will show you what our prices for the past [illegible] have effected. If the result of last week's business is an indication, [illegible] quotations below and come early or you will be disappointed. We are [illegible] ing out all our summer goods, and cost is lost sight of, room and money [illegible] what we need:

50c, worth 85c. Colored all-wool Serges, 44 inches wide. They will last about two days.

12 1-2c. Pointed Cashmere De Beige combination suiting, half wool and worth 25c.

12 1-2c. Pointed Lace Check Bunting; sold by us for 17½c and worth at least 25c.

10c. White Dress Goods, lace check and ches striped; sold up to date at 20c.

12 1-2c. Striped India Lawns; sold by us for 25c.

25c. Ladies' Striped Hose; full-finished regular goods that we sell for 45 and 50c.

50c. Boys' Straw Hats; the best value we have ever had under 90c.

49c. Ladies' Large Shade Hats; sold usually for 85c; in white and black only.

85c. Ladies' Fancy [illegible] on" Black and [illegible] designs just in from New York.

10c. Men's British [illegible] sold all over for [illegible]

25c. Boys' Percale [illegible] best quality we ever sold [illegible] money; former price [illegible]

15c. Men's Merino [illegible] you can't buy it for 40c.

75c. Men's All-Wool [illegible] Overshirts; cheap at $1.25.

75c. Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses; same quality as we have been selling for $1.25.

5c. Handsome patterns [illegible] designs in Lawns.

15c. Children's full-finished [illegible] Hose; worth regularly from [illegible] a pair.

A voice from our Shoe Department whispers, "Better goods and lower prices."

We are determined to do business, and we put a price on goods that moves the immovable. Our oldest and dearest companions move to us [illegible] at the sacrifice in price, and moves our own wares into the possession of [illegible] appreciable owners. This week we regain a portion of our clerical force, who have been away on furloughs, and we will be once more enabled to push business with that vim and activity that is ever the characteristic of the

PEOPLE'S STORE.

B 4 U BUY A HOME!

COME TO PASADENA AND SEE US

WE ARE

10 acres set out to the choicest varieties of deciduous and citrus fruit trees; also wine and table grapes; comfortable house; barn; water piped to premises. Price $2500.

10 acres of fine fruit land; choice location; corner lot; water piped to land. Price $1600.

5 30-160 acres in bearing orange, lemon and [illegible] ment of deciduous fruit trees [illegible]

10 acres near Raymond [illegible] piped.

20 acres with [illegible] land; well-located.

WE CAN BE SEEN AT ANY TIME BY CALLING ON

WARD BROS.,

POSTOFFICE BUILDING, PASADENA,

Who also have a large list of Desirable property, improved and unimproved, at reasonable prices.

LINCOLN PARK!

(OAK GROVE.)

Choice Land! Delightful Climate! Beautiful Scenery!

The Best and Most Abundant Supply of Water in Pasadena.

No more desirable place for pleasant homes in Southern California. The Los Angeles and San Gabriel Valley Railroad will soon be completed to Pasadena, thus bringing LINCOLN PARK in close connection with the heart of the city of Los Angeles. A portion of the lots on this desirable tract are now offered at very low prices and on the most favorable terms.

For particulars call on or address

GEORGE W. WILSON,
Lincoln Park, South Pasadena.

Or *EDWARD McLEAN,*
35 S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

HOLMES & SCOTT, FUEL DEALERS, 157 S. SPRING ST.

Keep a well selected stock of dry wood, hard and soft; three grades of coal, [illegible] Sydney and Santa Ana; a full stock of oak charcoal and coke for tailors' and laundry use. Also hay and grain of all kinds at market prices. Investigation proves that even in warm weather the old reliable fuels, wood and coal, are cheaper than any of their many imitations. Telephone 145. Prompt deliveries to all parts of the city.

COAL. WOOD. COAL.

my6 tf

LOS ANGELES
WEEKLY MIRROR
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.
H. G. OTIS. H. H. BOYCE.
Yearly Subscription, - $2.00.
CHEAPEST PAPER IN CALIFORNIA.
WE[illegible]
Devoted [illegible]
VOL. XIII.

INTEROCEANIC TRANSIT.

Senator Miller's Arguments for the Nicaraguan Route.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY NO BAR.

How the Construction of a Ship Canal Will Benefit the Pacific Coast, the Country and Mankind.

[The great subject of a ship canal across the South American isthmus, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which was graphically illustrated in the SUNDAY TIMES of July 12, by means of maps, diagrams, and authentic text, has enlisted so much interest among our readers that we deem it timely to print more matter bearing on the subject, which we do in the form of further and copious extracts from the great speech of Senator Miller, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, delivered on the 17th of June before the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and the Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco. The Senator devoted the first part of his speech entirely to an able and exhaustive review of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which, made thirty-five years ago, he holds to have lapsed, and is no longer a bar to the United States Government proceeding with separate negotiations with the Government of Nicaragua, with a view to the construction of a ship canal across that country. He strongly favors the treaty with Nicaragua recently pending in the Senate, an alleged copy of which was made public by the New York Tribune about five months ago. After a thorough examination of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Senator Miller comes down to the discussion of the canal scheme itself. We quote the concluding portion of his notable speech:]

SENATOR MILLER'S SPEECH.

In no like period of the world's history has such stupendous changes been wrought in the conditions of peoples and states as have taken place in the thirty-five years since the Clayton-Bulwer arrangement was made! There has never been greater progress made by mankind in the same space of time. A great waterway has been constructed through the drifting sands of the Isthmus of Suez, which has changed the condition of trade, and the transportation routes of the Eastern hemisphere. England, by her peculiar method of dealing with nations, has come in possession of that waterway, and this has enabled her to make conquest of all the world, saving in the East, and given her perpetual control of India and commercial supremacy in a greater part of the Orient. If she had control of a waterway through the Darien Isthmus, she would be not only "mistress of the seas," but the empress of the commercial world! The changes on this side of the Atlantic have been the marvel of mankind. The United States has, in thirty-five years, developed and expanded from a commonwealth of twenty-three millions to a nation of fifty-six millions of people, possessing every element of a progressive civilization, and all the qualities which give a people power and consequence among the nations. Our Pacific States and Territories, which in 1850 were almost unexplored, have developed into an empire, with opulent cities and a magnificent domain capable of sustaining a population equal to that of the United States at the date of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty! Since then there have been added to our Union nearly six hundred thousand square miles of territory on the North Pacific. In 1850, our total annual revenues were $47,000,000. Now they are $400,000,000! The nation was not then financially able to build the canal alone. Now it can do it without aid from any quarter. Since then we have opened the doors of many Oriental marts to American commerce! We have become one of the first manufacturing nations, and our internal commerce exceeds that of any people on the earth! We have built railways, whose tracks would four times encircle the globe! These are some of the changes which have created new conditions and relations, and have superseded those of thirty-five years ago. And to these should be added the courageous attempt of the French at Panama, which threatens to bring into existence and prominence new and totally different conditions and relations from those now existing, and which will impose other and different duties and responsibilities upon the United States than any dreamed of in 1850, or perhaps much thought of now!

The United States has need of a canal of her own for the uses of her own commerce, and for her own defence; for the French canal at Panama is a menace to the interests and safety of our Pacific possessions, and our commerce upon the sea. In 1850, the people of California were importing breadstuffs from Chile. They exported nothing but gold. Now the Pacific coast can export a million and a half tons of wheat annually, and many thousands of tons of other products! The commerce of the United States which would pass through the canal if built, both coastwise and foreign, would, at the same tolls charged on the Suez canal, pay four per cent. annual dividend on one hundred million dollars! This commerce is the result of development, which has taken place almost entirely since 1850. Shall it be said that an arrangement with Great Britain, made with reference to the conditions of 1850, and for a specific purpose which has failed, shall be held to restrain this nation from providing a route of transportation for her great and growing commerce? Since the French have occupied the Panama transit, there is no route but that through Nicaragua. Shall we be shut out from the Isthmus, and our Pacific coast and cities, and our merchant marine left at the mercy of European fleets? Our commercial interests, no less than the common defence, demand that we have a waterway through Nicaragua, and so ancient, improvident, obsolete and lapsed agreement with Great Britain can be invoked to prevent its construction!

* * * * * * *

My apology for so long a discussion of the international questions involved is, that I know that there are some who hesitate to give such a measure their support, because they fear that there is here a contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which involves questions of national honor and good faith, and the consequent danger of war. No more important considerations can occupy the attention of the people. It does not seem to me, however, that any of our existing engagements with Great Britain are violated by the proposed arrangement with Nicaragua for the canal, nor should there be any fear of war with England. There will be no questions or misunderstandings growing out of such an arrangement which will not be susceptible of honorable settlement by negotiations between the two Governments, and I regard it as doubtful whether Great Britain will interpose any objection to our going forward with the great work, which will promote her interests as well as ours, and benefit mankind. Certainly she has no right to object.

That the route selected by the American engineers is the best and most economical, for uniting the two great oceans by a commercial and military waterway, is abundantly shown, by the reports of Isthmus explorations and surveys, in the possession of the Government. Nearly three-fourths of the distance of this waterway is by natural channels, which require but a small outlay to render them practicable for the largest vessels afloat. The magnificent lake which nature has provided in the heart of Nicaragua, for an international haven and harbor of refuge, is so ample and deep and placid that the argosies of all the seas may rest in peace and safety upon its bosom, when once channels are opened from its east and west shores to the two great oceans! Upon its islands there may be stored supplies for all the naval and merchant ships which may pass from ocean to ocean; and upon these islands, or upon the shore of the lake, may also be erected shops and docks for every kind of repairs. All engineers and experts in nautical science pronounce the proposed canal practicable, although they differ in their estimates of the cost. The estimate of the engineers of the Maratime Canal Company, Mr. Menocal and others, was $41,000,000, including improvements to harbors at each end of the canal. To this should be added fifty per cent. for engineering contingencies, and twenty per cent. for other possible contingencies, making the probable cost about $70,000,000. I am aware that other engineers have estimated the cost much higher, and it is difficult to make even a close approximate estimate of the cost of so vast a work. There are numerous examples, however, of like works, which in some degree serve as guides in making estimates for contingencies. After an examination of the several plans and estimates, it would seem that the maximum estimate cannot exceed double the amount of the estimate of Mr. Menocal, which would give $82,000,000 as the ultimate cost. The Suez canal, 100 miles long, cost $93,000,000, including the construction of the harbor at Port Said, and it is stated by engineers of high reputation, that the Suez canal could now be built for half the sum it cost.

It is confidently asserted by the officers of the United States, who have made the surveys of the line of the proposed canal, that there are no considerable engineering difficulties to be expected. The restoration or creation of the harbor at the Eastern terminus does not appear to be problematical, and is much easier of accomplishment than the creation of the harbor of Port Said. Some engineers have estimated the cost of reclaiming the harbor at Greytown at five million dollars, while the plan of Admiral Ammen, Captain Phelps, and others, does not involve more than half that sum. The Nicaraguan officers regard it as an easy matter to construct works at Brito, on the Pacific, which will insure a good harbor at a maximum cost not exceeding $2,500,000. The deepest cut on the line is 41 feet, and the highest embankment required is but five feet. The lake area is 2700 square miles, with a drainage basin of 8000 square miles, and the lake being the summit level of the canal, furnishes an inexhaustible supply of fresh water throughout the year for canal purposes. It is possible that the forty-three miles of canalization, with the two harbors, the necessary works for slack water in the San Juan river; the thirteen locks; the necessary machinery, buildings, appliances, and everything necessary for the construction and for operating the canal, may aggregate a cost of $100,000,000, as estimated by the Humphreys Board; but it is believed that under no contingency will the work cost more than that amount; an immense sum, it is true, but while the cost is great, the benefits and advantages are almost inconceivably great. In a mere economic view, the enterprise is most desirable, whether the Panama canal be finished or not. The tonnage which will necessarily take the route of this canal in preference to that of Panama, could not fail to reach 3,500,000 tons annually, which would pay, at moderate tolls, a clear profit of four per cent. per annum on $100,000,000 the first five years, with a constant increase afterwards. A statement of the saving in sailing distances will serve to indicate the volume of commerce which must pass the canal: From New York to Hong Kong, 8970 miles; from New York to Yokohama, 9900 miles; from New York to San Francisco, 8600; from San Francisco to Liverpool, 6100 miles.

The saving in freights alone upon the transportation of Pacific coast exports to European and American Atlantic ports, at a fair average estimate, would not be less than $9,000,000 per annum; and with the progress of development in this region, the saving would be increased probably not less than ten per cent. per annum, or $1,000,000 per annum. In this calculation I have omitted the immense saving in freights, upon merchandise shipped from the Atlantic ports to the Pacific ports. This canal would open a new, cheap emigration route to the Pacific coast, and this region, so desirable for settlement, would speedily increase in population and in its production, thus creating constantly new business for the canal; and instead of injuring the transcontinental lines of railway, their business would be increased in volume by the rapid and steady development of the country through which they pass.

The Suez canal, which the wise men said would never pay, furnishes an instructive example as to the ratio of increase in the business of such a canal:

NET TONNAGE PASSED.

In 1870	436,609
In 1871	761,467
In 1872	1,160,743
In 1873	1,367,767
In 1874	1,631,650
In 1875	2,009,984

RECEIPTS.

In 1870	$1,061,935
In 1871	1,793,715
In 1872	3,291,512
In 1873	4,579,690
In 1874	4,971,476
In 1875	5,777,399

This illustrates the ratio of increase for the first six years. In the next five years the increase was not so rapid; but in 1880 it had reached: Tonnage passed, 3,057,421 tons; receipts, $8,364,179. And in 1883, the tonnage passed was 5,775,861 tons; receipts, $13,763,473.

In 1884 the business was about the same as in 1883, for which the stockholders received eighteen per cent. dividend on their investment. The tolls have been reduced to $1.90 per ton, and the pilot dues have been abolished.

While the Amer[illegible] with a much [illegible] of the Suez canal [illegible] times as great, [illegible] crease in a like [illegible] increase shown [illegible] quoted. There [illegible] Panama canal. [illegible] will be business [illegible] ing for Both. [illegible] the ships it will [illegible] carry.

But, Mr. President, [illegible] sary to [illegible] description of [illegible] nology of [illegible] speculations [illegible] prises. [illegible]

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Another Item Worth Saving.

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And styles that will please you in Percales, Cambrics and Satteens. Shetland Shawls, Newport Scarfs, and fine Cashmere Shawls, for light wraps, are having a splendid sale, and we now have a full and complete line of the very latest designs.

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25c. Boys' Percale Waists; the best quality we ever sold for the money; former price 50c.

15c. Men's Merino Summer Shirt; you can't buy it for 40c.

75c. Men's All-Wool Navy Blue Overshirts; cheap at $1.25.

75c. Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses; same quality as we have been selling for $1.25.

5c. Handsome patterns and new designs in Lawns.

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INTEROCEANIC TRANSIT.

Senator Miller's Arguments for the Nicaraguan Route.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY NO BAR.

How the Construction of a Ship Canal Will Benefit the Pacific Coast, the Country and Mankind.

[The great subject of a ship canal across the South American isthmus, connecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, which was graphically illustrated in the SUNDAY TIMES of July 12, by means of maps, diagrams, and authentic data, has enlisted so much interest among our readers that we deem it timely to print more matter bearing on the subject, which we do in the form of further and copious extracts from the great speech of Senator Miller, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, delivered on the 9th of June before the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, and the Manufacturers' Association of San Francisco. The Senator devoted the first part of his speech entirely to an able and exhaustive review of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which, made thirty-five years ago, he holds to have lapsed, and is no longer a bar to the United States Government proceeding with separate negotiations with the Government of Nicaragua, with a view to the construction of a ship canal across that country. He strongly favors the treaty with Nicaragua recently pending in the Senate, an alleged copy of which was made public by the New York Tribune about five months ago. After a thorough examination of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, Senator Miller comes down to the discussion of the canal scheme itself. We quote the concluding portion of his notable speech:]

SENATOR MILLER'S SPEECH.

In no like period of the world's history has such stupendous changes been wrought in the conditions of peoples and states as have taken place in the thirty-five years since the Clayton-Bulwer arrangement was made! There has never been greater progress made by mankind in the same space of time. A great waterway has been constructed through the drifting sands of the Isthmus of Suez, which has changed the condition of trade, and the transportation routes of the Eastern hemisphere. England, by her peculiar method of dealing with nations, has come in possession of that waterway, and this has enabled her to make conquest of all [illegible] saving in the East, and given her perpetual control of India and commercial supremacy in a greater part of the Orient. If she had control of a waterway through the Darien Isthmus, she would be not only "mistress of the seas," but the empress of the commercial world! The changes on this side of the Atlantic have been the marvel of mankind. The United States has, in thirty-five years, developed and expanded from a commonwealth of twenty-three millions to a nation of fifty-six millions of people, possessing every element of a progressive civilization, and all the qualities which give a people power and consequence among the nations. Our Pacific States and Territories, which in 1850 were almost unexplored, have developed into an empire, with opulent cities and a magnificent domain capable of sustaining a population equal to that of the United States at the date of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty! Since then there have been added to our Union nearly six hundred thousand square miles of territory on the North Pacific. In 1850, our total annual revenues were $47,000,000. Now they are $400,000,000! The nation was not then financially able to build the canal alone. Now it can do it without aid from any quarter. Since then we have opened the doors of many Oriental marts to American commerce! We have become one of the first manufacturing nations, and our internal commerce exceeds that of any people on the earth! We have built railways, whose tracks would four times encircle the globe! These are some of the changes which have created new conditions and relations, and have superseded those of thirty-five years ago. And to these should be added the courageous attempt of the French at Panama, which threatens to bring into existence and prominence new and totally different conditions and relations from those now existing, and which will impose other and different duties and responsibilities upon the United States than any dreamed of in 1850, or perhaps much thought of now!

The United States has need of a canal of her own for the uses of her own commerce, and for her own defence; for the French canal at Panama is a menace to the interests and safety of our Pacific possessions, and our commerce upon the sea. In 1850, the people of California were importing breadstuffs from Chile. They exported nothing but gold. Now the Pacific coast can export a million and a half tons of wheat annually, and many thousands of tons of other products! The commerce of the United States which would pass through the canal if built, both coastwise and foreign, would, at the same tolls charged on the Suez canal, pay four per cent. annual dividend on one hundred million dollars! This commerce is the result of development, which has taken place almost entirely since 1850. Shall it be said that an arrangement with Great Britain, made with reference to the conditions of 1850, and for a specific purpose which has failed, shall be held to restrain this nation from providing a route of transportation for her great and growing commerce? Since the French have occupied the Panama transit, there is no route but that through Nicaragua. Shall we be shut out from the Isthmus, and our Pacific coast and cities, and our merchant marine left at the mercy of European fleets? Our commercial interests, no less than the common defence, demand that we have a waterway through Nicaragua, and no ancient, improvident, obsolete and lapsed agreement with Great Britain can be invoked to prevent its construction!

* * * * * * *

My apology for so long a discussion of the international questions involved is, that I know that there are some who hesitate to give such a measure their support, because they fear that there is here a contravention of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which involves questions of national honor and good faith, and the consequent danger of war. No more important considerations can occupy the attention of the people. It does not seem to me, however, that any of our existing engagements with Great Britain are violated by the proposed arrangement with Nicaragua for the canal, nor should there be any fear of war with England. There will be no questions or misunderstandings growing out of such an arrangement which will not be susceptible of honorable settlement by negotiations between the two Governments, and I regard it as doubtful whether Great Britain will interpose any objection to our going forward with the great work, which will promote her interests as well as ours, and benefit mankind. Certainly she has no right to object.

That the route selected by the American engineers is the best and most economical, for uniting the two great oceans by a commercial and military waterway, is abundantly shown, by the reports of Isthmus explorations and surveys, in the possession of the Government. Nearly three-fourths of the distance of this waterway is by natural channels, which require but a small outlay to render them practicable for the largest vessels afloat. The magnificent lake which nature has provided in the heart of Nicaragua, for an international haven and harbor of refuge, is so ample and deep and placid that the argosies of all the seas may rest in peace and safety upon its bosom, when once channels are opened from its east and west shores to the two great oceans! Upon its islands there may be stored supplies for all the naval and merchant ships which may pass from ocean to ocean; and upon these islands, or upon the shore of the lake, may also be erected shops and docks for every kind of repairs. All engineers and experts in nautical science pronounce the proposed canal practicable, although they differ in their estimates of the cost. The estimate of the engineers of the Maratime Canal Company, Mr. Menocal and others, was $41,000,000, including improvements to harbors at each end of the canal. To this should be added fifty per cent. for engineering contingencies, and twenty per cent. for other possible contingencies, making the probable cost about $70,000,000. I am aware that other engineers have estimated the cost much higher, and it is difficult to make even a close approximate estimate of the cost of so vast a work. There are numerous examples, however, of like works, which in some degree serve as guides in making estimates for contingencies. After an examination of the several plans and estimates, it would seem that the maximum estimate cannot exceed double the amount of the estimate of Mr. Menocal, which would give $82,000,000 as the ultimate cost. The Suez canal, 100 miles long, cost $92,000,000, including the construction of the harbor at Port Said, and docks for all sorts of repairs, and it is stated by engineers of high reputation, that the Suez canal could now be built for half the sum it cost.

It is confidently asserted by the officers of the United States, who have made the surveys of the line of the proposed canal, that there are no considerable engineering difficulties to be expected. The restoration or creation of the harbor at the Eastern terminus does not appear to be problematical, and is much easier of accomplishment than the creation of the harbor of Port Said. Some engineers have estimated the cost of reclaiming the harbor at Greytown at five million dollars, while the plan of Admiral Ammen, Captain Phelps, and others, does not involve more than half that sum. The engineer officers regard it as an easy matter to construct works at Brito, on the Pacific, which will insure a good harbor at a maximum cost not exceeding $2,500,000. The deepest cut on the line is 41 feet, and the highest embankment required is but five feet. The lake area is 2700 square miles, with a drainage basin of 8000 square miles, and the lake being the summit level of the canal, furnishes an inexhaustible supply of fresh water throughout the year for canal purposes. It is possible that the forty-three miles of canalization, with the two harbors, the necessary works for slack water in the San Juan river; the thirteen locks; the necessary machinery, buildings, appliances, and everything necessary for the construction and for operating the canal, may aggregate a cost of $100,000,000, as estimated by the Humphreys Board; but it is believed that under no contingency will the work cost more than that amount; an immense sum, it is true, but while the cost is great, the benefits and advantages are almost inconceivably great. In a mere economic view, the enterprise is most desirable, whether the Panama canal be finished or not. The tonnage which will necessarily take the route of this canal in preference to that of Panama, could not fail to reach 2,500,000 tons annually, which would pay, at moderate tolls, a clear profit of four per cent. per annum on $100,000,000 the first five years, with a constant increase afterwards. A statement of the saving in sailing distances will serve to indicate the volume of commerce which must pass the canal: From New York to Hong Kong, 5870 miles; from New York to Yokohama, 6800 miles; from New York to San Francisco, 8600; from San Francisco to Liverpool, 6100 miles.

The saving in freights alone upon the transportation of Pacific coast exports to European and American Atlantic ports, at a fair average estimate, would not be less than $9,000,000 per annum; and with the progress of development in this region, the saving would be increased probably not less than ten per cent. per annum, or $1,000,000 per annum. In this calculation I have omitted the immense saving in freights, upon merchandise shipped from the Atlantic ports to the Pacific ports. This canal would open a new, cheap emigration route to the Pacific coast, and this region, so desirable for settlement, would speedily increase in population and in its production, thus creating constantly new business for the canal; and instead of injuring the transcontinental lines of railway, their business would be increased in volume by the rapid and steady development of the country through which they pass.

The Suez canal, which the wise men said would never pay, furnishes an instructive example as to the ratio of increase in the business of such a canal:

NET TONNAGE PASSED.

In 1870	436,609
In 1871	761,467
In 1872	1,160,748
In 1873	1,367,767
In 1874	1,631,650
In 1875	2,009,984

RECEIPTS.

In 1870	$1,031,865
In 1871	1,798,746
In 1872	3,281,518
In 1873	4,579,465
In 1874	4,971,476
In 1875	5,777,260

This illustrates the ratio of increase for the first six years. In the next five years the increase was not so rapid; but in 1880 it had reached: Tonnage passed, 3,057,421 tons; receipts, $8,364,179. And in 1883, the tonnage passed was 5,775,861 tons; receipts, $13,762,413.

In 1884 the business was about the same as in 1883, for which the stockholders received eighteen per cent. dividend on their investment. The tolls have been reduced to $1.93 per ton, and the pilot dues have been abolished.

While the American canal will start with a much larger business than that of the Suez canal in 1870, perhaps five times as great, it will probably increase in a like ratio, to the ratio of increase shown by the figures I have quoted. There need be no fear of the Panama canal. Within ten years there will be business for both canals, leaving for Eads' Tehauntepec Railway all the ships it will ever be able to safely carry.

But, Mr. President, it is unnecessary to detain this assembly with descriptions of the canal, or the technology of its construction, or with speculations in regard to rival enterprises. The reports of the officers who have made the surveys are voluminous and accessible, and are sufficiently thorough and instructive to give all necessary information concerning the enterprise. That it is practicable, and will prove to be of great utility and value, there can be no doubt. Why then should not the United States go forward to the accomplishment of a work so grand in its design, so necessary to the industrial and commercial interests of the country, and which promises results so beneficial to many millions of our race? Is it not time for this great nation to peacefully assert its power, and utilize its influence among the nations of the West? Is it not time that we should look out upon the world and contemplate the possibilities of new commercial relations? Is it not prudent to secure control of an agency, which, in the possession of a great European power, would be used to our detriment not only in times of peace, but which might be utilized to the great injury of our Pacific coast, and our general commerce in time of war? A strong naval power in possession of the lake of Nicaragua and its islands, with a ship canal connecting its waters with the two oceans, would hold the commerce of this hemisphere at its mercy. Once in possession of that line of transportation, no single power, nor the allied powers of half the world could dislodge her, and there in the security of that interior sea she would concentrate her fleets of war ships and the *material* of war, and be able to send forth her commerce destroyers to swarm upon either ocean, and her iron-clads to devastate the towns and cities of either coast. There is no such strategic position for naval operations in all the world! Why not occupy it ourselves? If we give it up, another will take it, and then the chain of our environment will be complete! If constitutional objections to this great undertaking are raised, it may be answered, that it is a specific constitutional power and duty of Congress to provide for the national defence, and to promote the general welfare.

The question of securing markets for American manufactures is one which is being pressed upon the attention of those who have to deal with such questions, with constantly increasing force. Production has been so stimulated in this country, that the home market is overfilled, and to-day we have the plant, machinery, capital, workmen and facilities for manufacturing the leading articles of manufacture, sufficient for the wants of at least eighty, perhaps one hundred millions of people, and we have fifty-six millions to supply! The extension of our commerce into new fields, and among other peoples, has become a necessity of our industrial system. Whatever, therefore, promotes the discovery or creation of new and additional markets for our manufactures, is a national blessing. The proposed canal will open new fields to American enterprise, and by shortening transportation routes, the American people will be able to successfully contend for the trade of many millions of people, whose profitable commerce is now enjoyed by England and European nations, because of the shorter lines of transportation open to them. The merchant marine of the United States will be revived and restored, and life and activity will be visible in the shipyards, which are now deserted and desolate. By the control of this canal, the foreign commerce of this country, created and fostered by it, will be conducted by Americans, and carried by American vessels. By means of this canal, we shall be brought into closer commercial relations with all Central America, and the Pacific States of South America, and ultimately we shall control the commerce of those States. Our metropolitan cities will become the centers of the financial systems of the peoples of this hemisphere, with whom our people trade. American ideas and American methods will be gradually adopted, and American civilization will spread and vivify like the sunshine throughout those regions, and the consequent development will create new wants, which our people will supply to the benefit of the nation! This great work will unlock the gate which bars our way to the commerce of the Orient, and it will give the key to American merchants! Our Eastern commercial centers will have the shorter line to China and Japan, and the Islands of the Pacific, as compared with European lines of transportation.

The advantages and benefits which the control of this canal will bring to this coast and the whole United States are incalculable. Its construction will be an achievement worthy of the first nation of the earth! It will be an illustration of the power, the nerve and sagacity of the American people, which will challenge the respect of all mankind. It will be an object lesson to the nations of Europe, teaching the American method of dealing with great affairs, and illustrating in a practical way the future policy of this Government in respect to the nations and peoples of this hemisphere! It will mark a new era in the life of this nation. The consummation of this work will be a triumph of peace, no less renowned than our greatest victories in war! Sir, this is the nation's opportunity, and the turning point in the destiny of the Pacific States. This is the age of prodigious enterprises and great utilities. It is the age of action! The day of the manifesto has passed. National greatness is measured by national performance! This nation has taught the Western nations the lesson of progress by example! Why should we halt or hesitate now? Shall we ask consent of Great Britain, before we proceed to the execution of this great design? Or shall we go forward without fear, with firm and steady step in the grand march of progress toward the fulfillment of American destiny!

The Canal Projects.

San Francisco Chronicle, July 12.]

The New Orleans Times-Democrat has an elaborate article on the subject of isthmus routes, in which, after pointing out the difficulties in the way of the Panama and Nicaraguan canals, the writer proceeds to argue that the best line of transit between the oceans is that which will be afforded by Captain Eads' ship railway. It had been generally supposed, before the Times-Democrat article appeared, that Captain Eads had quietly dropped his ingenious scheme. Engineers have so universally condemned it as impracticable; it seems so impossible to get a roadbed which would sustain the weight of a four or five thousand ton ship; it appears so out of the question to provide a heavy ship with such an even support throughout her length and breadth that she would not give somewhere if she were hoisted on rails; that a good many people have come to look upon the ship railway in a jocular light, much as people look upon flying machines and submarine passenger boats. If this way of viewing the project does Captain Eads injustice, he had an opportunity in his hearing before a Congressional committee of showing that he is really serious in the matter, and we are bound to say he did not avail himself of it.

It is an open secret that when Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated he requested the Senate to allow him to withdraw from their consideration the Nicaragua treaty, in order, probably, that he might make some changes which would entitle the Democracy to claim a share of the credit for the enterprise. It is also understood that these changes have been, or will be made, and that the treaty will be submitted to the Senate next December, with a strong recommendation that it be ratified. The chances are that both political parties will agree not to oppose it. So much at all events may be inferred from the address delivered here last month by Senator Miller, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It is indeed hard to see why any one should object to it. The Times-Democrat makes the point that it would cost more than the estimates. Of course it would. Did our contemporary ever hear of a great enterprise that did not cost more than the estimates? Senator Miller figured that the canal could not cost over $100,000,000. But suppose it cost $150,000,000; it would be worth the money. Our New Orleans contemporary says that "the time of passing through the locks would be so slow that vessels would enjoy but slight advantage in point of days over a trip round the Horn." This is quite a mistake, as a reference to Lieutenant Sullivan's report to the Navy Department and General Weitzel's reports on the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, will prove. With modern machinery the heaviest vessels pass through locks in a few minutes. The Times-Democrat will do well to look more closely into the subject, for no city in the Union will derive more benefit from the Nicaragua canal than New Orleans.

A canal is absolutely indispensible to American commerce, and the Nicaragua route seems to be the only one on which a canal can be dug in a reasonable time. The French Panama Company, now that they have a little income from the railroad, may go on for some time, but the enterprise is, so far, larger than its promoters ever contemplated. So many mistakes have been made, so many false steps have had to be retraced, that there are many who think that De Lesseps is only waiting for a decent excuse to abandon the scheme. At latest dates, engineers were figuring that the canal would not be finished before 1898; as to the cost, they could not form an estimate of that. The Culebra cut has had to be shifted; the great dam, without which the canal is impossible, has not been begun; the workmen are reckoning on a nearly perpendicular slope for the sides of the canal, whereas, every one who has been in the tropics knows that a slope of one in four is the least that can be risked; the mortality has risen to about 12 per cent. per annum. The mere statement of these facts, which are confirmed by the concurrent testimony of all recent visitors to Panama, shows that we must look to Nicaragua as the most available route. If engineers could only devise a plan for securing a reliable harbor at the Atlantic end of the Nicaragua route, it would have everything in its favor and nothing against it.

Our "Beulah-Land."

[Read before the Los Angeles County Pomological Society, at Orange, July 11.]

A leaden sky with stars set spare and far;
A wintry moon hung high in vaulted dome;
A city under coverlets of snow,
O'er which, outlined in lines of silver light
Upon a steel-cold ground, with ears attent,
Three spirits hung on slowly vibrant wing,
Symbolic agents of God's will toward man.
Below two beggar children, clad in rags,
Stood barefoot in the snow. The hungry winds
Howled round their shivering forms. The elder child
Had thrown one arm about the less, as though
To better shield her from the bitter cold.
The face of each, too pinched for dimples, was
Upraised towards the far, cold moon, and this
Sad prayer rose upward on the frosty air:

"You moon, have you got any God in the sky,
That we should be scorned by the passers-by,
And left in the street to starve and die,
Bessie and I?

"We've been thrust away from many a door,
And we only asked the alms of the poor,
A crust of bread and a bed on the floor—
Bessie and I.

"We're hungry and tired, and sore are our feet,
From tramping so long up and down the street,
Through the blinding storm of snow and sleet—
Bessie and I.

"I guess I'll make us a bed in the snow,
For sissy's so tired, and then you must know
In all this city we've nowhere to go—
Bessie and I.

"We'd go to heaven if it wasn't so high,
But maybe angels will come by and by
And carry us up to the bright, blue sky—
Bessie and I."

"Away, away, sweet sisters dear! from such
A place forlorn!" cried one of spirits three.
"A 'Beulah-land' on this terrestrial sphere
We'll seek us out where none of *this* shall be."
Like flash of light they took their winged course,
Nor stopped till, poised on slowly vibrant wing,
They hung above a valley fair and sweet
As sleeping cherub; on its eastern rim
A dyke of mountains rose majestic, grand,
(God's limit to the frozen sea beyond),
O'er which the 'wakened dawn, swift-walking with
Her purple-sandaled feet, had flung in haste
A rose-hued curtain, flecked and barred across
With golden splendors. Like an emerald sea,
With undulating waves of hills, the plain
Ebbed westward to *Pacific's* gleaming shores.
A sapphire sky was thickly sown with stars
That burned like balls of fire; a moon, low hung,
Was glowing warmly in the rosy east;
While earth and sky leaned each toward each with mute
Caress. The goddess Flora was the first
To break the silence which enthralled their speech.
She shook her curls, from which a charmed dew
Fell mist-like. Lo! the valley blossomed as
A garden, glowing with a crimson heart
And massing outward in profusion of
All colors. "Here," she said, "supernal spring
Shall reign." Pomona, fair, benignant, with
A stately grace, stretched out her golden wand,
And orchards, vineyards sprung like magic in
Their place. The tropics glowed in richness by
The fruits of colder zones. Great yellow balls
Hung shining in a leafy sea of green;
While far and near wide stretched the vineal fields
Of jewels—opal, ruby, amethyst,
A blessed sanitarium this shall be,"
She said, and smiled a benedicite.
Then Ceres, greatest of the three, blew soft
Her magic breath, and fields of waving grain
Stretched whitening in the ruddy morning light.
"Ah, me!" she said, "that men should heap their gold
By making 'corners' out of grain, while all
God's poor must needs to beg or starve, I swear
That *this* shall be a land of plenty, and
No beggar's moan shall mar the blessed air."
A whirring of swift wings and they were gone.
But from the sea of flower, fruit and grain
Uprose, like Nereids, our Los Angeles fair,
Santa Ana, Tustin, Orange and the rest
In order. But the canvas lies spread out
Before your vision, and my song is done.

MARY ADAMS JAMIESON.

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

GEN. PHILIP HENRY SHERIDAN.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, the Commander-in-chief of the United States army, was born in Somerset, O., March 6th, 1831. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1853, and served on frontier duty in Texas for nearly two years, and in Oregon from 1855 to 1861. At the commencement of the civil war he was appointed Quartermaster of the Army of Southwestern Missouri, and in April, 1862, chief Quartermaster of the Western Department. In May, 1862, he was made Colonel of the Second Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, was commissioned Brigadier-General of volunteers, July, 1862, and after a brief period was put in command of the Eleventh Division of the Army of the Ohio. He commanded a division of the Army of the Cumberland, and at Stone River saved the army from rout by his stubborn resistance. For his gallant conduct he was made major-general of volunteers. On the 4th of August, 1864, he was put in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and, soon after, of the middle military division. In November he was made a Major-general of the United States army. He joined General Grant's army at City Point, from whence he started, March 25th, 1865, to strike the final blow for the overthrow of Lee's army. He was assigned the command of the Military Division of the Southwest, June 3d, and that of the Gulf, June 14th, 1865. In 1867 he was assigned to the Fifth Military District by President Johnson, and to the Department of the Missouri shortly after. In 1869 he became, by promotion, Lieutenant-general, and upon the retirement of Sherman, became Commander-in-chief. The recent outbreak among the Indians of the Southwest has necessitated his presence upon the field of hostilities, and, with General Miles, he left Chicago on July 13th for Fort Reno. That he will deal summarily with the aborigines no one doubts. Personally, General Sheridan is of small stature. He was one of the most dashing officers during the war, and was the idol of his men, to whom he imparted much of his vim.

HOUSE AND HOME.

Susan Sunshine's House and Home Papers.

The warm summer days are upon us, and the business of keeping cool is one of the most essential to our comfort. The habit which many housekeepers have of throwing the house wide open through all the long, breezeless hours of a sultry day is a most mistaken one. The best method for practice is to open every window and door while the air is cool in the early morning, then, as the heat increases, close them, keep your rooms darkened and you will find a reasonable degree of comfort during even the warmest days.

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Marion Harland has said some very sensible things in her book entitled "Housekeeping and Homemaking," among which is the following, which it would be well for us all to practice:

"Repeat nothing that you do not yourself believe is a principle, practice of which would put an embargo upon three-fourths of the infamous business of gossip. Give with the tale the name of the responsible author. If the gossip must make mincemeat, be careful that you do not by word or example lend her your chopping tray, knife or condiments." Gossip should never be a feature of home life, yet I am inclined to think that this baleful habit is often acquired around the home table and fireside. The only safe rule to adopt is this: If you cannot say something good of a person, say nothing at all. We cannot always judge of people from the outside. There are circumstances in the life of every individual of which we know nothing; hidden temptations, struggles and crosses, which, if we knew, might materially alter our judgment of their actions. How little do we know of the real individual inner life of those even with whom we are most familiar. Not in this world can we read the mysteries of even one life or solve the riddle of its daily cares and crosses.

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I have a most decided detestation of fashionable falsehoods. Not long ago I was with a lady with whom I had some acquaintance. There was much about her that was womanly and noble, but in a fashionable way she was untruthful.

"I am happy to see you," said she to a lady who had called, and as the lady took her leave she said: "I hope you will return my call soon. I shall be most happy to see you at any time."

"Thank you, I shall be delighted to call soon, and will give myself that pleasure at my earliest convenience."

After the lady had gone she said to me, "I suppose that I shall have to call upon her, but I wish I was not obliged to. I do not fancy her—indeed, I dislike her."

Was not that a sad lesson for the little daughter who was sitting with us? "Mamma, you said you should be delighted to come," said the child. If the little one grows up untruthful and insincere will not the mother be to blame?

***

The following rules for selecting canned fruits, which I clip from an exchange, may be of use to some of my readers:

Reject every can that does not have the name of the manufacturer or firm upon it, as well as the name of the company and the town where manufactured. "Standards" have all this. When the wholesale dealer is ashamed to have his name on the goods, fight shy of him.

Reject every article of canned food that does not show the line of resin around the edge of the solder of the cap, the same as is seen on the seam at the side of the can.

Every cap should be examined, and if *two holes* are filled in it, send the can at once to the Board of Health, with its contents and the name of the grocer who sold it.

Press up the bottom of the can; if decomposition is commencing, the tin will rattle the same as the bottom of your sewing machine oil-can does. If the goods are sound, it will be solid, and there will be no rattle to the tin.

Reject every can that shows any rust around the cap on the inside of the head of the can. If housewives are educated to these points, then muriate of zinc amalgam will become a thing of the past, and dealers in "swells" will have to seek some other occupation.

***

The following general suggestions are worthy of consideration. I clip them from "The Housewife:"

Paper Pillows: Save all your scraps of writing paper, old notes of no use for keeping, old envelopes, old backs of notes, etc. Cut them into strips about half an inch wide and two inches long, and curl them with an old penknife. Make a pillowcase of any materials you have; fill it with your curled paper, mixed with a few shreds of flannel. Stuff it quite full, sew the end up and cover it as you please. These pillows are good in case of fever, as they keep continually cool, and are cheap, and good substitutes for feather pillows.

Washing Carpets: The following is an excellent way to wash carpets that have become too much soiled for cleaning by any other means. Cut the breadths apart. Place one on a long bench or table in the back yard. Go over it carefully, soaping all the spots and more soiled portions; then with hot suds and a scrubbing brush, scour it on both sides. Rinse thoroughly twice or more with plenty of clean water, using the brush.

Boiling water should not be poured over tea trays, japanned goods, etc., as it will make the varnish crack and peel off; have a sponge wet with warm water and a little soap if the tray be very dirty, and rub it with cloth; if it looks smeary, dust on a little flour, and then rub it with cloth. If the tray gets marked, take a piece of woolen cloth, with a little sweet oil, and rub over the marks.

Simple strawberry pudding: Make a jam by mashing fresh strawberries and sweetening to the taste. Spread slices of light whole wheat bread with the jam, and pile them one above another in a pudding dish. Pour over the whole thin cream sufficient to moisten well; cut into pieces and serve. A simple custard may be used in the place of the cream if preferred.

Strawberry Mold: Prepare some strawberry juice by putting fresh berries in a jar, and placing it in a kettle of hot water until the juice flows freely from the berries, then strain. Have a half cup of sago soaked for an hour in just water enough to cover. Boil the sago in a quart of fruit juice until thick like jelly. Pour into molds, put in a cold place, and when needed, serve with sugar and whipped cream.

French candies: Use A1 confectioner's sugar; roll and sift. To every egg, use one pound of sugar; place the whites of the egg or eggs in a tumbler and mark the amount with the thumb. Pour in a dish and add the same measure of cream, milk or cold water, any one will do, of course cream is best. Stir well together, add the sugar slowly, stirring well with a silver spoon. Take part of mixture on a bread-board and knead a little sugar with it; then roll out half an inch thick; cut off very small pieces, and roll into balls with the hands. Have ready, English walnuts, half pound of almonds, the same of dates, figs, prunes or any other fruit you like. Place halves of walnuts on each side of balls. Roll the almonds in pieces of dough, and then in sugar and shape nicely. Stone the dates and fill the opening with dough; then roll in sugar. Set the candy away to harden on a greased plate or paper. It makes delicious candy.

"The Housewife" is a domestic journal published at Nunda, N. Y., and is a valuable aid in matters of household economy.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Winter Land.

Far up beneath the Arctic skies,
Where winter's frozen wings are spread,
And all the earth lies cold and dead,
I see the rude barrabkies rise.

The blue smoke, like a slender thread,
Above their sodded roofs is seen;
And one small window, thrust between
Their grass-grown sides, lifts up its head.

In the short summer-time the day
Through all the weeks grows scarcely dim—
Only the twilight's shadowy rim
'Twixt night and morning's rosy ray.

And all the dull gray summer through
Sit thousand sea gulls on the rocks,
And shoockties come in countless flocks,
And gaily-crowned sea-parrots, too.

The meadow lark sings sweet and clear,
And makes a pathway as it flies
Of happy sons unto the skies—
The only singing minstrel here.

And little children, dark and brown,
With high cheek-bone and stolid face,
Without a single winning grace,
Live 'neath the cloudy summer's frown.

No sports have they to make them glad,
No playgrounds, and no pretty toys,
No dogs, nor ponies for the boys,
No dolls for girls all neatly clad.

No pleasant walks nor garden flowers,
No lovely trees with branches green
In all this northern land are seen—
'Tis all unlike this land of ours.

With ice the winter spreads the sea,
The frozen ground is white with snow,
And winds in awful tempests blow,
And far the drifting icebergs flee.

And sometimes on some drifting floe—
The lone Columbus of his kind—
The polar bear sets out to find
More southern seas, and sailing slow,

He rides along those northern shores,
A lonely sailor fierce and grim;
Ah, who would like to sail with him
While he some far-off sea explores?

Short are the winter days, and dim,
The twilight falls soon after noon,
The long dark night comes on full soon;
Swift sets the sun behind the rim

Of the white seas so still and drear,
And the bright stars hang in the sky,
So low they look, you almost try
To reach them, for they seem so near.

O, who would give this life we know,
Its starry nights, its golden days,
Its fruits, and all its wooded ways,
For that north world of storm and snow?

E. A. OTIS.

***

Here is something I came across the other day. It is a little extract from an article in the St. Nicholas, written by Lieutenant Schwatka. It is about this far northland, lying so near the pole. He tells us about some of the things that the children of those regions are very fond of. Among other things is Esquimau candy. He says:

"It would seem very strange, and perhaps not very pleasant, to my young readers to hear a tallow candle or the shin-bone of a reindeer called candy. And yet these things may be really considered as Esquimau candy, because they would delight the children of the cold in precisely the way that a box of bon-bons would delight you.

There is a certain kind of water-fowl in Arctic countries known as the dovekie. It is about the size of a duck, is quite black, has a prominent white stripe on its wings and its webbed feet are a brilliant red. When sitting in rows on the edge of a greenish rock, these little red feet are quite conspicuous. Sometimes, when the men have killed a number of dovekies, the Esquimau women cut off the red feet, draw out the bones, and, blowing into the skins, distend them as much as possible, so as to form pouches. When these pouches are thoroughly dried they are filled with reindeer tallow, and the bright red packages, which I assure you look much nicer than they taste, are little Boreas' candy. In very cold weather the Esquimau children eat great quantities of fat and blubber; and this fatty food, which seems to us so uninviting, helps to keep them warm and well.

The only other kind of candy that the Esquimau children have, is the marrow from the long leg or shin-bone of the slaughtered reindeer. Of this, also, they are very fond. Whenever a reindeer is killed and the meat has been stripped from the bones of the legs, these bones are placed on the floor of the igloo and cracked with a hatchet until the marrow is exposed. The bones are then forced apart with the hands, and the marrow is dug out of the ends with a long, sharp and narrow spoon made from a walrus' tusk. I have eaten this reindeer marrow frozen and cooked; and after one becomes accustomed to eating frozen meat raw, it is really an exceptional tid-bit; while cooked and nicely served, it would be a delicacy anywhere.

Another thing that the Aleuts are very fond of is seal meat. They would be as delighted with the flesh of a young seal as we should be with that of the tenderest turkey. Whale oil they relish, too, as much as we do nice iced lemonade in summer. I've eaten the seal meat and it is not so very bad, but I never have been hungry or cold enough to want the whale oil. I've seen the little natives of the Pryhiloo Islands pick up the raw seal meat and eat it on the fields where the dead seals lay. They deemed it a very choice morsel, but how we should have scorned it.

***

I am glad to receive the correct answer to the enigma in our column last week:

Enigma No. 1, Mirror of July 18th: Bird of prey—hawk. Wrap (a was omitted)—shawl. Girl's name—Susan. A devotional piece of music—hymn. Personal pronoun—he. Number—nine. River in Africa—Nile. Adjective—the. Make hay while the sun shines.

Yours truly,
MAY CORNWALL.

LOS ANGELES, California.

***

I am out in the country now, learning the names of the birds, and making friends with the toads and the owls. I am getting quite well acquainted with the pretty linnet and the beautiful oriole, and that most delightful of singers, the California mocking bird. There is one of these that comes to the same tree-top and sings gloriously every morning. I should like to make myself believe that he comes especially to see me, and to know if I am waiting for him in the hammock near by.

Then there are a couple of toads that hop out to my porch every evening in a very friendly sort of way, and I say, "O, here you are little toads again. Well, I am glad to see you." After that they do not stay long, but hop away as if they were very glad and light-hearted. Then there's a squirrel, a gay, frisky young fellow, who thrusts his head out of his hole and eyes me saucily, but he is not inclined to be very sociable, but by and by perhaps we shall be better friends. Perhaps he thinks he has done his part towards getting acquainted in peeping at me as he does, or maybe he doesn't care to know me any better.

***

There are two frisky young puppies here who are very much at home with the hens. I notice that sometimes the hens step very softly and snap up what the puppies have to eat. But the little dogs take it in very good part, and make no effort to get their food back again. They do not seem inclined to quarrel.

There is a lady here who has a small pet dog that she takes with her wherever she goes. She says to it: "Creep like a baby, Minnie (the dog's name is Minnie), and down the little thing lies, puts out its feet, and creeps, for all the world like a young baby across the floor. There are many things that dogs may be taught to do.

E. A. O.

TEMPERANCE.

Queries for Thoughtful Minds.

Extract from Correspondence in Union Signal.]

I think it is to no less an authority than Dr. Richardson that we are indebted for the statement that the pure juice of the grape contains the essential elements of the human blood and that it is therefore the best of all nourishment. If this be so, ought it not to be made useful to man?

It is generally agreed that those passages of Scripture in which wine is commended, refer to that which is unfermented. Take for instance the 14th and 15th verses of the 104th Psalm: "He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the service of man; that he may bring forth food out of the earth. And wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart." Here it is enumerated among the essential food gifts. Now is it right to give the devil a quitclaim to this gift of God? Why can it not be preserved in its purity and made to serve mankind as God designed? It is becoming quite the rule in America to preserve it in an unfermented state for sacramental purposes, but why not for family use also? The process is neither more difficult nor more expensive than canning fruit, and the wine would be far more conducive to health than preserves and pickles. This wine may be kept from fermentation for any length of time in ordinary bottles, in casks or in barrels by adding to it (unsweetened) salicylic acid in the proportion of two drachms to a gallon. The salicylic acid is perfectly harmless and does not injure the taste of the wine and it may be sweetened as it is used (It is perhaps not generally known that this acid is used to keep water pure in crossing the ocean.)

Is it not a reasonable supposition that if such a pure, nourishing but unstimulating drink were generally substituted for tea and coffee, which are highly stimulating and which all chemists agree contain poison, there would be less people tempted to indulge in intoxicating drinks? May there not be significance in the fact that among the American and English nations who are almost universally tea and coffee drinkers there are relatively more drunkards than among the French and Italians who use very little tea and coffee? Is there not in this a suggestion by which some lovers of the temperance cause who have capital at their control may inaugurate a line of work that may be even better than the coffee-house department.

No doubt the coffee-house has been to many a means of blessing and will continue to offset the temptations of the saloon, but there are many persons to whom coffee is injurious if it is not to all.

In England many zealous people are trying to provide drinks which will be a harmless substitute for those that intoxicate. Grape culture which has already reached a high degree of success in America might be greatly enlarged. There are yet many thousands of acres of untilled land adapted to this purpose. Shall not our country lead the world in this, as she already does in many other respects, by showing how the product of the vine which in some form or other furnishes a coveted drink to the greater part of the population of the globe, can be preserved in its purity and made to conserve the well-being of the race?

HOW SHE LIFTED HIM.

A Long, Cruel Mourning Pin, Made of Steel.

The Scooper.]

"My husband and I went to the theater not long ago, and after we were seated a stylish young fellow with good legs and tight trousers squeezed past us and took a seat next to me. It happened that my husband and I were leaning from each other—at least, the young fellow evidently thought that I was alone. I leaned rather toward his seat. The play had not progressed far when the young swell began to make advances. He at first nudged me gently when something funny happened on the stage, and as I did not deign to notice him, he nudged a little harder. I stood it as long as I could, and then I turned full upon him and gave him what I thought was a deadening stare. He did not have sense enough to understand it, and presently, becoming warmer in his attentions, he pressed my knee with his. I knew my husband was a fire-eater, and I feared to ask him to put a stop to the annoyance I suffered from the dude; but things came to such a pass that in a fit of disgust and desperation I told my husband. He flushed up and I saw mischief in his eye. He leaned in front of me and glared at the impertinent scamp, who unfortunately was at that moment so intent upon the play that he did not see my husband. My liege then whispered to me: "Wait till this act is over and then I'll take him outside and break his back in six places." He could have done it, too. I was really alarmed then, and had to set my wits to work. Well, I hit on a brilliant idea, and told my husband that I would settle the dude. So I found one of those long, cruel mourning pins that are made of steel, and the next time that dude pressed my leg I shut my teeth together hard and sent that pin a full inch into his beautiful leg. And didn't he jump! But the most pitiful thing about it was the deeply sad look of horrified reproach that he gave me. While that look was still on his face I froze it there with another inch of pin in his pretty, sweet leg, and almost before he had time to jump the pin got in its deadly work the third time. Then that dude got up and took his darling legs with him, and when he saw my husband laughing until he was purple in the face, he saw through it all and his dear heart broke."

Advertising.

Rev. H. W. Beecher once said that he learned to make good coffee by first consulting the best restaurants, housekeepers, and cook books and then he didn't make it that way! So in advertising. Read the following plans and then don't do it that way!

Have your card in the hotel register by all means. Strangers stopping at a hotel for a night generally buy a cigar or two before they leave town, and they need some inspiring literary food besides.

If an advertising agent wants your business advertised in a fancy frame at the depot, pay him about two hundred per cent. more than it is worth, and let him put it there. When a man has three-quarters of a second in which to catch a train, he invariably stops to read depot advertisements, and your card might take his eye.

Print in the blackest ink a great, sprawling card on all your wrapping paper. Ladies returning from a shopping tour like to be walking bulletins, and if the ink rubs off and spoils some of their finery, no matter. They never will stop at your store again.

Don't fail to advertise in every circus programme. It will help the circus to pay its bills, and visitors can relieve the tedium of the clown's jokes by looking over your interesting remarks about "twenty per cent. below cost," etc.

A boy with a big placard on a pole is an interesting object on the street, and lends a dignified air to your establishment. Hire two or three.

Advertise in a calendar. People never look at a calendar to see what day of the month it is. They merely glance hurriedly at it so as to be sure that your name is spelled without a p, that's all.

Mrs. Garfield and Her Children.

Garfield once said to me about this woman: "I have never had in my life, although there would have been plenty of excuse if she had made such a mistake, to apologize for anything that my wife has had to say concerning me. My constituency has had its own sensibilities, and a very little thing Mrs. Garfield might say that was ill-timed or hasty would go very far against me. But she has been so discreet that I have not a single instance of that kind on record. She is never stampeded," said Garfield. "She is the coolest when things excite me the most. Now," said he, "she is doing at present what I did for her; I taught her Latin at school, and she is now teaching our children Latin and preparing them to go to Exeter."

President Cleveland, I see, has been entertaining at Easter the orphan children of Garfield. This is one of the best testimonials I have seen to Cleveland's upright domestic intentions. At Good Friday, just twenty years ago, Mr. Lincoln was shot; at Easter, twenty years afterward, Grant was on his death-bed. Between those two tragedies occurred the extraordinary murder of Garfield. It is entirely fitting that the President should both receive and give respect to these young sons of Garfield.—[Gath.

The Old Version.

New York Sun.]

"My dear," remonstrated a wife, peering out from under the bedclothes, "I do wish you would use the word 'sheol.' It sounds better."

"It may sound better at times," replied her husband, who was noisily nursing his heel, "but when a man steps on a tack he wants the old version."

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

The Growth of Coal.—The most recent light on the unsettled question of the precise manner in which coal was formed is furnished by the researches of Mr. Edward Wethered, who has been convinced, by a microscopical study of coal from English mines, that the beds were not formed by forests, but that the fossil trees so familiar to botanists grew in them. The coal itself—that is, the plants which ultimately formed it—he regards as having been of aquatic habit, growing in a manner similar to modern bogs, though of much larger extent.

The Greenwich Observatory in England calls for a large telescope. This most famous astronomical establishment in the world is behind many observatories in the size of its instruments, its largest refracting telescope having an aperture of only twelve and three-fourths inches.

Attention has lately been called to two races of men that must soon become extinct. At the present rate of decrease, the Maoris of New Zealand—now reduced to less than 45,000 from 100,000 in Capt. Cook's day—must have disappeared by the year 2000. The Laplanders are estimated not to exceed 30,000 in number, and are gradually becoming fewer.

In freshly-fallen hailstones in France, Boussingault has observed a temperature of 13.5 degrees—or 18.5 degrees below freezing point—while that of the surrounding air was about 47 degrees. Other observers have noticed temperatures of 16.25 and 28 degrees in hail.

A new insect, reported to be more destructive than the phylloxera, has appeared in great numbers in the vineyards of some parts of Roumania and Bessarabia.

A mass of lead in an elevated furnace in Paris was completely dissipated by a stroke of lightning, no trace of the metal being found afterward.

A Great Project.—The director of the Paris Observatory remarks that the heavens may be completely photographed in 6000 sections similar to a section of the Milky Way shown in a chart presented to the French Academy of Sciences. The whole work might be done at six or eight well situated observatories in five or six years. It is declared that such a work, containing the photographs of over 20,000,000 stars down to the fourteenth or fifteenth magnitude, and bequeathing to future astronomers an exact picture of the starry regions at the close of the nineteenth century, would certainly be the greatest astronomic undertaking ever carried out.

The Maluva tree of Central India (*Bassia latifolia*) bears flowers which are now being exported to Europe for their sugar, of which they contain more than half their weight. The tree resembles the oak, and a single specimen sometimes bears a ton of flowers.

Fur made from feathers is a product of recent years. In many respects it is equal or even superior to genuine fur. The material is used for the borders of ladies' cloaks, dresses, etc., and even sealskin cloaks have been successfully imitated with it.

A supposed new species of bear has been discovered in Iterup, the largest and most inaccessible of the Kurile Islands. In general appearance the animal is said to resemble the American grizzly.

An apparatus for showing under the microscope the combustion of metals by the passage of the electric spark through them has been exhibited to the Royal Society of London. The apparatus is a very interesting one, most beautiful color effects being yielded by the different metals in burning.

The water-supply of many of the artesian wells in the Algerian Sahara is reported to be gradually becoming exhausted, showing that the subterranean reservoir is replenished very slowly.

An Interesting Optical Effect.—A new French experiment consists in placing two similar black paper figures—two crosses, for example,—quite closely together, at about three inches from the eyes. When so held before a sheet of white paper, three seperate crosses will be seen. The phenomenon—illustrating the principle of the stereoscope—is explained by the simultaneous vision of the two eyes. If figures of complementary colors—as red and green—are used upon a dark background, a white figure will appear in the middle.

The Decay of Building-Stones.—The investigations of Prof. T. Eggleston have shown that calcareous materials are most affected by acid gases and rain-water of cities at a height of about ten feet above the ground, the effect gradually decreasing upward, and entirely disappearing above a height of 100 feet. Waterproofing seems to be the only remedy, a wash of sulphur proving to be the only preservative of value for hard stones, while saturated with linseed oil may be recommended in the case of all porous stones.

Trial trips at Nice with the submarine boat of the naturalist Toselli have indicated that the vessel will render valuable service to science. It can penetrate to a depth of about 800 feet, and its powerful electric lamps make easy a minute inspection of the sea.

An association of pharmacists in Paris has been discussing the old question of the influence of plants in bedrooms upon the health of the occupants. The conclusion is that the plants are beneficial, especially to consumptives, plants without flowers being preferable to those in bloom.

The Milan Society of Hygiene has made the singular suggestion that the soil of cholera-infected districts may adhere to shoes, and give rise to the disease in new localities to which it is thus conveyed.

In a recent balloon ascent, Tissandier, the French aeronaut, secured 24 instantaneous photographs of the country between Paris and Rheims.

A Question in Natural History.

From the Jackson (Ga.) Herald.]

An English sparrow was seen to fly from its nest on the courthouse Tuesday and drop something, which one of Colonel Mahaffey's children picked up and found to be a young sparrow only a few days old. On examination being made it was discovered that the young one was deformed, having one of its legs turned over its back, and the question arises now whether the mother found out the deformity of her young one, and like the Grecians of old, thought it best to kill it.

In New Jersey.

Exchange.]

"My dear," said a New Jersey farmer's wife to her husband, "we haven't a bit of meat in the house for dinner."

"All right," he replied, "after breakfast I'll take my gun and go over to the thousand-acre swamp and see if I can't bag a couple of mosquitos."

Weekly Mirror.

THE TIMES AND THE MIRROR.

The LOS ANGELES DAILY TIMES *and the* LOS ANGELES WEEKLY MIRROR *are the leading papers of the* [illegible] *California in which they are published.*

The DAILY TIMES *is published every morning, except Monday, from the publication office, Temple, Main and New High streets. It prints the Associated Press dispatches and "all the news."*

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POSTAGE.

The transient rate of postage, foreign and domestic, per copy on the TIMES or the MIRROR either single or double sheet, is one cent.

A Monument to General Grant.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: The nation's cherished idol is dead. Now, while the body of General Grant, the Union's foremost soldier and first citizen, is lying mute, awaiting solemn sepulture at the hands of his grateful countrymen, should not the question of erecting a monument to commemorate his great virtues and achievements be considered and acted upon? Should not the matter be taken up at once? I think so. Let Los Angeles be not behind the rest of the country, which, without doubt, is already preparing to move in the matter, if we but knew it. Will you not give this suggestion the weight of your approval and suggest a plan of action? The Republic is not ungrateful: let us here on the Pacific Coast be ready to co-operate heartily in a patriotic task which the countrymen of the illustrious soldier and citizen will be sure to take up and carry through to successful completion. Yours truly,

HENRY B. SARGENT.

We approve this excellent and timely suggestion, and propose that a popular subscription be started in Los Angeles, without delay, for the purpose indicated. Let the individual contributions be in small amounts, in order that the subscription shall be kept a truly popular one, in which the whole people may take part.

The TIMES will be glad to help forward the patriotic work here outlined. The movement, we have no doubt, will become national, if committed to the people's hands.

THE San Francisco Chronicle, in the issuance of its Grant memorial number last Thursday morning, acquitted itself of one of the greatest feats of newspaper enterprise that the Pacific Coast has ever witnessed. The definite announcement of General Grant's death did not arrive until about half past five o'clock Thursday morning, it should be remembered, yet the Chronicle published twenty-nine columns of matter devoted to the life and services of General Grant, aside from the regular telegraphic reports, occupying two columns more. What time this immense double number of the Chronicle made its appearance we have no means of knowing; but it probably came out within two hours of the telegraphic announcement of the death. If we may be pardoned for speculating as to a newspaper secret, we will say that the Chronicle must have had its memorial matter standing in type, or stereotyped, awaiting the event—a judicious thing to do, of course.

APPLYING an American expression to the state of politics in England, we may say that "the pot is beginning to boil." The manner of "working" the elections in Great Britain is vastly different from what it is in the United States. But enough human nature crops out in the English hustings to make it a second cousin to the American campaign. The English papers wax about as earnestly abusive as ours, and the English orators, in lieu of flaunting the eagle, stand on the pinnacle of Olympus and defy tyranny. The English "Agent," to whom is entrusted the active management of the campaign, with the several constituencies, corresponds in his functions to our campaign committee. Money makes the mare go in English elections, and there is little use for an aspiring Englishman to stand for a borough unless he is willing to invest from one to five thousand pounds in the venture.

IT is singular that San Francisco should determine to dispense with all public demonstrations except the religious services in the churches on the day of General Grant's funeral. In almost any other prominent city of the country there will be a parade, participated in by military and civic organizations. The military feature of the pageants will be participated in by the regular army, the militia, the members of the Grand Army of the Republic and of the Legion of Honor. It is probable that, all over the country, at the hour named for the obsequies, these processions will march, forming altogether such a funeral pageant as the world has never before seen. It will be well.

THE long and hotly contested suit of Bettner vs. The City of Riverside has at last been decided by the San Bernardino Superior Court, affirming the validity of Riverside's incorporation. The orange-grove city can now, with full confidence, assert its claim to being one of the largest on the American continent. It is about two miles broad, and seventeen miles long.

THERE is "hair pulling," in a figurative sense, over the marriage of Princess Beatrice. It is said that no invitation was issued to Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, and that, moreover, the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg accorded but cold courtesy to the wedding.

GENERAL GRANT'S funeral will take place in New York on Saturday, August 8th. The remains will be taken from Mount McGregor Tuesday, August 4th, and will lie in state successively at Albany, Washington and New York City.

THE pseudo alliance between the English Conservatives and the Parnellites has been quickly broken. In the House of Commons, Thursday, the government received an ignominious defeat on a clause of the Medical Relief bill, the vote standing 180 to 130. This, of course, does not mean a dissolution of the government, as would be the case with a defeat in both branches of Parliament, but it is bad enough, considering that the new ministry has been in power only a month. A few more backsets like this would undoubtedly bring about a speedy dissolution. The Conservative lease of power at the outset was very uncertain, and now that the Parnellites have shown a tendency to kick in the traces, the government hold is precarious indeed. News comes in this morning's dispatches that Gladstone's voice has given out by reason of a serious catarrhal affection, and that he will, therefore, be unable to take part in the approaching campaign. If this be so, it will militate greatly in favor of the Conservatives. Perhaps they will be able to strengthen themselves in an appeal to the people.

KEILEY has been heard from. He is in Paris. Having learned his whereabouts, the government would do well to cable him the suggestion that "there is no place like home."

MEMORIAL services for General Grant are to be held in Westminster Abbey.

THE SAUNTERER.

I met a person a few days since—one who knows—who told me that among the lady teachers in the public schools of Los Angeles there are four or five who are outspoken and unrepentant rebels, and who glory in being such. They are decidedly opposed to accepting history, as far as it relates to the rebellion, as written by Northern historians. The question occurs very naturally to me, are these ladies the proper teachers of history for the children of those soldiers who fought and bled, and some of whom died for the life of the Republic? They have been known to deny the truth of that which has become a matter of history, and to say sneeringly, in response to statements drawn from properly authenticated sources, "Ah, you get that from some *Northern* history, but we do not accept any such authority." Shall our children be taught that treason is *not* odious, and that those who took up arms against the old flag were heroes and patriots? It should be ascertained whether these sentiments are promulgated in the teachings of the schoolroom, and if it is found that they are it should be stopped.

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Los Angeles has one woman of whom she may justly be ashamed. It was on one of those days when the nation's dying soldier was at his worst, struggling and failing in that unequal battle with Death in which he was finally compelled to yield, that one woman said to another, "Poor Grant, how he suffers! O, how sorry I am!"

"What are you sorry for?" was the response. "I shall be glad when the old fool is dead."

To such an extent as that will surviving rebel hate unsex a woman, and in face of the memories of Appomattox, where the now dying hero was the generous, forgiving conqueror, will she withhold the meed of humanity—a throb of tender sympathy for the patient sufferer. Talk of "the bloody shirt!" It is consistent, while the very air shudders at the utterance of the murderous hate embodied in the words, spoken of the nation's saviour, "*I shall be glad when the old fool is dead.*"

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I was away from home last evening, and looking out on the pleasant landscape, it occurred to me to wonder how it would all impress me if I were looking at it there for the first time. There were the tall trees, their leaves lustrous in the sunshine; there was their varying foliage, the infinite variety in their shape and size, the graceful undulation of their boughs; the tremulous shimmer of the tree-tops; the outline of their shape against the blue sky; the long, wide vistas between the orange groves; the shining aisles beneath the eucalypti; the shadows beneath the peppers; the gently rolling spaces in the background seen below the boughs; the music of the birds; the fragrance and beauty of the flowers; the soft whisper of the breeze; the distant, massive mountains, and over all the infinite blue sky. All these I took in and wondered how they would look to me had I never seen them before. Should I for a moment dream chance had placed them there? Rather, would not my soul go out instinctively and undoubtingly to their maker? Should I not feel that somewhere, though unseen, was the intelligent *Mind* that had designed and perfected all this wondrous beauty?

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There are but few strangers who are not surprised at the extent of country that may be made immediately tributary to Los Angeles. It is of vast circumference and embraces some of the most fertile land of the State, good for many crops without irrigation. While a good deal of it is yet virgin soil, there are extensive grain and corn fields, extensive fields of alfalfa, numerous groves of eucalyptus and other valuable timber, orchards springing up in every direction, so that whether you go north, south, east or west from the city you find the steady signs of improvement, and the possibility of unlimited supplies for the future. The amount of good farming lands lying on all sides of us has not yet been put into figures, but there is room enough for a multitude of small farms, for pasture lands and all the varied industries that are needed to supply a growing city. The broad plains lying around and beyond Norwalk are excellent for corn, wheat, and fruits, and on the sandiest soil the finest grapes are grown without irrigation. There are some extensive dairy farms in this section, and one or more great ranches. The Iron Sulphur Springs are giving a reputation to their vicinity, and a good many families are going in and settling in their immediate neighborhood. Los Angeles county is growing in every direction.

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It is proposed to have a grand gathering the Chautauqua Assembly which is to meet at Long Beach about the 27th of August. The programme will be published as soon as arranged, and it is expected that the literary exercises will do credit to the talent of Southern California.

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When the sad news from General Grant, contained in Wednesday's TIMES, was received at a hostelry in the country, a group of guests had gathered in the parlor and the dispatch was read aloud. There were bowed heads and sorrowful faces, and a silence that spoke more than words. The scene was as if each one had some near and dear friend whose feet were touching the Border Land; as if the River of Death with its dark waters was before them, and their eyes could see the heroic sufferer passing with slow and soundless tread to the very verge of the waters. But there was the feeling that he would not falter. Borne up by a nation's progress, sustained by undying faith in Him who would give him the victory over death, the feeling was that Grant would yet be triumphant, and as he laid his earthly armor down he would exclaim, "O death, where is thy sting, O grave where is thy victory?" Now, he is dead! Pass on, great soldier, to the bivouac of eternal years, to the conqueror's seat 'mid the grand armies of the skies. In the hearts of the nation you shall live undying and unforgot. All hail, and farewell!

THE DEAD HERO.

Arrangements Effected for the Funeral.

AUGUST 8TH SET FOR THE INTERMENT.

Central Park, New York, the Place of Burial—General Hancock to Have Charge of the Obsequies.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24—4 p. m.—At this moment it has been finally decided to bury General Grant in Central Park, New York City, one week from Tuesday next.

DETERMINED THE QUESTION OF BURIAL.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—This afternoon Mr. Turner, Mayor Grace's chief clerk, received a message which determined the question of Grant's burial-place in favor of Central Park, New York. It was as follows: "Your two telegrams just to hand and understood. The matter is definitely settled that General Grant's body is to be interred here. We cannot take any more definite action in regard to the matter of Mrs. Grant until a later date: The faith of the President of the Board of Aldermen, and my own, is pledged that we will see, when a little time has passed away, that the wishes of the family are gratified by a formal resolution of the Board. Answer immediately, so I may appoint a committee to make my quota for the Grant National monument.

(Signed.) W. R. GRACE."

Upon receipt of Mayor Grace's telegram Mr. Turner repaired at once to the cottage where a conference was held with Colonel Fred Grant. The Colonel read the Mayor's dispatch and retained it. At the close of the conference Colonel Grant assured the Mayor's representative that he and the family thus formally accepted the tender of a burial place for General Grant and Mrs. Grant in Central Park, New York City, and that he and the family would now proceed with all funeral arrangements with reference to the above conclusion. The Mayor's messenger then telegraphed to Mayor Grace the result of his mission.

THE ACCEPTANCE OF NEW YORK'S OFFER.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Mayor Grace to-day received the following dispatch from his Private Secretary, at Mt. McGregor, in regard to the offer made by the city, of a place of burial in one of the parks belonging to the city: "Colonel Grant instructs me to say that, upon the condition that the wish of the General that a place be reserved beside him for Mrs. Grant, he and the family definitely accepts. You are, therefore, at liberty to take action upon this information which is final. The family prefer Central Park."

REGRETS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Regret is almost universal here that Central Park, New York, has been selected as the last resting place for the remains of General Grant. The Post says editorially: "There is no national character to Central Park, and no reason why a man of national renown should be buried there." The Republican is equally emphatic in its expression of opinion that General Grant should be buried here, and says there is some talk of the Grand Army sending a formal protest to Colonel Grant upon the subject. General Burdette, Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, said to-night he was very sorry for the selection, but that 10,000 Grand Army men would attend the funeral, wherever it takes place. He will issue a general order to-morrow.

REGRETS AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 24.—The Republican will say to-morrow: The country will share the sentiment of the people of Washington in regard to the great Captain's burial place. The fitting spot for the rest of the nation's hero is the nation's capital. New York has shown a greed after one more show for the hurrying populace, and the family of Grant have weakly and hastily yielded to it without waiting to hear the voice of wiser friends and of their countrymen.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUNERAL.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—The programme of the funeral arrangements is as here given: The remains will lie quietly at the cottage, in the room where the General died, until a week from Tuesday afternoon next, when the funeral cortege will be placed on a special train and conveyed directly and without demonstration to Albany, reaching there in the evening. The remains will be borne to the Capitol building, where they will lie in state until Wednesday noon. Thence the dead General will be conveyed by the funeral train to New York, arriving there Wednesday evening. The body will then be conveyed to the City Hall, where it will remain in state until Saturday, when it will be borne to its last resting place in Central Park.

TIME TABLE FOR THE FUNERAL TRAIN.

Mr. W. J. Arkell has arranged the following time tale for the removal of the remains from Mt. McGregor: At 1 p. m. August 4, arrive at Saratoga; at 2 p. m. leave Saratoga; at 5:30 p. m. arrive at Albany; leave Albany at 12 o'clock noon Wednesday, August 5th, and arrive about 4:30 in New York. In the interval, from 5:30 p. m. Tuesday to noon Wednesday, August 5th, the remains will lie in state in the Capitol, and from the time of arrival in New York, Wednesday afternoon, until Saturday, August 8th, the body will lie in state at the City Hall. The public obsequies will take place Saturday, at such time as the civic authorities may arrange, and the interment will then follow in Central Park.

TO BE BURIED WITH NATIONAL HONORS.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—President Cleveland was to-night advised by telegram from Adjutant General Drum at Mt. McGregor that he delivered the President's letter to Mrs. Grant, and that she and the other members of the family expressed a desire to have General Grant buried with national honors. Their wishes will be respected and the ceremonies will take place as already indicated in the press dispatches. President Cleveland and members of the Cabinet will attend the funeral, in New York, Saturday, August 8th.

A SENATORIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Sergeant-at-Arms Canady, of the Senate, to-day received the following dispatch from St. Clair Springs, Mich.:

"It is proper that the Senate of the United States shall participate with other departments of the government and with the people in doing honor to the memory of General Grant. I therefore designate the following Senators to represent that body in connection with the funeral ceremonies: Justin Morrill, John Sherman, John A. Logan, J. D. Cameron, Wade Hampton, W. M. Ranson, Joseph E. Brown, J. G. Harris and John F. Miller, of California. You will notify them immediately, and you are requested to officially accompany them.

(Signed) "THOS. A. HENDRICKS, "Vice President."

Of the Senators named by the Vice-President, Miller is in Alaska, Cameron in Montana and Harris and Brown out of the reach of the telegraph. The remaining Senators were notified by telegraph to-night, and the Vice-President was informed of the absence of the others and asked to name substitutes. This will probably be done to-morrow. Although the Vice-President named only nine Senators, it is probable that a full delegation of twelve will be present at the funeral.

A MEMORIAL ADDRESS FROM BUTLER.

LOWELL, Mass., July 24.—General B. F. Butler has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration at the memorial services to be held in honor of General Grant; date not yet fixed.

THE CANOPY.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The canopy to be used above General Grant's coffin was sent to Saratoga. It was last used at the funeral of Bishop Simpson at Philadelphia. It consists of four heavily carved mahogany posts, with black broadcloth and damask silk curtains, looped with silk and chenille tassels.

THE HOUSE TO BE CONSECRATED.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—The disposition of the cottage in which General Grant died rests with Joseph W. Drexel, and the Associated Press is authorized to announce that the cottage will never again be occupied by any family or person. Mr. Drexel will, in due time, present it to the State or National Government. The house will be presented intact.

G. A. R. AND LEGION.

Preparations Made to Honor Their Dead Comrade.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—There will be over two hundred representatives of the Grand Army posts from various parts of the country here to-morrow. They will camp in tents pitched on the mountain, and will take their meals on the hotel veranda.

LOYAL LEGION OF HONOR.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The board of officers of the Grand Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, at their headquarters at Philadelphia, have notified the New York commandery that, upon the action of the latter with respect to the funeral of its late Commander, General Grant, being communicated to them, they will convene the different commanderies throughout the Union and issue the proper order for participation in the obsequies and mourning. The following telegram was received by New York Commandery this afternoon:

General C. A. Carleton: California Commandery mourns the bereavement which has deprived New York of its Commander and the Loyal Legion of its grandest and best beloved companion.

[Signed] W. L. ELLIOTT, Commander.

THE OHIO LEGION.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The Ohio Commandery of the Loyal Legion to-night adopted a resolution on the death of General Grant, Commander of the New York Commandery, and authorized its commander, Ex-President Hayes, to appoint a delegation to attend with himself the funeral.

A REMINISCENCE.

Dr. Douglas Recalls Some Experiences and Produces Notes From General Grant.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—While sitting on the hotel veranda this afternoon, Dr. Douglas chatted at length with the correspondent of the Associated Press about General Grant, and of the long trial of suffering just ended.

"Do you remember," said Dr. Douglas, "that during the last week I said to you that there was a subsidence of the swelling in the overlying tissues on the right side of the neck, and that I said on the day I spoke about it, that I had been able to examine the General's throat much deeper and with much greater ease than in a long time? Do you remember that?"

His hearer recollected it clearly, and said so.

"Well, then," resumed Dr. Douglas, "I am going to tell you of an experience I had with General Grant on the afternoon of Thursday, July 16th, and at the time I observed the indications about the throat which I have spoken of. During the afternoon of that day the General wrote this," and Dr. Douglas drew from his pocket several slips written by the General, and read what the sick man had written, as follows:

"I feel sorry at the prospect of living through the summer and fall in the condition I am in. I do not think I can, but I may. Except that I do not gather strength, I feel quite as well from day to day as I have done heretofore. But I am losing strength. I feel it more in my inability to move around than in any other way, or rather in the lack of a desire to try to move."

"When I had read this," added Dr. Douglas, "I turned to the General and tried to cheer him by telling him of the apparently improved condition of his throat and neck, to which in reply the General again wrote:"

"After all that, however, the disease is still there and must be fatal in the end. My life is precious, of course, to my family, and would be to me if I could recover entirely. There never was one more willing to go than I. I know most people have first one and then another little thing to fix up and never get quite through. This was partially my case. I first wanted so many days to work on my book, so that the authorship would be clearly mine. It was graciously granted to me, after being apparently much lower than since, and with a capacity to do more work than I ever did in the same time. My work had been done so hastily that much of it was left out, and I did it all over from the crossing of the James river in 1864 to Appomattox in 1865. Since that I have added as much as fifty pages to the book. I should think there is nothing more to do, and therefore I am not likely to be more ready to go than at this moment."

THE TRUST FUND.

Status of the Old Movement for General Grant.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Tribune will publish to-morrow a statement of the present status of the trust fund raised by citizens of New York, for General Grant, several years ago. After telling how, at the suggestion of the late Governor Morgan, $188,000 of the fund was invested in Wabash railroad first-mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, which were then considered as good as government bonds, Governor Morgan guaranteeing them, and undertaking to make both principal and interest good out of his own private fortune in case the interest should be defaulted for six months, the Tribune says: "What six months ago seemed an almost impossible contingency will probably become a fact within a few days. On August 1 the interest on the bonds in question will be six months in arrears, and it is probable that Governor Morgan's executors will, in accordance with his guarantee, pay over to the trustees of the fund the principal and interest. Only one question remains to be determined. It will be suggested that if the executors of the Morgan estate lend to the railroad the money wherewith to pay the interest on the bonds held in trust for General Grant and his family there would technically be no default, and therefore the Morgan estate would not be liable for the principal. Whatever course Governor Morgan, if alive, would have pursued under the circumstances, his executors are bound in law to be governed by the exact legal interpretation of the written guaranty. The whole question of the executor's liability at the present juncture has been referred to a lawyer, who will give his opinion within a few days. Meanwhile there is reason to believe that on August 1st the guaranty will be carried out and the $188,000, with arrears of interest, will be paid to the treasurer of the fund.

MRS. GRANT'S PROCEEDS.

Her Share in the Returns from General Grant's Memoirs.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Mrs. Grant's share of the proceeds of the General's book will be between $300,000 and $400,000. Publisher Webster says that four thousand agents are now gathering subscriptions, and the number will soon be increased to 5000. The work will be issued in two volumes, to be published separately about the first days of December and March next respectively, and they will both be sold exclusively by subscriptions. Webster sails for Europe, August 1st, to arrange for the publication of the books in England, France, Germany, Italy and Austria. Norwegian and Portuguese publishers also have made overtures to publish the books. Mrs. Grant will have a large percentage on the sales of books in foreign countries.

The Sister of General Grant.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Mrs. Cramer, sister of General Grant, accompanied by her husband, lately United States Minister at Berne, Switzerland, arrived to-day on the steamer Wieland from Hamburg.

BOGUS SILVER.

The United States Mints Have Had Some Able Assistants.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The Herald's Washington special says that there is much more silver in the treasury and in circulation than has been coined by the United States government, and consequently that some private enterprise must be engaged in making standard silver dollars and fractional currency of good silver of proper weight and fineness, which cannot be distinguished from those issued by the government. This matter has been for some time the subject of investigation by the Treasury Department. The government buys $24,000,000 worth of silver bullion per year, and with that coins from $27,000,000 to $28,000,000 standard silver dollars, making a profit of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000 per year. A private establishment possessing itself of counterfeit dies made from a proof piece from the Mint, might easily make this or a greater profit if they could secrete themselves beyond detection. It is believed that a great quantity of the silver current is the unauthorized production of some private establishment.

WASHINGTON.

The Ecuador Government Asked to Explain.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Some time ago the Department of State demanded a release of Santos, a naturalized American citizen, who was imprisoned by the Ecuadorian government on a charge of being connected with the revolution in that country. No reply has yet been received from the President of Ecuador and the representative of the United States in that country has been requested to acquaint the authorities here with the reason of the delay in acknowledging the request of this government. Santos has been imprisoned a number of months. His property was seized prior to his imprisonment. The authorities here asked that he be given a trial. This was refused. The request for his release was also refused. Of late the government of Ecuador has apparently ignored every request made by this government in relation to Santos.

A LAST MESSAGE.

Another One of General Grant's Notes to Dr. Douglas.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 25.—While in conversation to-day with a correspondent of the Associated Press, Dr. Douglas read the following remarkable document, written by General Grant in Dr. Douglas's presence, July 2nd: "I ask you not to show this to anyone, except the physicians you consult with, until the end; particularly, I want it kept from my family. If known to one man the papers will get it, and they (the family) will get it, and it would only distress them all beyond endurance to know it, and, by reflex, would distress me. I have not changed my mind materially since I wrote you before in the same strain. Now, however, I know that I gain strength some days, but when I go back it is beyond where I started to improve. I think the chances are very decidedly in favor of your being able to keep me alive until a change of weather towards winter. Of course there are contingencies that might arise at any time that might carry me off very suddenly. The most probable of these is choking. Under the circumstances life is not worth the living. I am thankful [for "thankful" glad was written but scratched out and "thankful" substituted] to have been spared this long, because it has enabled me to practically complete the work in which I take so much interest. I cannot stir up strength enough to review it and make additions and subtractions that would suggest themselves to me and are not likely to suggest themselves to anyone else. Under the circumstances, I will be happiest at the most pain I can avoid. If there is to be any extraordinary pain such as some people believe will develop itself, I would say to you and colleagues to make me as comfortable as you can. If it is within God's providence that I should go now I am ready to obey his call without a murmur. I should prefer to go now to enduring my present sufferings for a single day without hope of recovering. As I have stated, I am thankful for the providential extension of my time to enable me to continue my work. I am further thankful, and in a much greater degree, because it has enabled me to see for myself the happy harmony which so suddenly sprung up between those engaged but a few short years ago in deadly conflict. It has been an inestimable blessing to me to hear kind expressions toward me in person from all parts of our country; from people of all nationalities, all religions and no religions; of Confederates and National troops alike; of soldiers' organizations, of mechanical, scientific, religious and other societies, embracing almost every citizen in the land. They have brought joy to my heart if they have not effected a cure. To you and your colleagues I acknowledge my indebtedness for having brought me through the valley of the Shadow of Death to enable me to witness these things.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT."

THE NATION'S DEAD.

Further Details of the Funeral Services.

GEN. HANCOCK'S MELANCHOLY TRUST.

Additional Letters of Condolence to Mrs. Grant—Dissatisfaction with the Place of Burial.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

MT. MCGREGOR, N. Y., July 25.—The morning is still and sultry on the mountain and hundreds of visitors are coming up on trains. A Sabbath-like silence prevails. Since the death of the General Mrs. Grant has been seen by no one except immediate members of her family and Mrs. Dr. Newman. Yesterday afternoon it was rumored that she was so utterly prostrated that serious results were feared, but it is now known that, although the widow suffers greatly, yet she bears up bravely and no serious results are anticipated.

President Cleveland was this morning requested to name the pall-bearers to act at the closing obsequies. He will attend to that matter.

MATTERS CONCERNING THE FUNERAL.

General Hancock telegraphed this morning to the mountain that he had received instructions from the Secretary of War and that the details of the military pageant would be attended to as ordered.

The subject of the choice of the spot for sepulchre in Central Park is now to be settled. The authorities in New York city will doubtless exercise discretion in this matter, though Col. Fred. Grant has signified a feeling that a location at the north end of the wall, near the lake, would the nearest meet the wishes of the family. Either one end or the other of the wall will undoubtedly be chosen.

A message was this morning sent to Mayor Grace, asking if he could and would furnish a temporary vault for the reception of the remains of General Grant, the suggestion being made that the family of Grant would prefer that the remains should not be placed in any vault that had already been used for the reception of others.

One month ago to-day General Grant received his last retired-pay check from Washington, and had he lived until to-day another would have been at his disposal.

General Horace Porter will arrive here to-day, and Potter Palmer and family, of Chicago, will reach here Monday.

Governor Hill has tendered the family the use of the Executive Mansion during their stay in Albany.

THE FUNERAL SERVICE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 25.—According to present understanding, a funeral service will be held over General Grant in the Drexel Cottage at Mt. McGregor, August 4th. The Rev. Dr. Newman says, in speaking about the obsequies, that, according to the General's expressed desire, he will be buried according to the Methodist ritual and that the exercises will be brief and simple. This request was made by the General some time previous to his death, and it will be carried out to the strict letter.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 25.—The letter of President Cleveland to Mrs. Grant, of which Adjutant-General Drum was the bearer, is here reproduced:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 23, 1885.

My Dear Madame: Obeying the dictates of my personal feelings and in accord with what I am sure is the universal sentiment of his fellow countrymen towards your late husband, I am solicitous that every tribute of respect and affection should be duly rendered and with constant consideration of your personal wishes on the subject. Adjutant-General Richard S. Drum is charged with delivery of this note and will receive and convey to me any intimation of the wishes of yourself and your children in respect to the selection of the place of burial, the conduct of the funeral ceremonies and the part which may be borne by those charged with the administration of the government. With sincere condolence, your friend and servant,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To Mrs. U. S. Grant.

OTHER LETTERS.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 25.—The formal letters of Governor Hill and the Mayor of Albany, asking that the remains of General Grant lie in state in Albany, and tendering the Capitol for that purpose, have been received.

CONDOLENCE.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 25.—The following messages of condolence were received:

METHERINGTON, July 24.—*Mrs. Grant:* Allow me to offer sincere sympathy on your great loss.

(Signed) LORD RIPON.

LONDON, July 25.—*Mrs. Grant:* My heartfelt sympathy for the sad affliction which has befallen you.

MRS. MACKAY.

TOKIO, Japan, July 25.—*Madame General Grant:* I learned, with much sorrow, of the death of your husband. I tender you my sincere condolence and deep sympathy.

PRINCE TOWHITO.

Mrs. Grant: Delaware tenders the warmest sympathy of her citizens in this great hour of private and public grief.

(Signed.) CHARLES E. STOCKLEY.

Mrs. Grant: I offer my expression of deep sympathy to the widow of the great leader of the Union armies.

(Signed.) COUNT DE PARIS.

The ex-Confederate soldiers of Helena, Ark., to-day sent a message of sympathy.

President Diaz, of Mexico, sent a telegram expressing his sorrow at the loss of so distinguished a soldier and statesman.

Ignacio Mariscal, Mexican Premier, sent the following: "By instructions of President Diaz I send you the most sincere condolence of the Mexican Government for the loss of our great friend, the illustrious General Grant; and, personally, I tender my own and my family's heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement."

Mrs. Frelinghuysen, widow of the late Secretary of State, telegraphs: "Pray receive my loving sympathy. We feel deeply for you all. I so highly appreciated the General's kindness to me in my sorrow, even when he was such a sufferer."

A GENERAL ORDER FROM SHERIDAN.

WASHINGTON July 25.—A general order in the name of Sheridan has to-day been issued to General Hancock, directing him to take charge of the military ceremonies connected with the funeral.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The President contemplated leaving Washington next Saturday on his vacation, but the death of General Grant has made it necessary for him to change his programme, and he will not leave town for that purpose until after the burial of the ex-President.

THE WILLOW CHAIR.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 25.—The willow chair in which General Grant was wont to sit on the cottage verandah has been draped with black and will be placed at the usual spot on the porch where General Grant was so often to be seen. A heavy scarf of black is to-day seen on entrance to the door of the cottage.

THE SERVICES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The executive committees appointed by different associations of this city to determine what should be done on the day of the funeral of General Grant decided this morning to have only religious rites in churches and the pavilion. They also decided to have the Methodist ministers conduct the services, as the dead hero was a member of that church. There will be no military or civic parade.

SERVICES IN THE SYNAGOGUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Memorial services in honor of General Grant were held at Dr. Messing's synagogue to-day.

MEETING IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—A very large public meeting was held at the Merchants' Exchange this noon. Eloquent speeches were made by both Union and ex-Confederate soldiers, paying a high tribute to General Grant as a soldier and a man. Resolutions highly eulogistic of the General, and expressing deep sympathy for the family in their bereavement, were unanimously adopted. The Merchants' Exchange will be draped for thirty days.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—All civil, military, political and other organizations in this city have united in providing for a suitable observance of the day of General Grant's funeral. Beyond determining that meetings shall be held in Music Hall the programme is incomplete.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

ST. CLAIR SPRINGS, Mich., July 25.—Vice President Hendricks has added the following to the Senate Committee to attend General Grant's funeral: Allison, of Iowa; Hawley, of Connecticut; Cockerell, of Missouri; Manderson, of Nebraska; Ingalls, of Kansas, and Camden, of West Virginia. To-night Hendricks addressed 1,500 people from this place and Port Huron, speaking touchingly of the Nation's great loss in the death of General Grant.

DISSATISFACTION.

The People of Washington Protest Against the Place of Burial.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Continued expressions of disapproval and disappointment at the selection of New York as the burial place of Gen. Grant, are heard from officials in every grade and citizens generally in Washington. It is said that one of the most prominent officials in the new administration declared to-day that the burial of General Grant at New York, with the ceremonies preceding it, will make it more of a State than a national affair. His body is to lie in state in Albany and New York city. It ought to be placed in state in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and then be buried here beside the soldiers who fought with him. Under the present arrangement the army can do nothing more than it would do should it be called upon to assist in the burial of any other prominent general.

Citizens generally express sentiments similar to the above indicated. They admit, however, that if it was the wish of General Grant, or if the family have a decided preference that the burial take place in New York, further controversy is precluded.

The selection of Central Park as the place of burial, rather than some other public reservation in New York city, is also specially criticised here, and the suggestion is made that the centre of Union Square, for instance, would be a more fitting place for the interment of the dead hero's remains, and the erection of a noble monument to commemorate the Nation's gratitude.

OPPOSITION FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, The American will to-morrow editorially oppose the burial of the remains of General Grant in Central Park on the ground that it is a place of pleasure and devoid of the solemnity that befits the grave of the hero. The article says: There is an evident purpose on the part of the shoddy horde in New York to make the grave of Grant a sort of show like the obelisk, the Bartholdi statue and the Brooklyn bridge.

DISSATISFIED WITH THE PLACE.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—In speaking of the place of burial for General Grant, the press of this city is unanimously of the opinion that Washington is the proper place for the interment, and advise that, if possible, the change be made.

IN ENGLAND.

Memorial Services to be Held in Westminster Abbey.

LONDON, July 25.—A number of American gentlemen assembled this morning at the residence of Mr. Phelps, American Minister, to arrange for a memorial service in London on the day of General Grant's burial in New York. Cyrus W. Field proposed a resolution to appoint a committee to wait upon the Dean of Westminster and make suitable arrangements with him for a commemorative service in Westminster Abbey on the 8th of August, the day of the interment. Joseph R. Hawley, of Connecticut, seconded the resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, and a committee was at once appointed. It consists of Mr. Phelps, who is chairman, Mr. Hawley, Mr. Field, Senator Evart of Louisiana, George W. Smalley, M. Marble, B. H. Brewster, ex-Attorney-General, J. S. Morgan, J. T. Lord, Thos. M. Waller, American consul, General Howard Potter and Dr. Harwood of New Haven. A sub-committee consisting of Messrs. Phelps, Field and Smalley, was subsequently chosen to see the Dean and arrange to visit him during the afternoon. The sub-committee saw the Dean, who readily granted them the use of the Abbey for the desired purpose.

RACES.

The Contest Between the Great Horses Phallas and Majolica.

NEW YORK, July 24.—About 5000 people were present at the New York Driving Club track to-day to witness the great match between the bay stallion Phallas, owned by J. I. Case, and the bay gelding Majolica, the property of Nathan Strauss. The day was all that one could wish and the track looked as even as a billiard table. Betting was $100 to $50 on Phallas. After a little warming up on the track Ed Lythers sat up behind Majolica, while the veteran driver, John Murphy, took the reins over Phallas. On the fourth effort they got off splendidly, Phallas taking the pole and going at an easy rate, with Majolica nearly abreast. On the third turn the track has a slight incline and this seemed to give Phallas additional speed as he flew up the slope, leaving his competitor to follow him home, which he did five lengths behind. Time 2:16. The second heat was a procession, Phallas leading all the way. Time 2:18¾. The last heat was a repetition of the second, only that Phallas walked home. Time 2:20¾.

Between the heats of this race there was a contest for horses of the 2:21 class, between Lady Majolica, Revenge, Georgia, Cyclone, Eva, Bonnie Laird and Toney. The first race was a dead heat between Eva and Revenge. Eva, the Californian mare, won the next two heats; Revenge took the fourth, and Eva the fifth and race. Time—2:23¼, 2:25, 2:26¾, 2:28¾, 2:27¼.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 24.—To-day's racing was marked by long delays at the post, and tremendous winnings and surprise.

In the first race, three-quarters of a mile, Avolon won; Lizzie Walton second, Miller third. Time—1:17.

In the seven-eighths mile race, Hotachamie won; Embargo second, Mary Hamilton third. Time—1:30.

The California Joe Howell finished the seventh race under pull.

In the mile and a quarter race, Logan won; Mullins second, Barney Aaron third. Time—2:12.

In the mile and an eighth for all ages, Barnum won; Highflight second, Cardinal third. Time—1:56.

In the steeple chase, full course, Tilford won; Quixote second, Jack third. Time—5:36¼.

Trichinosis.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—John Fangman, his wife and a three-year-old son, died in this city, from trichinosis, and a daughter is lying in a dangerous condition. Diseased pork was eaten on the 10th of May. These are the first cases of the malady known in Baltimore.

A MONUMENT.

New York Takes the Initiative.

A COMMITTEE ON SUBSCRIPTIONS.

President Hayes to Bring the Matter Before the Grand Army—Additional Condolence from Illustrious People.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Mayor to-day appointed a committee of one hundred citizens to raise New York City's share of the expense for the erection of a national monument to General Grant. Among the members of this committee are Samuel J. Tilden, Chester A. Arthur, Alanzo B. Cornell, Wm. M. Evarts, Oswald Ottendorfer, Geo. Jones, Thos. L. James, Edward Cooper, Smith Ely, Jr., W. H. Wickham, Roscoe Conkling, Noah Davis, Cornelius N. Bliss, Eugene Kelly, George Bliss, Whitelaw Reid, John Jacob Astor, Parke Goodwin, Henry B. Hyde, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Dr. Fordyce Baker, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jesse Seligman, Joseph W. Drexel, David Stone, David Dows, Hamilton Fish, Pierre Lorillard, Ogden Gillett and Joseph Pulitzer.

HAYES SUGGESTS A MONUMENT HOUSE.

CLEVELAND, O., July 24.—In the course of a speech eulogistic of Grant before the G. A. R. posts of Fremont, Ex-President Hayes said that the Grand Army of the Republic, as the largest soldier organization in the country, should take the lead in building a national monument house to General Grant in New York. The Ex-President thought the Grand Army of the Republic should move in the matter at once and he will submit a proposition to the Ohio department, meeting in Springfield early in August.

CONDOLENCE FROM THE QUEEN.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 24.—Many messages of condolence were received by the family this afternoon, and among them is this:

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Mrs. U. S. Grant: Her Majesty, the Queen, requests me to convey to yourself and family her sincere condolence on the death of General Grant.

(Signed) BRITISH MINISTER.

OTHER CONDOLENCES.

LONDON, July 24.—*Mrs. U. S. Grant:*—Accept our deepest sympathy in the loss of your distinguished husband. We shall always look back with gratification at having known him personally.

(Signed) PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

MONTREAL, July 24.—*Mrs. Grant:*—I am greatly grieved to get the sad news of the General's death. Pray accept my most sincere sympathy.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

LONDON.

What the Press has to Say on the Death of General Grant.

LONDON, July 24.—The Post says: "The American Republic has lost one of its illustrious citizens. General Grant will be remembered as the able soldier who prevented the final severance of the great republic. It is thus that he will be known to posterity. Though not a Napoleon or Wellington, he handled large armies and led them to victory."

The Standard says: "Although the death of General Grant was long expected, the event is not less deplored. We can only share with his mourning countrymen in a sense of the loss of one whose career was so notable, so honorable to himself and so useful to his native land. If that were possible, he even rose in popularity when the nation saw the way he faced poverty and ruin. Simple and modest, he was never cast down by reverses, nor elated by prosperity. Never a great strategist, he knew only one course; namely, to fight. To-day, from Cape Cod to the Alaskan Isles, the land will once more resound with the fading memories of the war.

The Telegraph devotes two columns to a review of General Grant's military career. Editorially it says: "Yesterday the greatest and most successful soldier that the United States has produced breathed his last. In no portion of the United States have the financial disasters marking the close of General Grant's career been regarded with more sympathy and regret than in England. Beyond all others, he was the best fitted to cope with the tremendous crisis which made him, and when the grave closes over all that is mortal of Ulysses Simpson Grant, it will be felt that he leaves behind him no man cast in a simpler, more sincere or more heroic mold."

THE AMERICAN COLONY.

LONDON, July 24.—A number of prominent Americans will assemble to-morrow at the residence of Minister Phelps, to consult upon proper measures to be taken in view of the death of General Grant, and to adopt resolutions of sympathy with the family of the dead soldier.

The Legation will be closed on the day of the funeral. Minister Phelps and Mr. White, second Secretary of Legation, had accepted invitations to a ball to be given to-night by the Prince of Wales, but, owing to the death of General Grant, have written letters of regret, stating that they cannot attend.

AT VARIOUS PLACES.

Preparations Making for Memorial Services.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Acting Mayor Allen to-day telegraphed to Colonel Grant offering a place of interment for General Grant's remains in this city. A monster meeting will be held on 'Change to-morrow to arrange a military demonstration on the day of the funeral.

IN SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, July 24.—The day has been as quiet as Sunday, saloons closed, and no celebration of "Mormon day" of any kind. The city has been deeply draped in mourning since yesterday under proclamation of Governor Murray, recommending it till Gen. Grant's funeral is over. The Governor's moderation and wise forethought entirely did away with any fears of an expected outbreak of Mormons for the day, and he was congratulated on every hand on the success of his policy of conciliation and peace.

ENGLAND.

Gladstone's Voice—A Cold Shoulder to a Royal Wedding.

LONDON, July 24.—Owing to the failure of Gladstone's voice his throat has been examined by throat specialists, who pronounced the affliction obstinate catarrh of the larynx. They enjoin entire rest. The report alarms the Liberals, as Gladstone will be unable to take part in the election campaign. Reassuring statements are circulating, however, to the effect that improvement is certain and will perhaps be rapid.

HE IS A CRANK.

LONDON, July 24.—A man of stout stature and between 50 and 60 years of age was arrested in the city this morning on the charge of making threats against the life of Princess Beatrice, whose marriage to Prince Henry of Battenberg took place yesterday. The man has been subjected to medical examination, but the doctors are unable to determine whether he is insane. Charges against him will probably be made before the Police Magistrate.

A COLD SHOULDER TO THE WEDDING.

LONDON, July 24.—Rumors that the royal marriage is regarded with extreme disfavor at the German court, and that the Crown Princess protests against the alliance, are this morning officially confirmed. In the state account of the ceremony, supplied by the Queen, the list of royal personages invited to the ceremony omits the name of the Queen's eldest daughter. Nor, indeed, was an invitation sent to any member of the German reigning family. Moreover the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh preferred to remain on board their yachts at Lowes during their visit to the Isle of Wight, going on shore solely for ceremony, and immediately returning to their yachts and steaming away at midnight.

The San Diego Peninsula Scheme.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Negotiations for the purchase of the peninsula grant of San Diego have come to a standstill, owing to the failure of parties desiring to purchase to fulfill the terms of their contract, which is understood to have been caused by some one of their number withdrawing. An offer to pay $30,000 cash with the balance in two years, was made by Mr. Johnson of Omaha, and Mr. Evans of Council Bluffs, but was rejected on the understanding that the property might still be open to them if, on their return to Omaha, they could arrange to perfect the original proposition for cash payments.

Murdered by Apaches.

TUCSON, July 24.—A letter received to-day from Professor Guzman, dated Pinal Sonora, Mexico, July 21, says: Four American miners coming from the St. Helena mine were attacked yesterday afternoon by Apaches. One man named Gillan was killed and another wounded. The other two succeeded in reaching one of the company's mines where a party was immediately organized to go and bring in the body. When they reached the spot they were surprised to find two dead men. The second was recognized as General Pesquiera's, Majordomo of Ojodeava ranch, who, it is supposed, was returning home. Gillan was buried with military honors, he having been a captain in the Union army.

Incendiary Fire in Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 25.—A fire to-day destroyed a building and contents belonging to the Manhattan Marble Company; loss $4000; partly insured. The fire was evidently the work of incendiaries. The prevalence of incendiary fires here lately has induced the City Council to offer a standing reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries.

A Defaulting Treasurer.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A statement is published that William Starr, Treasurer of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union, is missing, and that he is short in his accounts $5000. Starr was re-elected two weeks ago and was looked upon as a man of strict integrity. The funds taken leave the treasury of the Association completely empty.

Watson Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—James Watson, arrested in Los Angeles June 21st for making, having and passing counterfeits, was tried by a jury in the District Court this morning and convicted of the crime charged.

Incendiaries in Russia.

MOSCOW, July 25.—During last night eight incendiaries set fire to a number of houses in Klin Tocon, forty miles from this city, and property valued at 500,000 roubles was destroyed.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

FLORENCE.

SUBURBAN PICKINGS.

Correspondence of the Times.]

FLORENCE, July 23.—The mornings are quite cool and cloudy until about 10 o'clock, and then the sun comes out "scorching" for a few hours, and then a cool breeze becomes refreshing.

Mr. Miller, living a short distance west of the postoffice, met with a painful accident one day last week while out on a hunting expedition near Pomona. He had about a pound of powder in his breast pocket, and in handling his gun the explosive became ignited, and flashed nearly half way over his body, burning him severely. Two boys were with him at the time, and he was assisted to Pomona as soon as possible, and was taken home the next day. It is a hard case, as his family were dependent on his daily labors. Dr. McFarland is in attendance.

H. B. Abila has sold sixty-two acres of his land at Tajauta, south of Mr. Browning, for something over $7000. The purchaser is erecting a good house. He has also bored a well on the premises, and, by the way, several wells have been bored in this vicinity.

The paper mill is now running day and night, with a force of about eighteen men. E. S. Waite has contracted to build two houses just south of the paper mill, to be occupied by the employes.

Joseph Mace, at Florence, contemplates laying about 1000 feet of piping over his twenty-acre ranch and irrigating from a 13,000 gallon tank filled with water by a windmill.

David Turner, who sold his ranch at Florence some time since, has purchased a 40 acre ranch at the Azusa.

A party consisting of J. F. Durrell and E. J. Durrell and their families, of Florence, and J. G. Hathorn and family, of Compton, started for a few weeks' stay at Arrowhead Hot Springs last Tuesday.

J. F. C.

PASADENA.

THE WATER WAR—GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

PASADENA, July 24.—The water war is becoming the all-absorbing topic in Pasadena. The two or three different factions came near making war at the Devil's Gate on Thursday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The sand boxes are located at this point, and thither went what is known as the "Brown" faction to turn the entire stream into their own pipes, instead of letting it run "'alf-and-'alf," as has been the custom during the past two years. But upon their arrival they were met by a goodly number of the other party, who were there for the purpose of preventing any such move—peaceably if possible, by force if necessary. There were about fifty men on the ground, and all were, it is understood, well armed. After considerable parley it was decided to let the troubled waters flow peacefully as they are at present, and until 2 o'clock on Monday, by which time it is hoped that all differences and difficulties will be settled.

Plans for three new residences in South Pasadena are being drawn, not one which is to cost less than $5000. So says Madame Rumor.

ORANGE.

BRANCHES, BLOSSOMS AND FRUIT.

Correspondence of the TIMES.

ORANGE, July 22.—Mr. and Mrs D. C. Pixley have a new daughter, born Monday the 20th.

The West Brothers have a cousin, Jacob West, from London, England, visiting them. He is well pleased with the country and will probably make a home here.

Arthur L. Spring, of Montecito, the beautiful suburb of Santa Barbara, has been calling on relatives in these parts and is delighted with the lay of the land and improvements upon the same; but, after all, thinks "Home, Sweet Home" a little better.

Mr. Montgomery, aged 83 years, father of Victor Montgomery, Esq., died suddenly of apoplexy, Thursday, the 16th, at the residence of his son.

That quiet seaside resort known as Laguna is very popular with our people at present, and takes a large percentage of the campers, though some prefer Long Beach, Santa Monica, or the mountains.

Shipping grapes from this point to Eastern markets has commenced.

A.

SANTA ANA.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

SANTA ANA, July 22.—The carpenters are now putting the roof on the new Presbyterian church.

Frank Riverin's new brick block on Fourth street is nearing completion.

The extra train gives universal satisfaction. Thanks to the Railroad Company.

Good prices are now being offered for the raisin grapes. It now looks as as if the business of raisin making in this community would be confined to but few parties. Robert McPherson and Leslie are the principal purchasers.

The small tax asked for by the fire company was defeated at the election last week. The boys now say they will disband and let the people protect their own property.

The town is nearly deserted—deserters either at Laguna or Long Beach.

Items scarce—weather hot.

NEWTON.

STATE AND COAST.

Visalia, Tulare county, is suffering from a petty larceny epidemic.

A garden in San Diego has coffee, custard apple, golden guava and cinchona trees in full bloom and producing.

The son of Dr. A. E. Stanley, of Yuma, A. T., was drowned in the Colorado river at Picacho last Wednesday.

The assessment roll of Graham county, A. T., shows a valuation of $1,059,187.76, against $1,159,518 for 1884, or a decrease of $100,330.24.

Blooded bulls in Cochise county, worth $125 per head, are assessed at only $15, and everybody but stockmen are consequently kicking.

AFTER THE APACHES.

Captain Jordan's Return from [illegible] Thousand-Mile Chase.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE [illegible]

Utilizing the Traditional [illegible] —Trailing the [illegible] Two Possible [illegible]

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

Last week, the TIMES noted the return of Capt. Franklin [illegible] Santa Fé to this city [illegible] fact that he had been [illegible] against the Apaches. A TIMES [illegible] had another pleasant talk with Capt. Jordan, later, [illegible] and obtained the following [illegible]

"In the first place you [illegible] ber that there has been [illegible] inception what might [illegible] one of the bloodiest of Indian [illegible] The prompt action of the [illegible] government saved a great [illegible] As it was, [illegible] persons have been [illegible] this raid—a smaller [illegible] victims than has resulted from [illegible] vious outbreak. Yes, sir, it would have been the Victorio raid of '80 over [illegible] but for the promptness with which the soldiers were thrown in between the raiders and the reservation. There were only 150 of the raiders, but on the San Carlos reservation—which is [illegible] as the State of Connecticut—there are 800 bucks, most of whom would doubtless have joined the raiders if they had been allowed to do so. Why, Victorio had but six men at the outset of his bloody raid, but recruits kept coming in."

"When did you start out on the trail, Captain?"

"We started from Laguna, N. M., the first of June, with eighty [illegible] Indian scouts, under the command of Col. Walter G. Marmon, and rode [illegible] ward."

"Those Lagunas ought to make good men in Indian warfare."

"They do. They are, as you [illegible] well-built, athletic and alert. [illegible] more, they are the traditional [illegible] of the Apaches. I [illegible] ber seeing from Laguna [illegible] stone watch-tower on the [illegible] lofty mesa, twenty miles away? That was used by the Lagunas, who [illegible] their sentinels there to [illegible] approach of the Apaches. [illegible] mas, on the other hand—and the [illegible] ajoes too—are in secret sympathy with the Apaches; and that is one reason why it has been so hard to get hold of the murderous savages. The two [illegible] orous tribes keep them posted as to the movements of the troops."

"What was the nature of your campaign?"

"Well, it was a long, painful, dangerous chase, full of hardship and [illegible] of good service, though with [illegible] looms up impressively to show for it. We sent out couriers in all directions to warn the rancheros, the miners, and the people of the little settlements. We scoured the Black Range [illegible] and the Mogollons, trailing the [illegible] across into Arizona, and back again nearly to the line. The [illegible] crossed into Old Mexico, and [illegible] refuge in the Sierra Madre, [illegible] the United States troops—including companies from Fort Wingate—[illegible] posted, to prevent their return. Our zigzag march extended over [illegible] miles in all, and we were often [illegible] travel for forty-eight hours without water. We returned home a few days ago. Those Lagunas are the best men I ever saw for service against the Apaches."

"Well, how about the conduct of the military in this and other outbreaks, Captain?" asked the reporter.

"The soldiers and the whole army, in fact, have been widely criticised, and I am free to say, very unjustly. Yes, I'll admit that there is a little [illegible] some of the military posts you mention, but, as a whole, officers and men have done everything that was possible. Now you have some idea of what the country is. To white men it is almost inaccessible. Without water, without grass, piled with rugged mountain chains and savage lava-beds, stretching out into horrible deserts, it is a veritable hell. Most of the army horses are animals of Eastern birth or [illegible] well fed and of course [illegible] but little while at the post. One day's ride across the desert, without water or grass, ruins them for further service without a rest. The Indian ponies, on the other hand, are born in the desert. They can make almost incredible stretches without water, and as for food, they are content with a hurried nibble at the few half-dead, scattered blades of vegetation. They can endure such a march indefinitely. So it is with their riders. No soldier can stand the privations which [illegible] convenience these bronzed [illegible] They are not made for that country, and the Apache is. The white soldier has to carry food for himself and his horse, with equipments that are [illegible] themselves. The Indian travels without a pound of impediments. He knows every nook and contour of the country which is an unexplored labyrinth to his pursuers. They must stop at night and sleep, but he [illegible] need be, the saddle is a good enough bed for him, while his tireless mount still moves onward. When [illegible] grows warm, he scatters his [illegible] like; but his pursuers must keep together. In all our pursuit the biggest trail we struck was that of six Apaches. We did, accidentally, run upon one raider, and killed him; but we couldn't get near enough even to see any others. It is as hopeless a task for white soldiers to catch those pirates of the plains as for a man to try to drink the Pacific Ocean dry."

"And how about the proper policy to pursue with these murderous wards of the Nation?"

"Well, there are two policies. One which may be called the humane policy, is to corral the Apaches and put them on a reservation somewhere in the middle West, surrounded by so strong a cordon of civilization that they dare not and cannot break through. That plan, I presume, would be effective, and it is the one largely endorsed by those in the East who give themselves any concern about the matter at all."

"And the other policy would be —?"

"I must say that the people of New Mexico and Arizona don't take much stock in the plan I have just sketched. Their almost unanimous preference would be for the troops to [illegible] directly on the San Carlos reservation and wipe its occupants from the face of the earth."

"What, all?"

"Yes, old and young, men, women and children. It is a horrible view, but an outsider cannot know the horrors that have made such a wish possible to quiet, law-abiding people. It is the almost universal sentiment of the two Territories. The whole Apache ledger is a black one, on both sides of the account—a record of oppression and provocation on the part of unprincipled agents; of incredible barbarities of retaliation by heartless savages. I trust that the charge of Indian affairs will be transferred, as is proposed, to the War Department. It would be a long step in advance."

Captain Jordan, who has decided to make his home in this city, is a clever writer and has traveled extensively. As a boy in his 'teens he cruised for two years before the mast, and had some stirring experiences in the Indian Ocean. He was for many years a resident of Florida, and then took a good taste of New Mexico; but concluded on his trip of investigation last winter, that there's no place for home like Southern California.

A kitten was recently born at Redlands, San Diego county, having four eyes and two mouths on one head. It is on exhibition at Colton.

The Ashland, Org., woolen mills are working to their fullest capacity on an order for 1000 pairs of their superior blankets from a Portland firm.

Weekly Mirror.

A National Monument to Grant.

The project of erecting a national monument in honor of General Grant, which was suggested in several quarters of the country, almost simultaneously, immediately after the death of the Great Commander, is meeting with wide favor. In New York City a strong committee, many of its members men of national renown, has already been named by Mayor Grace to take the matter in hand, and the prospect is bright for a prompt, generous and patriotic response, judged by the strong feeling of love and admiration for the dead hero which pervades the hearts of his countrymen everywhere.

One of the earliest and best suggestions in this direction was made by ex-President Hayes, who, as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, brought the matter up in one of the posts at his home, Fremont, Ohio, at a special meeting held last Friday evening. The proposition of General Hayes is the building of a national monument to General Grant in the city of New York, or wherever he may be buried, the movement to be under the leadership of the Grand Army of the Republic. The proposition was unanimously and warmly seconded by the members of the post (Eugene Rawson No. 22, Department of Ohio), who, on the following day (Saturday) sent General Hayes a note, asking for a copy of his remarks, to which he responded as follows:

Comrades: I am in receipt of your note of this morning requesting a copy of the remarks made by me at a special meeting of Eugene Rawson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, on the occasion of the death of General Grant. What was said was not written, but the substance of the suggestion made was that the Grand Army of the Republic, as the largest soldier organization in the country, an organization to which all who faithfully served in the Union forces are eligible, should take the lead in building a national monument in honor of General Grant in the city of New York, or at the place of his burial; that the funds for the purpose should be raised by the cordial union in the work of all military organizations that had their origin in the war, and that the co-operation of all citizens should be sought. There is every reason to believe that in all parts of our country, in the South as well as in the North, a sentiment exists in relation to General Grant which at this time will find its best expression in a national monument in the city where he resided, and in the city where it will be seen by more citizens than at any other point that could be chosen. The subject was also presented to Manville Moore Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was there received with the greatest favor. A committee was appointed to present the proposition to the department meeting of the Grand Army for the State of Ohio at Springfield in August. If the matter is pushed promptly by the Grand Army of the Republic, while the public mind is intensely interested in all that concerns General Grant, there is every reason for confidence that a national monument can be built which will be worthy of General Grant and of our country.

R. B. HAYES.

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General Grant Financially.

Touching the financial affairs of the Grant family, a press dispatch says that while there is a possible fortune in Grant's book, nothing has yet been realized for immediate purposes. The sales thus far guarantee to the family $42,000, but this money cannot be had for a month or six weeks. The interest upon the $250,000 fund has been deferred in payment by the Morgan estate until the close of the year, so as to give the Wabash road every opportunity to make good the defaulting interest. The General's income from his position in the army, which has been the principal source of income for the family, ceased with his death. The General received since he went to Mount McGregor, from various sources, $2500. This sum he used to pay two debts. One was owing to Mr. Wood of Lansingburg, N. Y. After the Grant & Ward failure he advanced $1,500 to General Grant, although he had never seen Grant and did not know him personally. The other debt was for $1,000, to Minister Romero of Mexico. Romero is a poor man, but he got together $1,000 and fairly forced it upon the Grant family after the failure, and its offer was at first refused. Romero would not take a refusal, but left the money in an envelope upon the mantlepiece and rushed out of the house. His devoted friendship to Grant is romantic in its ardor and generosity.

General Grant's Marvelous Self-Control.

True it is that "he that conquereth himself is mightier than him that taketh a city." Such a man, pre-eminently, was the Great Commander now lying low in death on Mt. McGregor. General Horace Porter, who knew General Grant intimately, having long been a member of his military family, said, on Sunday last, that in all the years he had lived with Grant he had seen in him only admirable qualities. "His thoughtfulness for others was phenomenal," said he. In another part of the conversation he said he never knew any man who had such power to inspire personal friendship. Grant rarely if ever lost his self control. He never saw him become violently angry but twice. In the West, during the war, he said he saw him strike a soldier with his fist. The soldier had been caught in an attempt to assault a woman. A second display of temper occurred during the Virginia campaign. He once came across a teamster who was brutally and without cause beating a fine horse. Grant, in a rage at this sight, had the teamster severely punished by having him tied up by the thumbs.

AND now a relic sharp has turned up in the person of the owner of the house in which General Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio. This heart-scented individual will part with the old domicile for something in excess of $1,000, the exact amount to be determined by the best bidder. He has already turned a frugal penny by selling a window catch for $5 and splinters from the siding at a top market price. The parts of the building thus removed have been carefully replaced, and the widow's cruse of oil, referred to in Scripture, was hardly a circumstance compared with this renewed and renewing relic.

STATESMEN, commercial men and manufacturers will find much food for thought in the forthcoming report of the commission which lately visited South America for the purpose of opening up friendly relations with that part of our hemisphere. A brief interview with Commissioner Thatcher, which the telegraph brings to-day, gives a slight idea of the inviting field offered for United States trade. The international conference proposed is a most laudable project.

THE telegraph brought the news last night that the banks of New York had advanced $6,000,000 in gold to the United States Treasury, taking fractional silver in return. The ostensible purpose is to brace up the Treasury against some actual or threatened run on its gold reserve. Now, if the telegraph will please inform us what this is all about, explaining the drift of the undercurrent in New York finances, we will be under obligations.

THE funeral drapings of San Francisco are described in several columns of Monday's Chronicle, which says editorially: "Seldom have our business men and leading citizens entered so

Sonora, Mexico, July 21, says: Four American miners coming from the St. Helena mine were attacked yesterday afternoon by Apaches. One man named Gillan was killed and another wounded. The other two succeeded in reaching one of the company's mines where a party was immediately organized to go and bring in the body. When they reached the spot they were surprised to find two dead men. The second was recognized as General Pesquiera's, Majordomo of Ojodeava ranch, who, it is supposed, was returning home. Gillan was buried with military honors, he having been a captain in the Union army.

Incendiary Fire in Oakland.

OAKLAND, Cal., July 25.—A fire to-day destroyed a building and contents belonging to the Manhattan Marble Company; loss $4000; partly insured. The fire was evidently the work of incendiaries. The prevalence of incendiary fires here lately has induced the City Council to offer a standing reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of incendiaries.

A Defaulting Treasurer.

CHICAGO, July 25.—A statement is published that William Starr, Treasurer of the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union, is missing, and that he is short in his accounts $5000. Starr was re-elected two weeks ago and was looked upon as a man of strict integrity. The funds taken leave the treasury of the Association completely empty.

Watson Convicted.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—James Watson, arrested in Los Angeles June 21st for making, having and passing counterfeits, was tried by a jury in the District Court this morning and convicted of the crime charged.

Incendiaries in Russia.

MOSCOW, July 25.—During last night eight incendiaries set fire to a number of houses in Klin Tosoo forty miles from this city, and property valued at 500,000 roubles was destroyed.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

FLORENCE.

SUBURBAN PICKINGS.

Correspondence of the Times.]

FLORENCE, July 23.—The mornings are quite cool and cloudy until about 10 o'clock, and then the sun comes out "scorching" for a few hours, and then a cool breeze becomes refreshing.

Mr. Miller, living a short distance west of the postoffice, met with a painful accident one day last week while out on a hunting expedition near Pomona. He had about a pound of powder in his breast pocket, and in handling his gun the explosive became ignited, and flashed nearly half way over his body, burning him severely. Two boys were with him at the time, and he was assisted to Pomona as soon as possible, and was taken home the next day. It is a hard case, as his family were dependent on his daily labors. Dr. McFarland is in attendance.

H. B. Abila has sold sixty-two acres of his land at Tajanta, south of Mr. Browning, for something over $7000. The purchaser is erecting a good house. He has also bored a well on the premises, and, by the way, several wells have been bored in this vicinity.

The paper mill is now running day and night, with a force of about eighteen men. E. S. Waite has contracted to build two houses just south of the paper mill, to be occupied by his employes.

Joseph Mace, at Florence, contemplates laying about 1000 feet of piping over his twenty-acre ranch and irrigating from a 13,000 gallon tank filled with water by a windmill.

David Turner, who sold his ranch at Florence some time since, has purchased a 40 acre ranch at the Azusa.

A party consisting of J. F. Durrell and E. J. Durrell and their families, of Florence, and J. G. Hathorn and family, of Compton, started for a few weeks' stay at Arrowhead Hot Springs last Tuesday.

J. F. C.

PASADENA.

THE WATER WAR—GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Correspondence of the Times.]

PASADENA, July 24.—The water war is becoming the all-absorbing topic in Pasadena. The two or three different factions came near making war at the Devil's Gate on Thursday afternoon about 5 o'clock. The sand boxes are located at this point, and thither went what is known as the "Brown" faction to turn the entire stream into their own pipes, instead of letting it run "alt-and-'alt,' as has been the custom during the past two years. But upon their arrival they were met by a goodly number of the other party, who were there for the purpose of preventing any such move—peaceably if possible, by force if necessary. There were about fifty men on the ground, and all were, it is understood, well armed. After considerable parley it was decided to let the troubled waters flow peacefully as they are at present, and until 2 o'clock on Monday, by which time it is hoped that all differences and difficulties will be settled.

Plans for three new residences in South Pasadena are being drawn, not one which is to cost less than $5000. So says Madame Rumor.

ORANGE.

BRANCHES, BLOSSOMS AND FRUIT.

Correspondence of the Times.]

ORANGE, July 22.—Mr. and Mrs D. C. Pixley have a new daughter, born Monday the 20th.

The West Brothers have a cousin, Jacob West, from London, England, visiting them. He is well pleased with the country and will probably make a home here.

Arthur L. Spring, of Montecito, the beautiful suburb of Santa Barbara, has been calling on relatives in these parts and is delighted with the lay of the land and improvements upon the same; but, after all, thinks "Home, Sweet Home" a little better.

Mr. Montgomery, aged 83 years, father of Victor Montgomery, Esq., died suddenly of apoplexy, Thursday, the 16th, at the residence of his son.

That quiet seaside resort known as Laguna is very popular with our people at present, and takes a large percentage of the campers, though some prefer Long Beach, Santa Monica, or the mountains.

Shipping grapes from this point to Eastern markets has commenced.

A.

SANTA ANA.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Correspondence of the Times.]

SANTA ANA, July 22.—The carpenters are now putting the roof on the new Presbyterian church.

Frank Riverin's new brick block on Fourth street is nearing completion.

The extra train gives universal satisfaction. Thanks to the Railroad Company.

Good prices are now being offered for the raisin grapes. It now looks as if the business of raisin making in this community would be confined to but few parties. Robert McPherson and Leslie are the principal purchasers.

The small tax asked for by the fire company was defeated at the election last week. The boys now say they will disband and let the people protect their own property.

The town is nearly deserted—deserters either at Laguna or Long Beach. Items scarce—weather hot.

NEWTON.

STATE AND COAST.

Visalia, Tulare county, is suffering from a petty larceny epidemic.

A garden in San Diego has coffee, custard apple, golden guava and cinchona trees in full bloom and producing.

The son of Dr. A. E. Stanley, of Yuma, A. T., was drowned in the Colorado river at Picacho last Wednesday.

The assessment roll of Graham county, A. T., shows a valuation of $1,059,187.76, against $1,159,518 for 1884, or a decrease of $100,330.24.

Blooded bulls in Cochise county, worth $125 per head, are assessed at only $15, and everybody but stockmen are consequently kicking.

AFTER THE APACHES.

Captain Jordan's Return from a Thousand-Mile Chase.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE PURSUIT.

Utilizing the Traditional Foe of the Apache—Trailing the Hostiles to Mexico—Two Possible Policies.

From the SUNDAY TIMES.]

Last week, the TIMES noted the return of Capt. Franklin Jordan from Santa Fé to this city to stay, and the fact that he had been campaigning against the Apaches. A TIMES reporter had another pleasant talk with Capt. Jordan, later, anent the Indian troubles, and obtained the following statement:

"In the first place you must remember that there has been nipped in its inception what might well have been one of the bloodiest of Indian outbreaks. The prompt action of the Territorial government saved a great many lives. As it was, less than fifty persons have been killed on this raid—a smaller number of victims than has resulted from any previous outbreak. Yes, sir, it would have been the Victorio raid of '82 over again, but for the promptness with which the soldiers were thrown in between the raiders and the reservation. There were only 150 of the raiders, but on that San Carlos reservation—which is as big as the State of Connecticut—there are 800 bucks, most of whom would doubtless have joined the raiders in time, if allowed to do so. Why, Victorio had but six men at the outset of his bloody raid, but recruits kept coming in."

"When did you start out on the trail, Captain?"

"We started from Laguna, N. M., the first of June, with eighty mounted Indian scouts, under the command of Col. Walter G. Marmon, and rode southward."

"Those Lagunas ought to make good men in Indian warfare."

"They do. They are, as you know, well-built, athletic and alert. Furthermore, they are the traditional enemies of the Apaches. I presume you remember seeing from Laguna an ancient stone watch-tower on the summit of a lofty mesa, twenty miles away? That was used by the Lagunas, who kept their sentinels there to signal the approach of the Apaches. The Acomas, on the other hand—and the Navajoes too—are in secret sympathy with the Apaches; and that is one reason why it has been so hard to get hold of the murderous savages. The two traitorous tribes keep them posted as to the movements of the troops."

"What was the nature of your campaign?"

"Well, it was a long, painful, dangerous chase, full of hardship and really of good service, though with little that looms up impressively to show for it. We sent out couriers in all directions to warn the rancheros, the miners, and the people of the little settlements. We scoured the Black Ranges thoroughly, and the Mogollons, trailing the raiders across into Arizona, and back south nearly to the line. The hostiles then crossed into Old Mexico, and took refuge in the Sierra Madres, whence the United States troops—including six companies from Fort Wingate—are posted, to prevent their return. Our zigzag march extended over 1000 miles in all, and we were often obliged to travel for forty-eight hours without water. We returned home a few days ago. Those Lagunas are the best men I ever saw for service against the Apaches."

"Well, how about the conduct of the military in this and other outbreaks, Captain?" asked the reporter.

"The soldiers and the whole army, in fact, have been widely criticized; and I am free to say, very unjustly. Yes, I'll admit that there is a little foppery in some of the military posts you mention; but, as a whole, officers and men have done everything that was possible. Now you have some idea of what that country is. To white men it is almost inaccessible. Without water, without grass, piled with ragged mountain chains and savage lava-beds, stretching out into horrible deserts, it is a very hell. Most of the army horses are good animals of Eastern birth or extraction, well fed and of course exercised but little while at the post. One long day's ride across the desert, without water or grass, ruins them for further service without a rest. The Indian ponies, on the other hand, are born to the desert. They can make almost incredible stretches without water, and as for food, they are content with a hurried nibble at the few half-dead, scattered blades of vegetation. They can endure such a march indefinitely. So it is with their riders. No soldier can stand the privations which barely inconvenience these bronzed warriors. They are not made for that country, and the Apache is. The white soldier has to carry food for himself and his horse, with equipments that are a load in themselves. The Indian travels without a pound of impediments. He knows every nook and contour of the country, which is an unexplored labyrinth to his pursuers. They must stop at night and sleep, but he need not. If need be, the saddle is a good enough bed for him, while his tireless mustang still moves onward. When pursuit grows warm, he scatters his forces fanlike; but his pursuers must keep together. In all our pursuit the biggest trail we struck was that of six Apaches. We did, accidentally, run upon one raider, and killed him; but we couldn't get near enough even to see any others. It is as hopeless a task for white soldiers to catch those pirates of the plains as for a man to try to drink the Pacific Ocean dry."

"And how about the proper policy to pursue with these murderous wards of the Nation?"

"Well, there are two policies. One, which may be called the humane policy, is to corral the Apaches and put them on a reservation somewhere in the middle West, surrounded by so strong a cordon of civilization that they dare not and cannot break through. That plan, I presume, would be effective, and it is the one largely endorsed by those in the East who give themselves any concern about the matter at all."

"And the other policy would be —?"

"I must say that the people of New Mexico and Arizona don't take much stock in the plan I have just sketched. Their almost unanimous preference would be for the troops to march directly on the San Carlos reservation, and wipe its occupants from the face of the earth."

"What, all?"

"Yes, old and young, men, women and children. It is a horrible wish, but an outsider cannot know the horrors that have made such a wish possible to quiet, law-abiding people. It is the almost universal sentiment of the two Territories. The whole Apache ledger is a black one, on both sides of the account—a record of oppression and provocation on the part of unprincipled agents; of incredible barbarities of retaliation by heartless savages. I trust that the charge of Indian affairs will be transferred, as is proposed, to the War Department. It would be a long step in advance."

Captain Jordan, who has decided to make his home in this city, is a clever writer and has traveled extensively. As a boy in his 'teens he cruised for two years before the mast, and had some stirring experiences in the Indian Ocean. He was for many years a resident of Florida, and then took a good taste of New Mexico; but concluded on his trip of investigation last winter, that there's no place for home like Southern California.

A kitten was recently born at Redlands, San Diego county, having four eyes and two mouths on one head. It is on exhibition at Colton.

The Ashland, Org., woolen mills are working to their fullest capacity on an order for 1000 pairs of their superior blankets from a Portland firm.

Weekly Mirror.

A National Monument to Grant.

The project of erecting a national monument in honor of General Grant, which was suggested in several quarters of the country, almost simultaneously, immediately after the death of the Great Commander, is meeting with wide favor. In New York City a strong committee, many of its members men of national renown, has already been named by Mayor Grace to take the matter in hand, and the prospect is bright for a prompt, generous and splendid response, judged by the overflowing feeling of love and admiration for the dead hero which pervades the hearts of his countrymen everywhere.

One of the earliest and best suggestions in this direction was made by ex-President Hayes, who, as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, brought the matter up in one of the posts at his home, Fremont, Ohio, at a special meeting held last Friday evening. The proposition of General Hayes is the building of a national monument to General Grant in the city of New York, or wherever he may be buried, the movement to be under the leadership of the Grand Army of the Republic. The proposition was unanimously and warmly seconded by the members of the post (Eugene Rawson No. 32, Department of Ohio), who, on the following day (Saturday) sent General Hayes a note, asking for a copy of his remarks, to which he responded as follows:

COMRADES: I am in receipt of your note this morning requesting a copy of the remarks made by me at a special meeting of Eugene Rawson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, on the occasion of the death of General Grant. What was said was not written, but the substance of the suggestion made was that the Grand Army of the Republic, as the largest soldier organization in the country, an organization to which all who faithfully served in the Union forces are eligible, should take the lead in building a national monument in honor of General Grant in the city of New York, or at the place of his burial; that the funds for the purpose should be raised by the cordial union in the work of all the military organizations that had their origin in the war, and that the co-operation of all citizens should be sought. There is every reason to believe that in all parts of our country, in the South as well as in the North, a sentiment exists in regard to General Grant which at this time will find its best expression in a national monument in the city where he reposes, and in the city where it will be seen by more citizens than at any other point that could be chosen. The subject was then presented to Manville Moore Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and was there received with the greatest favor. A committee was appointed to present the subject to the department meeting of the Grand Army for the State of Ohio at Springfield in August. If the matter is taken up promptly by the Grand Army of the Republic, while the public mind is intensely interested in all that concerns General Grant, there is every reason for confidence that a national monument can be built which will be worthy of General Grant and of our country.

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Concentration, not dispersion of effort, is what is needed. We hope that Commander-in-chief Burdette will find it expedient to revise his opinions somewhat, and that he and the several department commanders and encampments, with other leading Grand Army men, will speedily agree upon a plan by which the work may be commenced, in conjunction with the American people in general, and pushed to completion. It can be done, and ought to be done.

General Grant Financially.

Touching the financial affairs of the Grant family, a press dispatch says that while there is a possible fortune in Grant's book, nothing has yet been realized for immediate purposes. The sales thus far guarantee to the family $42,000, but this money cannot be had for a month or six weeks. The interest upon the $250,000 fund has been deferred in payment by the Morgan estate until the close of the year, so as to give the Wabash road every opportunity to make good the defaulting interest. The General's income from his position in the army, which has been the principal source of income for the family, ceased with his death. The General received since he went to Mount McGregor, from various sources, $2500. This sum he used to pay two debts. One was owing to Mr. Wood of Lansingburg, N. Y. After the Grant & Ward failure he advanced $1,500 to General Grant, although he had never seen Grant and did not know him personally. The other debt was for $1,000, to Minister Romero of Mexico. Romero is a poor man, but he got together $1,000 and fairly forced its loan upon the Grant family after the failure, and its offer was at first refused. Romero would not take a refusal, but left the money in an envelope upon the mantelpiece and rushed out of the house. His devoted friendship to Grant is romantic in its ardor and generosity.

General Grant's Marvelous Self-Control.

True it is that "he that conquereth himself is mightier than him that taketh a city." Such a man, pre-eminently, was the Great Commander now lying low in death on Mt. McGregor. General Horace Porter, who knew General Grant intimately, having long been a member of his military family, said, on Sunday last, that in all the years he had lived with Grant he had seen in him only admirable qualities. "His thoughtfulness for others was phenomenal," said he. In another part of the conversation he said he never knew any man who had such power to inspire personal friendship. Grant rarely if ever lost his self control. He never saw him become violently angry but twice. In the West, during the war, he said he saw him strike a soldier with his fist. The soldier had been caught in an attempt to assault a woman. A second display of temper occurred during the Virginia campaign. He once came across a teamster who was brutally and without cause beating a fine horse. Grant, in a rage at this sight, had the teamster severely punished by having him tied up by the thumbs.

AND now a relic sharp has turned up in the person of the owner of the house in which General Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Ohio. This keen-scented individual will part with the old domicile for something in excess of $1,000, the exact amount to be determined by the best bidder. He has already turned a frugal penny by selling a window catch for $5 and splinters from the siding at a top market price. The parts of the building thus removed have been carefully replaced, and the widow's cruse of oil, referred to in Scripture, was hardly a circumstance compared with this renewed and renewing relic.

STATESMEN, commercial men and manufacturers will find much food for thought in the forthcoming report of the commission which lately visited South America for the purpose of opening up friendly relations with that part of our hemisphere. A brief interview with Commissioner Thatcher, which the telegraph brings to-day, gives a slight idea of the inviting field offered for United States trade. The international conference proposed is a most laudable project.

THE telegraph brought the news last night that the banks of New York had advanced $6,000,000 in gold to the United States Treasury, taking fractional silver in return. The ostensible purpose is to brace up the Treasury against some actual or threatened run on its gold reserve. Now, if the telegraph will please inform us what this is all about, explaining the drift of the undercurrent in New York finances, we will be under obligations.

THE funeral drapings of San Francisco are described in several columns of Monday's Chronicle, which says editorially: "Seldom have our business men and leading citizens entered so heartily into a work of this kind, as they have into this tribute to the memory of the man whom all parties and all creeds unite in honoring. This unanimity of sentiment is one of the things which strikes the observer as he passes along our streets, hung in black and bearing many mournful tokens of public gratitude to the General who saved the life of the nation when it was in deadly peril, and of remembrance of the modest, unselfish and heroic character of the man." The Chronicle urges that the work of draping, already handsome, be continued.

THE place in Riverside Park, New York, finally determined upon for the sepulchre of General Grant, must be a beautiful spot, according to the description telegraphed last night. It is a sort of promontory jutting into North river, and commands a fine view in every direction, while itself very sightly. Notwithstanding the protests raised against the selection of a New York park for the interment, there can be no doubt now that the spot last chosen will receive the remains of the nation's hero. The New York Board of Aldermen passed a resolution ceding a burial place for General Grant and for Mrs. Grant on her decease.

THE Panama Canal directors have asked the French government to sanction a new issue of 500,000,000 francs' worth of bonds, but Premier Brisson opposes the demand on the ground that there is a deficit in the budget and the country cannot take other responsibilities. The tremendous and well-nigh impossible task of building the Panama Canal is apparently beginning to appall the French government and people. Now is the time for the United States to move in the Nicaragua enterprise. It is pre-eminently the American route, and the feasibility of the enterprise has been again and again demonstrated.

AN Ohio association is being formed at Los Angeles. The members protest that it is only for social purposes, but as Ohio men are supposed never to be free from the master passion, the association will be suspected by the politicians and office-seekers.—[Alta California.

Thus early is the note of alarm sounded because of the rumored rise of the Ohio idea in Los Angeles, though, as a matter of fact, no Ohio association has yet been formed in this city.

THE San José Mercury makes the following obviously just comment: "The devotion and skill of Grant's physicians have been praiseworthy. There is little doubt that they prolonged the General's life for weeks. The nation ought willingly to compensate these faithful scientists, and a proposition to do so would meet with none of the objections that were urged against a similar provision for the bunglers in the Garfield case."

A SINGULAR report comes from Spain. It is that the troops stationed at Saragossa, where the cholera is raging, have been supplied with guitars to keep their spirits up, and that the music of these instruments can be heard day and night. This recalls the desperate revel of the English officers in their plague-stricken camp, and the poem which commemorates it:

Here's a cup to the dead already,
And hurrah for the next that dies!

PREPARATIONS for the parade in New York City, on the day of General Grant's funeral, are on a magnificent scale. If the line shall contain, besides the regulars, the militia, and the civic societies of the metropolis, as many as 20,000 or 30,000 veteran soldiers, the whole will form the grandest pageant seen since the great review in Washington at the close of the war.

HARVESTING by the electric light is proposed in Algeria, where the heat is so intense by day as to make work in the fields distressing. A San Diego exchange suggests that the same plan might be tried in that vicinity. Not a bad idea. Los Angeles might also adopt it with advantage.—[Sacramento Bee.

The heat? And this hyperborean remark comes from salamander scorched Sacramento!

IT is probable that, notwithstanding the decision of the Executive Committee of the Grant obsequies, to have no parade in San Francisco on August 8th, popular sentiment will assert itself and wheel San Francisco into line with the other principal cities of the Union. If the present sentiment as reported in to-day's dispatches takes shape, there will be a parade.

H. G. MCLEAN, editor of the Ventura Signal, and Internal Revenue Inspector at Hueneme, is supposed to be posted on some matters political. In the last issue of his paper he says: "Let us tell our Democratic friends a secret, which we beg they will not repeat. It is this: Collector Ellis is not a success, and will be removed inside of sixty days."

THE Society of Pioneers of Stockton has decided to hold a camping picnic near that city on Admission Day, the proceeds to go to the fund for the erection of a memorial monument to Reuel C. Gridley of sack-of-flour fame, who is buried there. Several hundred dollars were raised for this purpose on July 4th.

THE Missouri Republican very unkindly remarks of Miss Cleveland's book that "some books are born great, some achieve greatness, but her book has greatness thrust upon it." What is the matter with the Missouri Republican and the administration, as represented by Miss Rose Cleveland?

OAKLAND proposes to observe the Grant memorial day by proper ceremonies, without waiting for San Francisco to act. The Tribune intimates that Oakland is tired of hanging onto the Bay City's skirts in such matters.

SUPERINTENDENT LAWTON, of the San Francisco Mint, has before him 3000 applications for positions in that institution. Yet it was reported a few months ago that Californians were very backward in asking for offices.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, announces that that line will transport all California contributions to the Louisville Exposition free of charge.

THE Mormons are commencing to say something that sounds oddly familiar to the ears of the old war veterans. It is something about "dying in the last ditch" before the "institooshun" shall perish.

THE Piutes must go. An Indian of that persuasion recently cut his throat with a knife near Elko, Nev., because his squaw would not give him money to gamble with.

LOOK carefully after the babies. This is very trying weather for the little people.

THE OBSEQUIES.

The Arrangements Now Fully Set Forth.

THE BURIAL PLACE IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

General Hancock Busy Arranging Details—Applications for Assignment Pouring In—The Funeral Train.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 27.—Manager Fonda of the Mountain railroad has to-day determined upon the arrangement of the train that will convey the remains and family of General Grant from here to Saratoga. The body will be placed in what is known as an observation car. This is a car thirty-five feet long with standard posts at the corners and sides, which support a roof over all. The car is inclosed on all sides to the height of three feet from the floor, with seats running lengthwise of the car on each side. These seats will be removed. The rear of the car will be entirely open and every part of the car will be draped in mourning. The remains will be placed on the funeral car from the rear and will rest on heavy pedestals in the middle of the car. There will be thirty-six men attending the remains — thirteen of them will comprise a guard of honor from the U. S. Grant Post, and the other thirteen will be selected from regulars, who are expected here from Fort Porter by order of General Hancock. The car bearing the remains will be attached directly to the engine. Behind the remains will follow an ordinary passenger coach of the road, in which the family will be accommodated. This latter car bears the name "Eastern Outlook," which is the point of observation to which General Grant was last wheeled in his bath chair the Monday before he died. It is the same car in which the dead General ascended the mountain just seven weeks before the hour on which the remains will arrive at Saratoga on Tuesday, August 4th. If other cars are attached to the funeral train, they will be for the convenience of those most nearly concerned in the conduct of the obsequies. The train will consume one hour in running to Saratoga from the mountain top. A transfer of the remains will be made at Saratoga, the terminus of the mountain roads, this being necessary because the mountain funeral car is mounted upon narrow gauge trucks, while the connecting roads are broad gauge.

PRESERVATION OF THE REMAINS.

The preservation of General Grant's remains during the heated term for the period of ten days is a matter of no little importance. Two days were occupied in thoroughly embalming the remains, the cavities and arteries being supplied with embalming fluid, which displaced the blood as it was introduced. In order that the present favorable condition of the remains may be preserved, the embalming fluid now active will to-morrow be displaced and replaced by another operation with fresh fluid. The processes of absorption also render frequent treatment of the remains advisable, if not necessary.

COLORED MEN'S SYMPATHIES.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A conference of prominent colored men was held here today to take some suitable action relative to the death of General Grant. Among those present were Hon. Fred Douglass, Hon. J. M. Langston, ex-Senator Bruce, and J. R. Lynch. A telegram of condolence was ordered sent to Mrs. Grant, and a committee of five was appointed to make arrangements for a memorial meeting to be held here August 12th.

AN ORDER FROM GENERAL BURDETTE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—General Burdette, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has issued a general order announcing the death of Gen. Grant, who was a member of Geo. G. Meade Post, of Pennsylvania. The order refers to the civil, military and political life of General Grant and concludes by calling on all commanders of the G. A. R. to make this memorial their last fraternal salutation, and recommending to department commanders that a day be announced in orders upon which posts, in their several departments may pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the General, and ordering the usual badge of mourning to be placed on departmental and national headquarters for sixty days.

MEMORIAL SERVICES—ADDRESS BY EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

FREMONT, Ohio, July 27.—Memorial services were held in the Methodist Church last night in honor of General Grant. It was a union meeting of all denominations. Ex-President Hayes made an address of an hour's length, giving a sketch of Grant as a youth, a cadet, a soldier, a commandant and a citizen, and in each instance illustrated the traits of his manly character. He again referred to the propriety of people, both north and south uniting in erecting a national monument, saying that, as the church and schoolhouse were educators, so would be a monument to Grant's memory. Remarks were subsequently made by General Buckland and others.

THE HEROISM OF WALTER SCOTT.

LONDON, July 26.—The Daily Telegraph in an editorial referring to General Grant's anxiety to finish his book says: "There is something of Walter Scott's heroic grappling with financial ruin in this last act of the deceased warrior's life, which ought to be remembered in his favor, along with his other great claims to English respect and admiration when the service in Westminster Abbey is held."

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.

LONDON, July 27.—It is now announced that the services in memory to General Grant at Westminster Abbey, will take place at 4 o'clock Friday, August 7th. The Dean of Westminster will read the Episcopal service, and Rev. Dr. Farrar will deliver an address. A large number of Americans will be allotted seats for the occasion.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 28. — General Grant will be buried in Riverside Park, New York. This determination was reached immediately after Col. Grant's return from New York. The following dispatches were sent:

MT. MCGREGOR, July 28.—*To W. A. Grace, New York:* Mother takes Riverside. A temporary tomb had better be erected at the same place.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 28.—*To Generall R. Macfeely, Washington, D. C.:* Mother to-day accepted Riverside Park. She wishes me to thank you for the tender of the Soldiers' Home.

(Signed) F. D. GRANT.

Upon the same train that brought Col. Grant up the mountain came the regular troops that had been expected since yesterday morning. They brought their tents and all camp accoutrements. There are thirty-eight men in all.

The intention of carrying the remains in the private car of Mr. Vanderbilt has been changed, and the funeral car "Woodlawn" will be substituted. This car, besides carrying the remains, will furnish accommodations for forty persons. Otherwise the train will be made up as previously stated. The government has ordered General Passenger Agent C. F. Kendrick, of the New York Central, to drape the cars of the funeral train, and it is the purpose to drape them entirely in black. General Hancock and staff now propose to be present here on the Monday before the funeral services. On the day of the removal of the body to Albany, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company will send ahead of the funeral train, at short intervals, four passenger trains of fourteen cars each, to take up Grand Army men and others who may that day be desirous of going to Albany to view the remains as they lie in state.

THE SITE SELECTED.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A telegraphic dispatch from Colonel Fred D. Grant, announcing that his mother had decided in favor of the site in Riverside Park, was received at the Mayor's office in the City Hall at half past eleven o'clock this morning. The burial place will be on the site of the old St. Clare homestead, now known as Claremont House. The building stands on a high plateau at the upper end of Riverside Park. The building was the homestead of the St. Clare family, and when the grounds about it were acquired by the city, the old building, which had stood for more than 120 years on the present site, was remodeled and transformed into a house for refreshments under control of the park department. The tomb and monument to General Grant will be directly on the site of this building, which must be demolished or removed. Mayor Grace said to-day: "I have been confident from the first, that when Colonel Grant was shown the advantage of a site in Riverside Park, he would agree that it was a much more available site than any that could be found in Central Park. Riverside Park extends along the river front for two and a half miles, from 72d to 130th street, and is of varying width. The total area is about 177 acres. I am glad that the members of General Grant's family have accepted this site, for the grounds about the monument can be laid out with a view to the display of the testimonial that will mark the resting place of the country's hero."

A BURIAL PLACE CEDED.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Board of Aldermen passed the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The family of General U. S. Grant have accepted the offer of the corporation of the city of New York for a sepulchre in one of the public parks of this city, and have selected a site in Riverside Park for that purpose; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the right of sepulture in said Riverside Park be and is hereby given to General U. S. Grant, and his wife, upon her demise. And be it further

Resolved, That a proper deed of cession for the purpose designated be prepared by the counsel to the corporation, when the exact locality and dimensions of the ground are fixed; and said deed shall be thereupon duly executed by the city authorities.

THE MILITARY ESCORT.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 28.—It is learned to-day that 600 or 700 troops will be or have been ordered to Saratoga, to meet the remains of General Grant on their arrival from the mountain Tuesday next. It was the original intention of General Hancock to have sent these men to the mountain, but when he learned of the limited facilities for moving troops on the mountain, he changed his purpose, and will send them, as stated, to Saratoga to receive the remains there, and to do duty during the transfer. It is likely that the Seventh regiment of New York will be chosen and detailed to do this duty. A battery of artillery will be stationed at Saratoga, where proper salutes will be fired during the transfer of the body from the mountain train to the funeral train.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—General Perry says that arrangements for the Grant funeral procession cannot be completed for two or three days. Military and civic organizations, as well as Grand Army posts from nearly every State in the Union have applied for positions in the line. The Grand Army men will be arranged in a solid body, divided into four or five divisions. There will be two divisions from this city. Each division will be headed by a band of music, and the men will march in double rank, company front of sixteen file. The first and second divisions National Guard of the State of New York will form a prominent feature in the parade, and many of the militia organizations of Illinois have already given notice that they will be present.

It is requested that all military and civic organizations desiring to take part in the parade report at once to General Hancock on Governor's Island. The parade will probably be headed by a full force of mounted police. It is said that from 25,000 to 30,000 veterans will take part in the parade on Saturday, August 8th. Each division will carry its post colors and the old battle colors, and old battle flags will be massed in the centre of the division.

BUSY WITH THE ARRANGEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—General Hancock was busy to-day arranging plans for the funeral. Generals Sherman, Shaler and Aspinwall and many others came to him to offer suggestions. Applications for places in line continued to pour in from all parts of the country. Among those who have expressed a desire to be represented in some capacity are the National Association of Mexican War Veterans and the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. General Hancock has ordered a battery of the Fifth United States Artillery to proceed to Mount McGregor for special service in guarding the remains. All retired officers of the army, as a body, will find a place in the procession. They are to consult Major-General Sickles, who appears to be the senior retired officer of this city.

DETAILED ARRANGEMENTS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—General Hancock announced this evening that these arrangements had been decided upon: The Fourth Artillery, of Fort Adams, under command of Major Adams, will fire a salute at Mt. McGregor, and Major Randolph, commanding the Fifth Artillery at Fort Hamilton, will fire the final salute on the day of the funeral. General Hancock and staff, accompanied by General Sherman, will proceed to Mt. McGregor on the night of August 3d. The remains will be conveyed by a train, consisting of a car for the family, one for the remains and two for the escort, which will number not more than sixty men; one for the clergy and pall bearers, one for General Hancock and staff and one for the press. The first stop will be made at Saratoga and the second at Albany. At the latter place Adjutant General Farnsworth will assume charge of removing the remains to the Capitol, where Governor Hill assumes control. From Albany to this city the remains will be in the care of General Hancock. Having arrived here the First Division N. G. S. of New York will escort the body to the City Hall. Here a guard will be placed until the day of the funeral.

HANCOCK-BURDETTE.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The following telegrams passed to-day between General Hancock and General Burdette:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

General Burdette, Commander-in-Chief, Washington: Your letter of July 26th received. If you, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be present at the funeral ceremonies of General Grant in New York, the relative places of the different bodies of your organization in the column can be arranged by you. The place of the organization in the column will be announced in due time by me. It will be placed among the mourners. All armed bodies and troops will be embraced in the escort and organized bodies from your organization may be placed with it.

(Signed,) W. S. HANCOCK, Maj. General.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—*Major General Hancock, Governor's Island:* I shall be present as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the funeral of General Grant in New York.

(Signed) S. S. BURDETTE.

In connection with the above dispatches Commander Burdette says he will establish Grand Army headquarters in New York City, probably at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, some days before the final obsequies. The National staff, and all Post Commanders-in-Chief will be specially invited to attend.

THE GUARD OF HONOR.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 28.—General Hancock has informed Colonel Jones, in command of the military here, that Captain Beck's Battery has been ordered from Fort Columbus to report at Mt. McGregor as a part of the guard of honor to the remains of General Grant. A detail of light artillery has also been ordered by General Hancock from Fort Adams.

THE LINE OF MARCH.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Mayor Grace, President Sanger, of the Board of Aldermen, General Perry, Park Commissioner Voorhes and Police Superintendent Murray, at a conference to-day, laid out the following route for the funeral procession of General Grant: City Hall to Broadway; up Broadway to 14th street; through 14th street to Fifth avenue; up Fifth avenue to 110th street; thence through the Boulevard to 122d street and Riverside Drive, entering the park at 123d street.

THE SITE.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The site chosen for General Grant's tomb is on a sort of promontory on the Hudson river, and is the highest point in Manhattanville. The outward swell of the promontory begins at 122d street, and the river bank returns to its regular line at 129th street. The summit of this elevation is almost a level plateau of something more than twenty acres. On the river side the descent is abrupt. At its foot, twenty feet below, are the tracks of that branch of the Hudson River Railroad that runs into West Thirtieth Street Depot. On the northwest is the ferry to Fort Lee, and on the north and northeast the red brick stores, houses and manufactories at Manhattanville cluster around the base of the hill. If the observer looks to the south, he has opened before him the long vista of Riverside Park, its driveways, hewn stone walls and ancient oaks and maples on the steep slopes of the Hudson. The spot suggests Revolutionary war memories. Fort Lee is opposite. The old fort in Central Park is on the southeast. Fort Washington is on the north and the highlands near West Point shut in the horizon beyond the Tappan sea. No structures can be erected to break the uniformity of the view, as the water front and park belong to the city. The temporary tomb to receive the body will be built of brick.

GRANT PARK.

Mayor Grace said to-day: "It is more than probable that the Board of Aldermen will very shortly change the name of Riverside Park to Grant Park. The selected site is on very high ground, close to North River. Just above the spot chosen for the tomb the river bends to the west, and a fine view as far north as Tappan Zee is afforded, across the Manhattan Valley and the lowlands bordering on the Harlem River. Visitors can see both shores of the sound, while to the south the church towers and tall buildings in the lower part of the city do not obstruct the view of the light-houses on the Jersey shore."

COMMITTEE FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—General John B. Clark, Clerk of the House of Representatives, has designated and requested the following named committee to represent that body at the funeral of General Grant: John G. Carlisle, Kentucky; Samuel J. Randall, Pennsylvania; Wm. R. Morrison, Illinois; J. Randolph Tucker, Virginia; A. H. Singleton, Mississippi; Frank Hiscock, New York; Thos. Breed, Maine; Thomas M. Brown, Indiana; Benj. Butterworth, Ohio. These gentlemen will be requested by mail to meet in New York City on the 7th of August, at some hotel not yet determined.

WILL PROBABLY PARADE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Notwithstanding the decision reached by the Executive Committee of the Grant obsequies in this city, not to have any parade on the day of General Grant's funeral, the effort to have one is being renewed and with every probability of success. A feeling during the past few days has manifested itself that there should be some demonstration in addition to the exercises in the pavilion in commemoration of the sad event.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic at a meeting to-day decided to issue a call through the newspapers to all civic societies and military organizations to join in the parade with the G. A. R. on the day of Grant's funeral.

ROYAL CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—United States Minister Fish at Brussels to-day cabled the Secretary of State as follows: "By direction of the King, the Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to me an expression of the King's sincere condolence on the occasion of General Grant's death."

The President of Chili also cables: "In the name of the government and people of Chili I take part in your national grief."

THE MONUMENT.

New York Preparing to Raise Her Quota.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Mayor Grace today received replies from the following gentlemen, who agree to become members of the committee to raise New York's quota for the erection of a monument to General Grant: Samuel J. Tilden, ex-Governor Cornell, Robert Ogden Goelet, Cornelius N. Bliss, John H. Sherwood, Lispenard Stewat, Joseph W. Drexel, M. Dodge, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Captain M. J. Kerwin. Tilden writes as follows:

GREYSTONE, July 27.—*Dear Mr. Grace:* I have the honor to receive your letter requesting me to act as one of the committee of citizens appointed to consider ways and means for raising the quota to be subscribed by the citizens of New York city to provide for the erection of a National monument to the memory of the great soldier, whose death the country deplores, and asking me to attend a meeting of the committee, to be held at the Mayor's office, on Tuesday, the 28th instant. I regret that the delicate condition of my health will not allow me to go to the city to attend the meeting. I will, nevertheless, have the melancholy satisfaction of co-operating in such measures as the committee may desire for the erection of a monument to commemorate the transcendent services of General Grant to our country.

Very respectfully yours,
S. J. TILDEN."

A LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT HAYES.

CLEVELAND, July 27. — Ex-President Hayes has addressed the following letter to General Burdette, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R.:

FREMONT, Ohio, July 27.—DEAR SIR: Your letter addressed to me through the public press on the subject of a national monument to General Grant is before me. I am confident there is a sentiment in the country which will lead to united effort by all descriptions of people—citizens and soldiers alike—for the erection of a national monument to General Grant. To this end action should be promptly taken while the feeling is fresh and strong. Posts of the G. A. R are organized in all parts of the country, and can at once enter upon the work of raising funds. It has been suggested that each Post appoint at its next meeting a committee who will undertake to collect from the soldier-citizens an amount at least equal to one dollar for each member of the Post, and more if practicable. This, with what can be raised in New York, will be ample to build a monument worthy of General Grant and worthy of the cause of which he was a great leader. In regard to your proposition that the G. A. R. erect a statue at the capitol grounds in Washington, that also will be altogether fitting and proper. Let us not, however, withhold from the great national monument at New York, and which the G. A. R. posts can so easily and effectively give. Two posts of the G. A. R. in Fremont have already raised more than the sum indicated, and placed it on deposit in the bank, to be transmitted to the proper committee in New York. With promptness and unity of action a national monument can be built by the people without a resort to the government.

(Signed.) Sincerely, R. B. HAYES.

NOT SATISFIED YET.

Washington Proceeds to Enter Her Protest About the Burial Place.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A meeting of citizens was held to-night to protest against the proposed burial of General Grant in Riverside Park, New York City. Among those present were ex-Congressman Dezendorf, of Virginia, who presided, General Whittaker, Hon. A. M. Clapp and Dr. Bliss. A committee of five on resolutions, consisting of A. M. Clapp, R. G. Bell, Dr. Pursell, H. J. Mohan and A. B. Cunningham, was appointed. It presented a long preamble and series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, protesting against the interment of General Grant in Central or Riverside Park, New York, on the grounds that the selection of a place of amusement and recreation for this purpose will violate the eternal fitness of things and such interment will localize his ashes to a single State and city, instead of entombing them at the national capital. The idea of the American people that his ashes should sleep on soil over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction and control, and the erection of a monument to his memory by Congress, will be greatly embarrassed, if not defeated, by his interment in locally-owned ground. The resolutions say that, while it is not surprising that the great commercial city of New York should covet the remains of General Grant as an additional adornment to its pleasure-seeking resorts, where luxury, poverty and vice make their constant display, and has secured this advantage by precipitate action, it is a matter of deep mortification to the more elevated and patriotic sentiment of the Nation that this important question should have been determined without wider and more deliberate consultation. They therefore earnestly appeal to those in whom the determination of this important question is reposed to consider whatever action may be taken in this behalf, and suggest the Soldiers' Home in this District as the most fitting place for the tomb. General Beale, General J. A. J. Creswell and General Burdette, Comander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, were appointed a committee to go to Mt. McGregor and present the resolutions to the family of General Grant. The meeting then adjourned. It is not yet known whether any of the gentlemen appointed as members of this committee will serve.

THE ARIZONA COAL FIELDS.

The Southern Pacific Trying to Reach Them.

FLORENCE, A. T., July 27.—It is learned through reliable sources that the Southern Pacific Company has sent Engineer Gustave Cox out to survey and prepare estimates of the cost of running the necessary tunnels for the contemplated railroad from Willcox, A. T., to Deer Creek, on the San Carlos coal fields. The former survey of this route developed the fact that the last six miles in the coal fields required almost continuous tunneling. Parties familiar with the country and the practicability of different routes say that the route proposed can only be constructed at enormous expense, and then it will traverse a region almost barren of resources. The line from Casa Grande or Picacho, via Florence, Gila Cañon and Deer Creek is regarded as much more feasible. It could be built for one-third less expense, while the intervening country is rich in agricultural and mineral resources that would greatly contribute to the property of the road. Recent developments at the coal fields fully confirm previous reports of the extent and permanency of the coal formation, and people of this section of the Territory strongly urge upon the general government the necessity of the segregation of these valuable coal deposits from the San Carlos reservation. Owing to the present high cost of transportation of coke and the low price of copper, the production of that metal has almost ceased, while if coke could be obtained near at hand, Arizona could produce enough copper to supply the world.

Susanville's Chinatown Burned.

SUSANVILLE, Cala., July 27.—Chinatown was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Seven houses were burned belonging to Morgan Williams. Loss $3,000. No insurance.

SOUTH AMERICA.

An Inviting Field for American Enterprise.

WHAT JUDGE THATCHER SAYS ABOUT IT.

Chili the Only Country that Gave our Commission the Cold Shoulder—Looking to the United States as Their "Big Sister."

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Judge Solon Thatcher of Kansas, a member of the Commission appointed to visit Mexico and South America in the interest of trade between those countries and the United States, arrived in Washington to-day and called upon the Secretary of State. He landed in New York yesterday. Mr. Curtis, the Secretary of the Commission, is expected the latter part of the week. Thatcher said to-day: "In every country we visited, except perhaps Chili, we found the authorities and people desirous of strengthening the relations between their country and the United States. In nearly every case they said, We look upon the United States as our mother country, but have received no attention from her. Foreign powers have sent commissioners to visit us and have endeavored to strengthen the feeling between themselves and our country. This visit of yours is the first intimation we have had that the United States takes an interest in us. In the reception, Chili was indeed chilly, officially so, though personally we were treated very cordially. The authorities did not express any eagerness to promote commerce between the two countries. In the other countries the people said the United States was a big and rich country and they looked upon it as a guide." The Judge said the establishment of steamship lines to the ports of these countries was the solution to the trade problem and pointed out that France, England, Germany, Italy and Spain had already established such means of communication. In most cases the South American States would aid in establishing American lines. Thatcher added that all the countries visited were in favor of a convention of North and South American countries to consult on commercial and financial interests, the United States to take the initiative and name the topics. These countries were particularly interested in education. There were already American teachers in the Argentine Republic. These countries also all advocate the adoption of common silver coin, especially the nations which mine silver. The Commission will make a report of its visit to each country. While the Commission is not called upon to make recommendations, it will probably suggest that a convention be called to which all Central and South American countries and Mexico be invited to send delegates.

RACING.

Third Extra Day at Saratoga—Other Tracks.

SARATOGA, July 27.—This was the third extra day of the race meeting here. Weather superb, with a bright sun and cool breeze, and attendance fair and track in good condition. The first race, five furlongs, was won by Editor, with Jim Renwick second and Scottish Lass third. Time 1:02¼.

The second race, one mile and a furlong, was won by Monogram, with Enigma second and Rapido third. Time 1:58¾.

The third race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Bettler, with Rosiere second and Avery third. Time 1:17.

The fourth race, one mile, was won by Fairmount, with Volo second and Pegasus third. Time 1:45¼.

The fifth race, one mile and a furlong, was won by John Davis, with Belle Pate second and Blanton third. Time 1:58.

A FAST MILE.

ST. PAUL, July 27.—During an exhibition of Commodore Kittson's flyers at Rochester, Minn., to-day the pacer Johnston made a mile in 2:11¼, the fastest mile ever made in this State, beating the recent Midway record half a second. Ollie Brecker and Firebrand then made a running race in harness, the former winning by a length in 1:53¾. This is believed to be the fastest mile ever made in harness.

BRIGHTON BEACH.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 27.—Attendance large; track slow. In the three-quarters of a mile race, Wandering Jew won, Bonnie Lee second, Jim Nave third. Time 1:19¾.

In the mile and an eighth, Nimblefoot won, Blue Bell second, Charge third. Time 2:01.

In the mile and a half, for all ages, Topsy won, Nettie second, Ten Strike third. Time 2:43¾.

In the seven-eighths of a mile, for three-year-olds, Lucky Lewis won, Miller second, Florence M. third. Time 1:34.

Same terms, Three Cheers won, Mollie Walton second, Hawthorne third. Time 1:34¼.

In the mile, for maidens of all ages, Donald A. won, King Robin second, Tom Kerns third. Time 1:50¾.

Goodwood and Other Meets of High-Flyers.

LONDON, July 28.—The meeting at Goodwood opened to-day. The race for the Goodwood stakes was won by Baron Rothschild's four-year-old bay colt Laveret; R. Craig's (formerly J. R. Keene's) five-year-old chestnut horse Blue Grass second; and the Duke of Beaufort's three-year-old bay colt Pellierine third. There were four starters.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 28.—Weather bright and clear and a cool breeze blowing; attendance large; track first-class. The first race, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Ernst; Guydette second; Spaulding third. Time 1:17¾.

The second race, Saratoga stakes, for two-year-olds, was won by Ban Fox; Enright second; King of Norfolk third. Time 1:16¾.

MONMOUTH PARK.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 28.—Track slow; attendance light; betting meager. It was rumored that the races had been fixed. The issue of the fifth race caused almost a riot.

In the mile and half a furlong, Long Knight won, Decoy Duck second, Elmendorf third. Time, 1:55¾.

In the three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds Edgefield won, Shamrock second, Ariel third. Time, 1:19¾.

In the mile and an eighth for fillies three years old, Unrest won, Selie Doe second, East Lynn third. Time, 2:03.

In the mile and a half Miss Woodford won, Drake Carter second. Time, 2:45¾. Only two starters.

In the seven-eighths mile for three-year-olds and upwards Aurelius won, Peter L. second, King Lion third. Time, 1:02¾.

In the mile and a half, six hurdles, Bonero won, Buckra second, Jersey Maid third. Time, 2:55¾.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Counterfeiter Sentenced—A Generous Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—Judge Hunt rendered a judgment to-day in favor of Fellie C. Millard against the Supreme Council of the American Legion of Honor for $5000. The action was brought by the widow of Eugene A. Millard. The defense set up was that the deceased was delinquent in the payment of assessments at the time of the death. The evidence showed that he failed in the payment of assessments upon days when they became due. At a regular meeting a motion was made to reinstate him, he having been suspended. This motion was carried, but the Grand Commander held that such action was illegal. Subsequently he paid all his arrears, which sum was transmitted to the Supreme Council. Notwithstanding this the defense claimed that he was not in good standing in the order when he died. Judge Hunt ruled that he was.

CHANGE AT THE MINT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The money in the mint has been counted, and Judge Lawton, the new Superintendent, took formal charge. Superintendent Lawton has received 3000 applications for positions in the Mint.

A CASE AGAINST THE RAILROAD.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The case of Charles Main vs. the Central Pacific Railroad Company came up for trial before Judge Hunt to-day. The opening statement was made by L. E. Chittenden, of New York, of counsel for plaintiff.

WATSON SENTENCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—James Watson, who was found guilty of counterfeiting in the United States District Court on Saturday, was sentenced to-day by Judge Hoffman to four years at San Quentin and to pay $50 fine. He is one of the counterfeiters recently arrested at Los Angeles.

CONTRIBUTIONS FREE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—T. H. Goodman, of the Southern Pacific Railroad, announces that the railroad will take all contributions from this State to the Louisville Exposition free of charge.

A SAN FRANCISCO FAILURE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—John Malloy, a produce commission merchant and dealer in scales and miscellaneous wares, has failed. Within the last two years he lost $15,000 in fish speculations, and also about $5000 by the falling of a wharf at Portland on which he had a quantity of salt. His liabilities amount to $40,000; his assets to $25,000.

AN ASSIGNMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27.—The announcement is made to-day that John A. Benson, civil engineer and contractor, assigned Saturday to W. S. Wood. Liabilities $450,000. The assets are said to equal the indebtedness. They consist of real estate in different parts of California.

WASHINGTON.

Bad Sorghum Seed—That Troublesome Cadet—Other Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Complaints having been received at the Department of Agriculture that sorghum seed distributed this year failed to grow, samples of it were tested in the gardens of the department, and it has been found that only about 10 per cent. of it would sprout.

General Hazen to-day has brought charges against Sergeant Michael McGaran, of the Signal Corps at Pensacola, Fla., and asked that he be tried by court-martial for refusing to receive Private Green (colored), who was sent to assist him. McGaran is regarded as an efficient officer. He remained on duty through the yellow fever epidemic.

General Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, will sail for Europe Thursday, to be absent until October.

A CONSUL ON LEAVE.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Bedford Mackey, United States Consul at Rio Grande de Sol, Brazil, arrived in Washington to-day on leave of absence. Mackey is the Consul who some weeks since had a shooting affair with a Brazilian editor, the latter having published scurrilous attacks upon him and his mother. Mackey was tried and honorably acquitted.

Mackey reports that a colony of ex-Confederate soldiers is located in Southern Brazil. The colony number about 500 persons and is doing well.

ORDERED TO SAN FRANCISCO.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—General McKeever of the Adjutant-General's office, on duty at Washington, has been ordered to San Francisco, October 1st, relieving Colonel John C. Kelton, who comes to this city.

SENTENCES REMITTED.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Whitney to-day signed orders remitting the unexecuted portions of the sentences in the cases of Paymaster Edward Bellows and passed Assistant-Paymaster J. E. Cann and re-appointed Fraser. These officers were tried by courts martial, ordered by Rear Admiral Upshur, when in command of the Pacific station for not taking proper steps to obtain the market price of supplies for the South Pacific squadron. Bellows was sentenced to one year's suspension on leave of absence pay, and Cann and Fraser, to four years' suspension on furlough pay, retaining their present number in rank. They have been under suspension about six months. In remitting these sentences, Secretary Whitney says: "It is not clear that the record of the trial was altogether free from objection as to the cause of procedure." He remits them without intending to convey any implication of approval of the officers' conduct.

ASKED TO BE RELIEVED.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—T. F. Barr, Judge Advocate and Military Secretary of the Secretary of War, has asked to be relieved. He has held his present position for the past five years. It is understood that the vacancy to be made by Col. Barr's departure will not be filled.

SURGEONS GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President to-day appointed Robert Murray Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and Francis M. Gunnell Surgeon-General of the United States Navy.

LONDON.

A Particular Scandal in High Life.

LONDON, July 27.—Mrs. Booth, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, after the publication of the Pall Mall Gazette's revelation, wrote a letter to the Queen asking Her Majesty's indorsement of the work which the army has undertaken of suppressing the patrician crimes against children of the poor. The Queen on Thursday sent Mrs. Booth a personal letter, conveying Her Majesty's strongest sympathy with the reform work.

THE SALVATION ARMY PUSHING REFORM.

LONDON, July 27.—General Booth, of the Salvation Army, has announced a grand parade of the army in London for to-morrow. The object of the demonstration is to influence Parliament in view of the revelations made by the Pall Mall Gazette to pass the proposed criminal amendment Act, increasing the age of consent in girls from thirteen to eighteen years. The army will march to the House of Commons and present to that body a petition signed by 500,000, praying for the immediate reform of English criminal laws relating to the corruption of girls.

AFTER GERONIMO.

The Renegade Breaking for the Mountains.

WILCOX, A. T., July 27.—Five companies of troops which were concentrated here have been dispatched to different points to try and intercept Geronimo and his band, who, it is reported this morning, have left the Whetstone mountains and have crossed the railroad track a few miles west of here, the trail leading towards Arivaipa Cañon. The opinion is that they are so hemmed in by troops that they are now making a dash for the mountains, in which, once reached, they are safe, at least from immediate slaughter, which they know they are doomed to if caught in the field.

THE WORK OF INDIANS.

TUCSON, July 27.—Advices from Harshaw state that the murder of F. M. Petersen, mail carrier between Crittenden and Lochiel, on the 23d instant, was the work of Indians.

Horses Poisoned—Dastardly Act.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Recently there was a strike on the Payne avenue street-railroad and the police had to be called to disperse the turbulent conductors and drivers. Yesterday 87 of the company's horses were poisoned with croton oil. Three have died, and the remainder are in a terrible condition. No arrests have been made, but the police are investigating.

Frankfort-on-the-Main.

BERLIN, July 27.—The government has ordered an investigation into the circumstances of the Socialistic riot at Frankfort-on-the-Main, with a view, it is reported, of declaring the city in a state of siege. Such a declaration would place the town so absolutely under iron rule that the government believes it could entirely suppress Socialism there.

Another Libel Suit.

SANTA CRUZ, July 27.—Suit was instituted to-day by Mary Hyslop against Joseph Francis for $50,000 damages for breach of promise. Defendant is aged sixty years and is an old pioneer. Plaintiff is forty-five. A marriage license was issued for the couple on June 20th, but it is supposed that defendant's grown-up children objected to the marriage.

The American-Spanish Treaty.

PARIS, July 27.—The recent dispatches regarding the abandonment of negotiations for an American commercial treaty with Spain are absolutely incorrect. The adjournment of the Spanish Cortes was the signal for renewed activity in negotiations, which, according to reliable authorities in the foreign office, have not been interrupted.

Accidentally Killed.

FRESNO, July 27.—Two boy cousins went in the hills from Madera on a hunting trip to-day. Later one returned and reported that he had accidentally killed the other. The shot completely tore off the top of the unfortunate's head.

Bracing Up the Government Treasury.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The banks to-day contributed $6,000,000 to strengthen the federal government's gold reserve, taking fractional silver currency to an equivalent nominal amount in return.

Will Go to Australia.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—John Teemer, oarsman, having failed to get a race with Hanlon, has decided to go to Australia to row Beach for the championship of the world. He will be ready to start in about eight weeks.

Indians' Horses Captured.

FORT BOWIE, July 28.—Captain Lawton struck a party of Indians in the Whetstone mountains last evening and captured a number of horses. The troops are still following.

Martin Van Buren Dead.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Martin Van Buren, a grandson of President Van Buren, died here this morning. He was a bachelor and a prominent society man.

appear to have had an adverse effect upon the epidemic. In some places distressing scenes are witnessed. Many bodies are yet unburried. A majority of the inhabitants have fled and the remainder are incapable of attending to the sick.

MADRID, July 27.—Returns from all but five of the cholera infected districts in Spain place the number of new cases yesterday at 2542; deaths, 919. The contagion has spread to the province of Logrono, where several cases have already occurred. Troops stationed in the city of Saragossa, where the disease is now raging, have been supplied with guitars to keep up their spirits. The music of these instruments can be heard day and night.

A Valuable Relic.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 28.—Michael Horch, Jr., present owner of the house at Point Pleasant, Ohio, in which General Grant was born, says he would naturally prefer to have the house remain where it is, but he is not able to keep it, if offers come to make an inducement to let the house go elsewhere. He has had one offer of $1,000 from a gentleman from Cincinnati, but would not consider it. He says he could sell the house piecemeal for relics, and in fact, had sold a window catch for $5, and a good many splinters from the weatherboarding which had to be renewed. He was careful, in repairing, to leave the interior intact.

Nevada Stage Robbed.

NEVADA, Cal., July 28.—The stage from Washington was stopped by two highwaymen this morning eleven miles from here, and within one mile of the Central House. There were five passengers aboard. The robbers compelled them to get out of the stage, and while one stood guard his pal relieved the passengers of money and other valuables. From H. S. Current and his two sons $129.50 was taken, besides two pistols. Mrs. Wade, a widow, was obliged to hand over $40 and her jewelry. From the driver, George Grissell, $300 was taken, most of which belonged to other parties.

Caught in the Machinery.

MARYSVILLE, Cal., July 28.—The Laporte stage driver brought news this afternoon of the accidental death, yesterday morning, of E. H. Hecker, engineer in a quartz mill in Perkins's Ravine, two miles from Forteston. Hecker's clothing caught on a revolving wheel, and he was whirled around, his body coming violently in contact with the floor at each revolution. How long he was in this condition is unknown, as there was no one else in the mill at the time, and he was only discovered when his daughter went to call him to supper. The body was horribly mangled.

A Smelling Committee at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 28.—This morning Commissioner Thoman and Chief Examiner Lyman, of the Civil Service Commission, were presented to the postmaster by Vice-President Hendricks' private secretary. The visiting of the investigators has created great excitement among politicians, and the proceedings are generally denounced by Democrats. Messrs. Thoman and Lyman are determined to make a thorough and searching examination into the administration of the postoffice.

Not a Candidate.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The Post this evening says: "Mr. Hobart, who has just returned from Virginia City, wishes the Post to deny the rumors that he is a candidate for United States Senator for Nevada, in the next election in opposition to Hon. J. G. Fair. He says there is no truth in the report, which probably originated in some of his friends requesting him to run for Senator, which he has refused to do, as pressing business engagements will take up almost all of his attention."

Suicide in San Diego County.

SAN DIEGO, July 27.—News of a distressing suicide at Poway reached San Diego to-day. The victim was Milton Dodson, who was discharged from the insane asylum only a few months ago as cured. He had previously tried to commit suicide by poisoning. This morning he was unusually violent and attempted to kill his brother with a bar of iron. Failing in this, he retired to his room and there disemboweled himself with a razor. He was an old Californian, 50 years of age and unmarried.

The John Decosta Lost.

BOSTON, July 28.—A cablegram has been received in this city containing news of the total loss of the ship John Decosta, Captain Oats, with a cargo of valuable horses. The ship left Melbourne and was bound for California. She was wrecked off Cooktown, Australia, on the 18th July. It is thought that the crew were saved, but this is not known here for a certainty. The ship was owned by Briggs & Cushing, of Freeport, Maine.

A Murderer.

FORT RENO, I. T., July 27.—News has been received of a bloody affray at the ranch of R. V. Alexander, thirty miles southeast, in the Chickasaw Nation. M. L. Lee and a son, all carpenters, were at work for Alexander on Saturday, when Bill Howe happened along and renewed an old quarrel. Howe shot the senior Lee twice, killing him; then he turned and shot young Lee dead. The murderer fled south for Texas.

Pride Gets a Fall.

ST. PAUL, July 27.—Governor Hubbard to-night issued an order annulling the commission of W. B. Bend as Colonel of the First Regiment of Militia of Minnesota, on the ground of insubordination. Colonel Bend had refused to turn out on Decoration Day and parade because he was assigned to a position in the rear of the veterans.

Philadelphia Salt Works Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—At five this evening at the works of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company caused the loss of $4,000,000. The buildings were destroyed, together with several millions of tons of crude sulphuric and muriatic acid and 500 tons of the same ready for shipment. Insurance $75,000.

Mining Secretary Dead.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Lucien Hermann, Secretary of the Sulphur Bank Quicksilver Mining Company, died suddenly in his office from heart disease today. Deceased was well known throughout California and Nevada.

Virginia Clans.

RICHMOND, Va., July 28.—Every incoming train is filled with delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets here to-morrow. Indications are that the contest will narrow down to Fitzhugh Lee and Captain W. P. McKinney, of Prince Edward county.

Jail and Occupants Burned.

BAKER CITY, Or., July 28.—The jail here was burned last night. Miller, Cooley, Brown, Land and Plumb, prisoners confined therein, were burned to death. Winkelman, a murderer, was rescued. No blame is attached to the county officials.

A Good Indian.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 28.—An Indian, called Peter Allen, sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for beating his wife, hanged himself in his cell at the City Prison last night.

An Assignment.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—H. Posner, dealer in dry goods, made an assignment to-day to L. Solomon for the benefit of his creditors. Liabilities, $15,000; assets, $8000.

Hard-Hearted Bank.

DUBLIN, July 28.—The Bank of Ireland has refused to loan money to the Munster Bank, to assist the latter in its present embarrassment.

The Cholera Checked.

MADRID, July 26.—The cholera here remains inert. The largest number of cases occur in Saragossa. Late storms

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

A condition of complete anarchy reigns throughout the provinces and the city of Dongola.

The new Egyptian loan of $45,000,000 will be issued at the end of this week. The price will be 95½ cents.

Within an hour after the marriage ceremony of Princess Beatrice a tumultuous crowd entered the church and stripped it of its decorations. The police were powerless.

The report of Oliver Pain's death has been fully confirmed by Father Bonomi, an Italian priest, who has been in El Mahdi's camp, and who has returned to Wady Halfa.

Sir Moses Montefiore, the well-known Hebrew philanthropist, who in October last celebrated the 100th anniversary of his birthday, is dead. His death occurred at Ramsgate at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Gladstone, in a letter to a Manchester elector, expresses his confident belief that newly enfranchised electors will show their preference for Liberal men and Liberal measures. He says he looks forward, also, with assured confidence to the result of the general election.

Weekly Mirror.

Largest Circulation

Of any Paper in Southern California.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, $2.00

CHEAPEST PAPER IN CALIFORNIA.

Chasing Indian Raiders.

While our much-maligned troops under General Crook are on the "hot trail" of Geronimo, the renegade Chiricahua chief, and his bloodthirsty and thieving followers, and doubtless doing their best to come up with them in their fastnesses in the Sierra Madre, it is too much to hope that complete success will crown their efforts, no matter how skillful and persistent. In the nature of the case the Indian has an advantage over his white pursuer in that sort of predatory warfare—it is a farce to call it real war—which it is practically impossible for civilized troops to overcome. The reason for this is obvious. The United States cavalry employ American horses, which are sometimes heavy and frequently unseasoned, thus breaking down on long marches, and are further handicapped by cumbersome equipments, and both horses and men have to carry their subsistence stores with them on their long mountain raids; while, on the other hand, the Indian rides a tough and wiry pony, both live off the country, finding subsistence where the white man and his horse would starve; "native and to the manner born," the Apache is familiar with every crook and cranny, every mountain fastness, every spot where water, wood, grass or game can be found, and so he can raid indefinitely over vast stretches of country practicably inaccessible to less experienced and frugal soldiers, and when pushed is able to find his way without trouble to places of concealment in the heart of the Sierra Madre.

Considering the disparity in the training and efficiency of pursued and pursuers, the wonder is, not that our troops have been unable to come up with and crush the hostiles, but that they have made as much headway as they have in the pursuit. It is easy enough for wiseacres who never set a squadron in the field, and who don't know the difference between a caisson and a carbine, or between a tepee and a hot trail, to plan campaigns, fight battles, and win victories over wild Apaches at long range; but we are charitable enough to allow that the officers and men in the field, who have spent years in learning the tortuous tricks and inside intricacies of Indian campaigning in the mountains of Arizona and Colorado, Old and New Mexico, and all along the border, know something about that sort of warfare, that their statements are entitled to some weight and their operations to fair treatment at the hands of the public. This has not always been accorded them.

The present Indian situation as respects the San Carlos reservation Apaches, who are off on a murderous raid under the leadership of Geronimo, as bad an Indian as goes unhung, is serious. The hostiles are "on the go," widely scattered, raiding, murdering, and stampeding settlers and stock; the troops are following them as best they may, but with what success remains to be learned. We believe General Crook is personally in the field, at the head of the main pursuing column. That he will work the campaign for all it is worth, we have not a particle of doubt.

The Arizona Citizen, a paper openly hostile to General Crook, if not to his troops as well, gives the following view of the situation, with its opinions of Geronimo's probable tactics:

It is known that the savages have a rendezvous for their squaws and old men in the mountains of Sonora, which is certainly an indication that for at time, at least, the warriors contemplate a career of murder. They have either broken up into small bands to operate independently, or the main body in the Sierra Madres are preparing an ambush for the trooops now following them. In any case the appearance of a few Indians far in the rear of the advancing troops, striking right and left with the apparent design of creating consternation and alarm among the people, is certainly a strategical movement, designed to inspire a belief that the main body of hostiles is seeking a return to the protecting arms of their military nurses, and confuses the troops, while they employ a new line of tactics to disconcert their enemies. It is very improbable that Geronimo will lead his warriors into the same Sierra Madres stronghold that Crook once before penetrated, and there await extermination. The wily leader appreciates the fact that it is now war to the death, and he will spare no coign of vantage to decimate the ranks of the troops.

Of one thing we may be pretty certain: there will be no more permissions granted to red-handed hostiles to return unpunished from murderous raids to the shelter and protection of San Carlos reservation, with government rations, clothing and nothing to do guaranteed the red raiders.

ALREADY are the citizens of San Francisco moving in the matter of erecting a monument to General Grant in Golden Gate Park. A memorial committee has been formed to take up the work of raising funds. Like movements have doubtless been commenced in other cities of the Union. New Yorkers moved early in the matter, and have appointed a strong committee. With the immense wealth concentrated in that city, and the feeling existing there towards General Grant, it is not to be doubted that the movement will succeed, even without any outside help. And yet this will not completely meet the wishes of the people; it will not do away with the desirableness of a national monument, in the construction of which General Grant's countrymen, as a whole, may have a share. No doubt local monuments will sooner or later arise in various parts of the country, as expressions of local pride and patriotism, and such enterprises are by no means to be discouraged; but first and foremost, in our judgment, should come a fitting national monument—a grand people's memorial, embodying an expression of the best thought and taste, the most heroic conception, the tenderest feeling and the loftiest patriotism of the Republic. The location of such a monument need not necessarily be the spot where the remains are entombed; it can be and should be at the National Capital. That location will meet the popular demand, as no other location can. A monument in New York, great as are that city and the Empire State, will be only a New York monument; it cannot be truly national, but must be measurably local.

Bugs that are Stayers.

The "buggy" plaza, which was cleared of white scale some weeks ago with so much pains, is likely to become buggy again unless the authorities exercise an eternal vigilance over it. An inspection of some of the orange trees, which are now putting out new growth, shows that the white scale is again obtaining lodgment in the branches. There are very few of the pests, it is true, but enough for seed, and if let alone only a little while they will be multiplying by the thousand and million. If the trees become thoroughly infested again there is no recourse but to cut them away entirely. Perhaps a few careful lookings over now, while the trees are in their semi-denuded condition, might rid them of the remnant of the pests. And while we are on this subject of bugs, it might as well be stated that the shade trees surrounding the plaza, on the outside of the walk, are infested with wooly aphis. This is a fruit-tree pest as well as the cottony cushion scale, and only a little less dangerous. Either the Street Commissioners or the Horticultural Commissioners ought to take the plaza in hand at once, and effect a riddance of the pests.

WE notice in several of our exchanges editorial expressions disapproving the idea of having empty catafalques in the funeral processions which, upon an agreed hour, will march, on the day of General Grant's funeral, in towns and cities all over the country. Touching the propriety of this and other forms of ceremony proposed to be observed, there are necessarily considerable, though not material, differences of opinion—differences which it is hardly worth while to attempt to reconcile at this late day. The several separate communities which will, each for itself, participate in the obsequies can be safely trusted to conduct them with due propriety and solemnity. We have faith to believe that the reverent and tender feeling of regard for the Great Commander which animates all hearts will move the people to right action on the day when his honored dust shall be committed to the last embrace of Mother Earth.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is the practical succedaneum for all this Ponce de Leon, Perpetual Youth and Orange Groves for a Dollar business.—[Herald.

This bold, almost arrogant language, our esteemed contemporary uses with respect to the State of Florida. And now we want to know what Florida is going to do about it. The chip is upon Joseph's shoulder; the brick (or the succedaneum for a brick) is in the Herald's hat. Everything is ready for a combat. And if the flamboyant Spectre of Miasm chooses to arise from the everglades of the peninsula, and titillate the larynx of our esteemed contemporary, or agitate the aforesaid chip, or molestiolate said succedaneum for a brick,—oh, my! what a robust row there will be!

"IT will be perfectly proper," remarks the San Francisco Post, "for the Grand Army and Loyal Legion to march with muffled drums and the usual evidences of mourning, escorted by the military, to the Pavilion on the day of the memorial ceremonies in respect to the memory of General Grant." Entirely so; but to march not at all, as originally proposed by the San Francisco committees who undertook to arrange a programme, would not be in accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

COL. JOHN P. IRISH, the editor of the Oakland Times, holds the medal for the latest best thing out. Being asked if he would act as chairman of the committee to receive Mr. Hentey, he replied, according to the Alta, that he certainly would, as he believed in extending every courtesy to distinguished foreigners who visit this country. The polite malice which these Democrats emit upon each other is cutting.

ALL the glory has been taken from Alfonso's visit to the cholera infected districts of Spain by an energetic newspaper reporter who discovered that the King made the visit by rail to Murcia locked up in a coach that was dripping with disinfectants, while lusty attendants nearly drowned the poor king with cholera killing fluids as the railway train dashed through the infected district.

A MODERN chapter in the Exiles of Siberia is given in a dispatch from Moscow. Sixty convicts, en route to Siberia, turned upon their guards and, manacled though they were, fought with such desperation that the soldiers could not overcome them. Twenty of the convicts were shot down, and thirty effected their escape. There is no courage so invincible as the courage of desperation.

THIS, from the San Francisco Post, is neat: "Geronimo and his Apaches are said to have left the Whetstone mountains. This will tend in a measure to relieve the Indians from the accusation of taking everything they come across. They probably went to the Whetstone to sharpen their scalping knives." You have struck it exactly. Here's to you—"How!"

M. DE LESSEPS positively declares that the Panama canal will be completed in 1888. At the rate of progress thus far made, it is more than doubtful. The difficulties are almost insurmountable, the rate of mortality appalling, and the cost many times the original estimate. And then there is the interest on the bonds. That is enough to bankrupt any but a rich nation like France.

THE drift of sentiment in San Francisco and elsewhere is now in the direction of Grant funeral processions, but against hearses and catafalques.

AMONG the places suggested for the burial-place of General Grant, before the matter was settled, were Mount Vernon and Appomattox.

THE "Californian," of San Diego, has suspended its daily issue. Cause: too many newspapers to the square inch in the City of Bayneclimate.

A CORPS is organizing in Italy to go to the relief of the cholera sufferers in Spain. Only real heroes will join that expedition.

THE telegraph notes the arrival of a consignment of California pears in New York, and their quick sale at $3.50 to $4 a box.

"SOME of the sentences of Miss Cleveland's book would make good sinkers for a fish line," says the Omaha Herald.

A SOUTHERN woman, Miss Mamie Larkin Hatchett, has invaded the editorial field, and in her salutatory she calls for sympathy and recognition in the following touching manner: "A callow birdling nestles among you, its unfledged wings eager for flight; eager to penetrate the mysteries of the bright far off canopy of blue, and revel amid the dreamed of beauties of the wide, wide world. Whispering faith and hope in each vocal breath, what shall be its fate? Shall it mingle its joyous carol with the spicy odors of its native groves? Or will you cast it out to seek refuge in some alien woodland, there to warble out its early death lay, unloved, forgotten and alone?" Never, Miss Mamie! Come in out of the "alien woodland" and take a cheer.

THE Stockton Sun, the new evening daily of that town, takes the following cheerful and sensible view of the prevailing dullness: "The dullness that pervades California just now extends all over the United States, and for that matter belts the earth. There is just as much money in the land as there ever was; there are just as many industries to be carried on, and more mouths to eat the productions of farmers; but it should always be remembered that a wave of stagnation invariably floats over the country every year about this season. That accounts for the milk in the cocoanut."

MEN AND WOMEN.

Dr. Brown Sequard has been awarded the Paris institute prize of $4,000 for physiological discoveries and research.

Prominent New York politicians insist that the Democratic nomination for Governor now lies between the present Executive, Hill, and Ex Mayor Cooper. Opinions vary as to, the respective strength of each.

Three sons and two daughters of General Lee survive him. His sons are farmers in Virginia, and the daughters are both great travelers, the elder having explored Australia, Japan, China, India and Egypt, in addition to the European circuit of sights.

The Denver News has information that Senator Dorsey has dissolved partnership with the Palo Blanco Cattle Company, and a division of the property is to be made. The division will leave Mr. Dorsey with about 25,000 head of cattle and the finest ranch in New Mexico.

Hon. Andrew D. White gives it as his belief that "the study of history has only begun its mission in the universities and colleges of this country and among the people at large, as a means of solving the most important political and social problems which are coming upon us."

Chief Justice Waite, on his visit to London, has received marked attentions from Lord Coleridge and many members of the bench and bar. He was present with Mr. Phelps in the diplomatic gallery of the House of Lords and witnessed the introduction of the new peers and heard Lord Salisbury.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC REPORT.

Record of a Year's Business—The Investment.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad has issued its report for 1884. For January, 1884, the gross earnings were, in round numbers, $75,600; expenses, $91,200. For December, the same year, the earnings had increased to $146,000, while the expenses were $138,700. The gross earnings for the year were $1,086,862; expenses, $1,159,013. The gross earnings do not include pool balances or rebates, which were earned from and after October 1st.

The report further states that coal of good quality and in unlimited quantities has been found near the continental divide, and mines have been opened at several points. The result has been to reduce the cost of operating expenses materially. Upon the completion of the California Southern road to our own line at Waterman, it is expected that this company will be able to compete successfully for the coal trade of Southern California, and thereby add largely to its local traffic. During the year 1,075,495 acres of land were sold for $575,495. The total cost of property and franchises was $88,913,569.

Jay Gould Cinched.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Jay Gould, according to Stock Exchange gossip in the World, has suffered losses by recent rises in Vanderbilt and Granger stocks to the amount of $1,500,000. He has sold 100,000 shares of Union Pacific and a large quantity of Western Union, and such amounts of the Missouri Pacific as the market would bear. Being thus amply provided with funds, he proposes to take the field in conjunction with the Baltimore and Ohio, partly against the Morgan-Lanier-Vanderbilt-Woerishoffer combination.

A Murder in Utah.

SALT LAKE, July 30.—Thos. Smith and Lon. Anderson, from this county, having settled near Fort Bridger, went out in the woods to cut poles. They got near the claim of John King, who followed them up, and, shooting five times into their tent, killed Smith and forced Anderson to flee for his life. He got help and went back, but King had fled. A large force is in pursuit. King will not likely be taken alive.

A Desperate Fight for Liberty.

MOSCOW, July 30.—Sixty criminals who had been sentenced to exile in Siberia, while en route, rose against their guards and, although unarmed, began a desperate fight for liberty. The battle lasted a long time and the soldiers were absolutely unable to conquer their manacled assailants. Twenty of them were shot dead, and of the other forty, thirty succeeded in making their escape.

Scarlet Fever.

EUREKA, Nev., July 30.—News has arrived here of the sudden breaking out of scarlet fever of a virulent character in the towns of Ward and Taylor, in the White Pine country. In the first named town fifteen cases and one death are reported, and in the latter, five cases and one death. State Senator Briggs's eight-year-old son died yesterday.

Heavy Storm in Minnesota.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A terrible wind and rainstorm accompanied by lightning has been raging through Minnesota to-day. At 3 o'clock all of the telegraph wires between Chicago and Milwaukee ceased working, so that the damage and extent of the storm circuit is not known.

Relief for the Cholera Sufferers.

ROME, July 29.—Provincial Italian Liberal associations are organizing a volunteer corps to go to Spain and assist the people in the cholera-stricken regions. The movement is spreading and becoming important, and donations are flowing in from all parts of Italy.

Services for Sir Moses Montefiore.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations here have decided that services in memory of Sir Moses Montefiore shall be held in all churches of the country on some day to be decided upon, probably the first Sunday in October.

Emma Nevada to Marry.

BERLIN, July 30.—The Berliner Musick Zeitung announces the engagement of Miss Nevada to Chas. Halls. Mrs. Mackey will place her house in Paris at the disposal of Miss Nevada for the marriage, and will provide a wedding breakfast.

He is Very Dead.

SUAKIM, July 30.—El Mahdi was ill only two days. There were no doctors present at the time of his death, which occurred on June 20th. The Mahdi enjoined that his successor continue to wage war with the Christians.

Russia Means Fight.

PARIS, July 30.—The Telegraph has a sensational dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that war between England and Russia is certain, directly after the elections in England.

New York Town Burned.

MANNVILLE, N. Y. July 29.—A fire here this morning destroyed every store in town, nine dwellings and the Church of the Disciples. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $41,000.

China Will Fight.

SHANGHAI, July 30.—It is affirmed that China will declare war if France invades Corea.

PREPARATIONS

For the Approaching Obsequies of General Grant.

ORGANIZING THE ARMY OF MOURNERS.

Orders Promulgated by General Hancock—Pall-Bearers Appointed by the President—The Cabinet to Attend.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The following orders were issued by Major-General Hancock:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ATLANTIC, GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, NEW YORK, July 29.—Having been placed by the President in charge of the ceremonies connected with the funeral of ex-President of the United States General U. S. Grant, and in command of the escort for the obsequies, military and civic organizations intending to participate will, upon promptly reporting such intention, be assigned positions in the procession, which will take place in the city of New York on Saturday, August 8th, proximo.

Order No. 2 appoints General John C. Farnsworth Chief Marshal in charge of the ceremonies at Albany.

Order No. 3 appoints Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall to the duty of laying out the line of march for the procession in New York City.

Order No. 4 appoints Gen. Martin T. McMahon to conduct the march of civic organizations in procession. He is instructed to establish headquarters in New York City, and announce the same when selected. All such organizations desiring to take part will report directly to those headquarters, sending a duplicate to Gen. McMahon, and will state the title of the same, the name of the chief officers, and the number to parade.

Brigadier-General Aspinwall, in speaking of the arrangements yesterday, stated that all armed bodies will be assigned to positions in the column, which is to precede the hearse, and all civic organizations will be placed in line, following the hearse. All organizations from different States will occupy positions in line according to date of admission of the State each represents. Aids will escort the Governors of different States visiting the city on the day of the obsequies. The remains will arrive in this city on the evening of the 5th of August.

In reply to Col. Grant's request that the Loyal Legion be assigned a prominent place in the line, General Hancock sent the following dispatch: "The order of precedence will be determined according to the prescribed rules of that order, which indicates that commanderies shall be placed in line according to their date of organization."

S. S Burdette, Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. suggested yesterday that, if agreeable, the use of the G. A. R. ritual would gratify the members of that organization. General Hancock replied that Pastor Newman had already been designated for the services.

General Hancock says that, owing to the length of the march and the consequent fatigue, the advisability of having school children participate in the procession is not evident.

John Schuyler, Secretary of the Society of the Cincinnati, in a communication to General Hancock, says: "I represent the feelings of our members, when I say that our society will be ready at all times to pay whatever marks of respect we can to our fellow-townsman."

A SUGGESTION FROM EX GOVERNOR CORNELL.

NEW YORK, July 29.—General Hancock to-day received a communication from ex-Governor Cornell, saying: Sir—If the funeral cortege from Albany comes by river it will enable each town on the Hudson, Long Island and New Jersey to furnish a boat laden with representatives to join in the progress towards New York, thus making an impressive feature of the ceremonies which is not practicable if the railway be adopted. Permit me to earnestly recommend the river route."

General Hancock said in reply that all arrangements for transportation by rail had been completed.

PETITION FOR A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

NEW YORK, July 29.—A petition signed by nearly all of the bankers of the city was to-day forwarded to Governor Hill asking him to declare the day of General Grant's funeral a public holiday.

A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

ALBANY, July 29.—Governor Hill has issued a proclamation setting apart August 8th for appropriate religious observance throughout the State, in connection with the funeral of General Grant, and declaring it a legal holiday.

ORDERS ARE POSTOFFICES CLOSED.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Postmaster General Vilas, in recognition of the nation's loss in the death of Grant, and in the participation of the lamentation and expressions of reverence for his honored memory, has ordered all postoffices of the Union closed between 1 and 5 p. m. August 8th.

GEORGE W. CHILDS ACQUIESCES.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 29.—When George W. Childs was asked, this morning, what he thought of the suggestion that he and General Beale should go to Mt. McGregor and urge the family of General Grant to reconsider their decision to bury the General at Riverside Park, he said: "The family are thoroughly familiar with the argument that has been brought to bear against the selection of Riverside Park. They have concluded to accept the place tendered, and no attempt will be made to induce them to change their mind. The family, as well as all intimate friends, have received numerous letters from army and navy officers and others urging Washington as the proper place, but Riverside Park has been selected, and there is no probability of a change. It is a delicate matter to discuss with a family, and I think nothing more should be said on the subject."

MRS. GRANT SERIOUSLY ILL.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 29.—Mrs. Grant is seriously ill, and the concession is made that it is not probable that she will attend any of the ceremonies of the funeral. The general facts given in these dispatches on Sunday evening have been the subject of much contradiction until to-day, when the Eastern press concedes the fact that she is not only sick, but her death is likely to follow with dramatic promptitude upon that of her husband.

THE SENATORIAL COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON July 29.—The following Senators, who were requested by the Vice-President to represent the Senate at Gen. Grant's funeral, have notified the Sergeant-at-Arms of their intention to attend the funeral: Justin S. Morrill, John Sherman, John A. Logan, Matt. W. Ransom, John J. Ingalls, Frank M. Cockrell, Wade Hampton, Joseph E. Brown and Charles F. Manderson. The committee have been requested to meet at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 6th of August at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, where quarters have been engaged for them. Vice-President Hendricks will also be with them.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE NAVY.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Secretary Whitney has sent the following letter to Colonel Grant at Mt. McGregor:

"I have the honor to express the universal desire on the part of the officers and men of the Navy that the naval service may be represented in the services attending the interment of your illustrious father. In compliance with the within instructions from the President, the colors of the naval stations and on vessels in the Navy commission will be hoisted at half-mast, and guns will be fired at half-hour intervals from sunrise to sunset on the day of the funeral, or in case the vessels are in foreign stations, upon the day following the receipt of the general order announcing the death. In consequence of the general desire before expressed, I have requested the Secretary of War that necessary instructions may be issued to Major-General Hancock, United States Army, who, it is understood, is charged with the ceremonies, to permit representatives of the naval service to take part in the national honors to be paid the remains of one who was for eight years Commander-in-Chief of the Navy. During the time set for the obsequies, Rear Admiral Jouett, with a portion of the entire force under his command will represent the Navy in New York, and will cause appropriate naval honors to be rendered afloat on the day of the funeral in that city. I take this opportunity of expressing the feeling of the deep sympathy which has been felt in the Naval Department and throughout the naval service during the long and painful illness which culminated in the death of your illustrious father, and request that there may be made known to his family this universal feeling of the navy, many officers and men of which served under and with him during the late civil war."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 29.—Thirty-eight members of Battery A, Fifth U. S. Artillery, arrived here and went into camp this evening.

The casket was brought up on the same train, and later on the remains were attired in a black broadcloth suit, the coat of a double-breasted Prince Albert pattern, buttoned over the bosom. A stand-up collar with black tie surrounds the neck and plain gold studs are in the cuffs and bosom. The right hand is folded across the breast, while the left lies easily at the side. The glass cover was screwed down closely into the fittings, making the casket air-tight. It was then covered with the American flag.

IN CHARGE OF GRANT POST.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 29.—Col. Fred Grant to-night personally gave the remains of his father into the charge of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R., and they will remain nearest it, after the family, till the final interment.

The suggestion from New York that the remains be borne down the Hudson river from Albany, accompanied by a procession of shipping has reached the family of General Grant informally. They will make no request in the matter, but should General Hancock indicate a preference for that plan, or suggest it to the family, the family would not oppose it.

The chief drawback to ex-Governor Cornell's suggestion is that various organizations, military and otherwise, which have arranged to go to Albany have carried forward their plans to include rail transportation to New York from the Capital. It has been suggested that trains might act as an escort to the fleet of boats, and so go down the Hudson to the light of watch-fires along the banks. The new plan would make the procession grander in every respect than could possibly be made on the original plan.

NEW YORK, July 30.—General Hancock sent a letter to Adjutant-General Drum to-day, acknowledging the receipt of a letter sent by Secretary Whitney to Secretary Endicott in regard to the part to be taken by the Navy in the obsequies. General Hancock says he would be pleased to confer with Rear Admiral Jouett on the subject, and adds that details of officers and men from the Navy will be assigned a suitable position in the line.

In reply to the request of I. M. Montgomery, of Baltimore, that West Point cadets be accorded a place in the line, General Hancock replies that the matter will come up under the direction of the War Department.

Answering the suggestion of Inspector General Jones at Mt. McGregor, General Hancock telegraphed: "If the family invites members of General Grant's Cabinets I will be pleased to give them a place in the column." Later, General Jones telegraphed that the family wished General Hancock to invite the members of the Cabinets. Proper provision has been made for the House of Representatives committee.

J. E. Hobson, of Decatur, Ills., asked for transportation for seven of General Grant's regiment. General Hancock replied that he had not authority to furnish transportation, but that he would give the regiment a place in line if they came.

ASKS A PLACE.

COLUMBUS, July 30.—The Fourteenth Ohio regiment, which participated in Garfield's obsequies, asks a place in line, and asks permission to camp at Governor's Island or near Central Park.

A PLACE FOR THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Secretary of the Association of the Veterans of the Mexican War has received a communication from Gen. Hancock stating that a delegation of veterans of that Association will be accorded a place as mourners in the funeral procession of Gen. Grant should they present themselves.

CIRCULAR FROM COMMANDER BURDETTE.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—General Burdette, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, has sent a circular to department commanders, as follows: Major-General Hancock, in command of the obsequies of our late Commander, General U. Grant, has devolved upon me, as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, the arrangement of positions in the column of visiting bodies of the Grand Army. As far as practicable, attendance should be by departments. Where, from long distance or other cause, only representatives from posts and departments can be present, suitable arrangements will be made for them in line. Be good enough to advise me at the earliest practicable day, whether your department will be present and the number and strength of each post attending. If a delegation only is sent, please state the fact and the number. Address communications to Adjutant-General John Cameron, G. A. R., Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, where temporary headquarters will be established.

THE PALL BEARERS.

WASHINGTON, July 30—The President, having been requested by Mrs. Grant to name the pall bearers for General Grant's funeral, has appointed the following: General William T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, Admiral David D. Porter, Vice-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan, General Jos. E. Johnston, of Virginia; General Simon Buckner, of Kentucky; Hamilton Fish, of New York; George S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts; George W. Childs, of Pennsylvania; John A. Logan, of Illinois; George Jones, of New York; Oliver Hoyt, of New York.

MRS. GRANT.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 30.—Mrs. Grant, who has remained in the upper room of the cottage since the General's death, last evening descended to the parlor, where she viewed the remains of her husband after they had been composed in the casket. To-day she is as usual, her mind distressed but physically well.

A DAY OF MOURNING.

PRESCOTT, A. T., July 30.—Governor Tritle has proclaimed August 8th a day of mourning and sorrow throughout the Territory, and recommends the suspension of all business as a mark of respect to the memory of General Grant.

CONSTITUTED AGENTS FOR THE MONUMENT FUND.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company, held to-day in New York, a resolution was adopted that the managers of the company's offices all over the country be instructed to receive subscriptions to the fund for a National monument to General Grant. Instructions to this effect were accordingly issued to-day by Superintendent Jaynes, of this city, to all the company's agents on the Pacific coast. A notice calling attention to the fact will be posted in all offices. The agents are authorized to give an informal receipt to each subscriber, such receipt to be replaced by a formal receipt from the committee of the Grant Monument Association.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S VIEWS.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The Tribune of this morning publishes an interview with General Sherman, in which he says: "The parade will be the grandest military spectacle this city ever saw. General Hancock is magnificently fitted to organize it, and he is hard at work. He will leave nothing undone. It was a good thing to do to place all these things in his hands."

General Sherman gives this explanation of why he thought New York had been given the preference over Washington as a place of burial: "The Grant family will continue to live in New York. They want the General's tomb to be here. I think it is the feeling of the family, and when the country comes to know of it the decision will be honored as reasonable."

A MEDICAL REVIEW OF THE CASE.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Dr. Shrady will publish in the Medical Review, August 1, an extended review of the surgical and pathological aspects of General Grant's case. He believes the disease had its inception during the month of June, 1884, and gives a succinct history of the progress and treatment of the case from the day, in October last, when General Grant first called on Dr. Fordyce Baker, his family physician, up to its fatal termination. He suggests no new theories in regard to the case, and it is rather intended to be a connected narrative for the benefit of the profession, being largely couched in terms familiar only to that body.

GRANT'S MEMOIRS.

What the Publisher Says About the Work.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Sun says: Mr. Webster, publisher of General Grant's book, says he will sail for Europe Saturday with four complete copies of the first volume of memoirs for translation. Plates for England and Australia are made in New York, and will be forwarded to be printed there. For other countries they will be translated. Webster says that when General Grant needed a stenographer he dared not trust even his (Webster's) private amanuensis, for fear the matter would some how be stolen. Webster therefore accompanied the stenographer, remaining three hours each day, and then had the notes copied out under his eye, and the shorthand notes destroyed. On the Saturday before the General's death Webster showed him the proof sheets of the first volume, and together they revised them, even to the last pages. Grant put Sherman's name on one of the maps, which has since been mortised into the page. It was Webster's intention to present the General with the first copy of the first volume this week. Grant was opposed to illustrating the books, but left it to the publisher's judgment. When asked if he wanted Rosecrans's picture to appear in them he said, "Certainly, if the others do; for he did noble work, and I shall let no personal feelings come in here."

MONUMENTS.

Movements in Various Parts of the Country for Grant Memorials.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The committee in charge of the Grant memorial exercises has adopted a resolution that its executive committee organize itself into a Grant memorial committee, and proceed to raise funds for the erection in this city of a monument to General Grant. The daily newspapers will be requested to open subscription lists for that object at their offices.

THE MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The sub-committee of the Grant Monument Fund met to-day, with ex-Governor Cornell in the chair. The committee was increased by one hundred additional names. A permanent organization was effected, Chester A. Arthur being chosen President, Mayor Grace and Hamilton Fish, Vice-Presidents; Drexel, Morgan & Co., Treasurers, and Mr. Greene, Secretary. A resolution in favor of similar organizations throughout the State was adopted. The first contribution was received towards the fund to-day. It consisted of fifty cents and was contributed by a lady.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MONUMENT FUND.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Grant Monument Fund General Committee met this afternoon. The sub-committee appointed yesterday reported a plan for organization. The plan set forth that the organization of the original committee should be as follows: Hon. Chester A. Arthur, Chairman; Mayor Grace and Hamilton Fish, Vice-Chairmen; Drexel, Morgan & Co., Treasurers, and Richard T. Griner, secretary. That the commission appointed by Mayor Grace shall be constituted the Grant Monument Association, for the purpose of collecting funds for the erection over the remains of General Grant at their final resting place in New York a grand National monument which shall appropriately testify to future ages the appreciation by the civilized world of the genius and valor of the grandest character of this country; that an executive committee of fifteen be appointed to complete and direct the organization to accomplish the contemplated purpose and to appoint a sub-committee in New York and other localities to aid in the proposed work; that an appeal be made to the people of the United States to contribute to the proposed fund to the end that an adequate sum may be speedily raised with which a memorial may be erected which shall be considered a fitting tribute to the grandest soldier of modern times, and that all newspapers, railroads, telegraph and express companies, postmasters, banks, churches, municipal authorities, commercial bodies and exchanges, manufacturing and business establishments be requested to co-operate in the immediate collection of contributions to be forwarded to this Committee or to the Mayor of New York.

THE WESTERN UNION'S READY RESPONSE.

NEW YORK, July 29.—President Green, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, notified the committee that the directors of the telegraph company had donated $5000 to the fund, and had notified their 14,060 offices to receive subscriptions, and transmit messages that relate to subscriptions. It was stated that the sum of $7667 had been subscribed.

FOR AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Subscriptions to the extent of $15,000 have already been given here towards an equestrian statue of General Grant.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The Grant Cottage Has a Strange Visitation.

MT. MCGREGOR, July 30.—A severe thunderstorm occurred on the mountain this evening. The electric fluid entered the cottage, tearing off some plastering and extinguishing the electric light above the casket. Col. Beck, commanding Battery A, Fifth Artillery, from Governor's Island, and General R. H. Jackson and Commander Columbus, of Governor's Island, were rendered insensible by the shock, and it was feared for a time that the latter would not survive. Both now, however, are pronounced out of danger. Two or three others also were more or less severely hurt. The mountain telegraph wires are all prostrated and dispatches had to be sent to Saratoga for transmission.

Large numbers of persons this afternoon availed themselves of the privilege of viewing the remains.

When the General's remains were placed in the casket yesterday afternoon, Colonel Grant put a packet in the breast-pocket of his coat. It now transpires that it was a letter written by Mrs. Grant. It acknowledged the farewell letter of the General, found in his coat pocket after death, and added a farewell until both should meet in a better world. The ring placed on the General's finger was one that Mrs. Grant had given him, but for which in life his finger had grown too small.

A COLLISION.

Two Steamers in Trouble off Victoria.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 29.—A collision occurred yesterday about ten miles from here, between the steamers Enterprise and the R. P. Rithet, in which the former had her side stove in. Several lives were lost, and many injured. The baggage and cargo are believed to be lost. Hopes are entertained of saving the treasure and mail.

Steamers have gone to the scene of the disaster. An attempt to lower the Rithet's boats proved a failure. Better luck attended a similar attempt on the Enterprise. All but one of her boats were lowered, and did good service. As soon as the boats touched the water the Chinese made a rush for them. They refused to come out and make room for the ladies, and were pitched overboard by the white male passengers. They also attempted to monopolize the life-preservers, some putting on as many as three, but were compelled to make a proper division. About twenty passengers jumped overboard, but were saved by clinging to bales of floating hay and debris from the Enterprise. The steersman of the Enterprise had an arm and two ribs broken, but clung to the wheel until forced away and placed in safety. Bishop, the purser of the Enterprise, leaped overboard and saved two men from drowning. The latest report is that no lives were lost.

A TOTAL WRECK.

The steamer Enterprise is a total wreck. The treasure, mails and express were recovered this morning. Twenty-nine head of cattle were lost. Two Chinese cooks are reported to have been killed by the bows of the colliding steamer. The Enterprise was built in 1860 to run between San Francisco and Stockton and was afterwards sold to the Hudson Bay Company. She was the property of the Canadian Pacific Company at the time of the disaster, and valued at $50,000.

A RAILROAD CASE.

Main vs. Central Pacific R. R.—Inside History.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—In the railroad case of Main vs. the Central Pacific, on trial before Judge Hunt, Harvey S. Brown made a statement for the defense to show how a scheme was concocted to force the California Pacific on Stanford, Huntington and Hopkins. He said: Mr. Hammond, a competent railroad engineer, was induced by Milton S. Latham to become Vice-President of the California road. He took a trip over the road and, on returning, went to Latham, saying: "Latham, unless you can get out of this road at once you will be ruined. The road is improperly constructed and the first freshet will wash out more of it than can be repaired by ten years' earnings." Latham then evolved a plan to force the Central Pacific to buy the road, and a parallel line to the Central known as the Goose Lake route, was planned. As soon as Latham had a good showing on paper he went to the Central and said: "Buy out my interests in the California or I will push this scheme ahead and parallel the Central." The scheme succeeded, and Latham was deputed to secure California Pacific stock for Stanford & Co. on the best terms, and was given $250,000 in cash to pay off the road's pressing debts. After the transfer Hammond's predictions were verified, and when winter came, the road for twenty miles was washed out.

RACES.

The Day's Sport at Brighton Beach.

BRIGHTON BEACH, July 29.—Attendance large; racing above the average; track splendid. In the three-quarter mile, Freda won, Hickory Jim second, Jim Nave third. Time 1:17.

In the mile and one-eighth, Olive won, Eulogy second, Harry Mann third. Time 1:59.

In the three-quarter mile, two-year-olds and upwards, Eva K. won, Frolic second, Marsh Redon third. Time 1:16¼.

In the mile and a half, Rodner won, Bonnie Australian second, Bonairetta third. Time 2:39.

In the seven-eighths mile, all ages, Pink Cottage won, Strathspey second, Lucy Lewis third. Time 1:29¾.

In the mile, for maidens all ages, Mentor won, Emigrant second, King George third. Time 1:45¾.

A Subscription for the Music Hall.

BUFFALO, July 29.—President Clevelands has sent a subscription of $250 to the fund for rebuilding the Music Hall, destroyed by fire March last.

MAUD S.

The Queen Beats Her Own Record Half a Second.

A MILE ON A SLOW TRACK IN 2:08 3-4.

Placing Her a Second and a Half Ahead of Any Other Horse on the Turf.

Associated Press Dispatches to the Times.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—Maud S. renewed her claims to the title of "Queen of the Turf" at the Glennville track to-day, in the presence of 10,000 people. The fleet little mare trotted a mile over a slow course, in 2:08¾. This beats her previous record by half a second, and is one second and a half faster than the best time ever made by any other horse. The trial was for a cup, and the time goes on record. The day was warm; had been heavy showers during the night, and dawn broke with a great bank of damp looking clouds fringing the western sky. The heavens gradually put on a cheerful aspect, and the sun grew hot and the air murky. These conditions seemed favorable to fast time, but the track was heavy. The quarter stretch was even muddy, but the sun and a half-dozen drags improved it. As the day wore on, and when Maud S. started to break her record, the course was in fair condition, but it was not, in the opinion of the management, a fast one. Mr. Bonner requested that no pools be sold on the trial, and a bulletin to that effect was posted up. There was a great deal of private betting though, the odds being about 25 to 8 that the mare would fail. Sporting men bet heavily that the record would not be lowered. Wagers were taken that she would not make 2:11. It was five o'clock when the orchard gate was lifted, and Maud S. was seen coming down toward the wire with Bair in the sulky. As soon as the mare was recognized, applause began, and it was continued until she had passed beyond the grand stand. Bair drove her slowly around the track, and then gave her a warming up, making a mile in 2:28¼. She was then taken to her stable. When brought out an hour later for her trial she seemed to be in good condition. John Splan drove a runner down the stretch and turned just behind her. Maud began her work before the distance stand was reached. She struck a splendid clip, and twenty rods from the Judge's stand Bair nodded for the word. Splan held a watch and followed four or five lengths behind, more to post Bair as to speed that was being made than as a help to the mare. The Queen went away fast and the first eighth post was reached in sixteen seconds. As she rounded the turn and headed for the quarter the turn was a trifle too sharp and she went into the air. Bair stopped her and went back for another start. When she came down the stretch for the second time she appeared to be unsteady, but Bair wanted the word and it was given. The mare recovered herself before she had gone far, and settled down into an even clip that was like a whirlwind. She reached the first quarter in 32¼—a 2:10 gait; then Bair began to urge her and she trotted the next quarter in 32 seconds—a 2:08 gait—reaching the half in 1:04¼. She flew in like a bird and old-timers began to declare that she was breaking her wonderful record. Passing the half mile, she increased her speed and went over the backstretch at a terrific gait. The third quarter was trotted in 31 seconds, the fastest one of the mile. On the lower turn she was seen to raise her head suddenly, and it seemed certain that she would go off her feet. Bair caught her, however, and on she flew. Coming up the homestretch the awful strain began to tell on her, and she slowed up. Bair applied the whip, however, and she responded quickly. She dashed under the wire at a tremendous clip, having finished the last quarter in 33¾, and mile in 2:08¾. No one except the judge and reporters knew that her record had been broken. There was great excitement in the Judges' stand. The watches of the three official timers, Wm. Edwards, C. F. Emery and N. L. Hunting, had stopped at 2:08¾. Edwards made the announcement, and a wild scene followed. Bair was loaded down with roses, and the mare was presented with a beautiful floral collar. Edwards hastily wrote the following telegram:

To Robert Bonner, New York: Cleveland Association congratulates you most heartily and thanks you most sincerely for allowing your peerless queen, Maud S., to show the people how easily she beats her record in the wonderful time of 2:08¾, on a track certainly one second slow, having had a hard rain at midnight.

(Signed.) WM. EDWARDS, Pres.

After Maud S. went to the stable Clingstone was brought out and attempted to lower his record of 2:14 with a running mate. He failed; his quarters being 0:33¾, 1:06¾, 1:41¼ and 2:14.

PALO ALTO TROTTERS FOR THE EAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—This afternoon a palace horse car, Palo Alto, with the Palo Alto contingent of trotters, started on the overland train to meet Eastern engagements. There are twelve: Bonnie, a six-year-old; Sallie Benton, Nettie Benton, Helen, Hinda, Rose, a five-year-old; Carrie C., four years; Palo Alto, Manzanita and St. Bel, three years; Redford and Sphinx, two years; and Chimes, a yearling brother of Hinda, Rose and St. Bel. They are under charge of Charles Marvin, and after short stops at Ogden, Omaha and Chicago, will go to Rochester, where they will be trained for their engagements at Albany at the Breeders' meeting.

MONMOUTH PARK.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 30.—Attendance good. In the three-quarters of a mile, for three-year-olds and upwards, Little Minch won, Sutler second, Pericles third. Time, 1:15½.

In the three-quarters of a mile for two-year-olds, The Bard won, Buffalo second, Charity third. Time, 1:16¾.

In the mile for three year olds, Katrine won, Richmond second, Lord Beaconsfield third. Time 1:43¾.

In the mile and a quarter, Heel and Toe won, Jack Charts second, Americus third. Time, 2:11.

In the three-quarters of a mile for three-year-olds and upwards, Executor won, Uberto second, Riel third. Time, 1:16¼.

In the steeplechase, short course, Wellington won, Echo second, Gonfalon third. Time, 3:15¼.

SARATOGA RACES.

SARATOGA, July 30.—The first race, three-quarters of a mile, for maiden two-year olds, was won by Luminous, Scottish Lass second, Col. Cowan third; time, 1:17¼.

The second race, one mile, was won by Pearl Jennings, Editor second, Farewell third; time, 1:42¼.

The third race, Iroquois stakes, one mile and 500 yards, was won by Irish Pat, Joe Cotton second, Favor third, Bootblack fourth; time, 2:15¼.

Extra, fourth race, handicap sweepstakes, one mile and 500 yards, was won by Euclid, Monogram second, Aretino third; time, 2:15.

The fifth race, free handicap steeple chase, about one mile and a half, was won by Driftwood, Iolanthe second, Cap. Curry third; time, 3:06.

CHOLERA REPORT.

Increasing in Spain—Prevalence in France Denied.

MADRID, July 30.—In the whole of Spain, yesterday, were reported 3168 new cases of cholera and 1252 deaths.

NO CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Secretary Bayard has received a dispatch from the United States Consul at Marseilles, saying that the recent report of an outbreak of cholera in France is unfounded. In one small village there have been a few cases of cholerine, which is not epidemic. The general sanitary condition of the country about Marseilles continues good.

A report from the Consul at Cardiff says: In view of the danger of cholera being introduced by vessels coming here from Spain, the local authorities have arranged that all vessels shall be inspected and those having sickness on board shall be kept in quarantine at Flatholm Island, where a cholera hospital is to be erected.

CHOLERA IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 30.—Cholera is not increasing in the poor quarters of this city, but it is making its way into the streets of the better quarters of the Capital, which have hitherto been exempt.

A NOTABLE PIONEER.

At Yerba Buena in 1825—A Figure-head in Hawaiian Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Henry A. Pierce died in this city to-day, at the Union Club, of which he was a member. Deceased had a peculiarly adventurous career. He was born in Boston in 1808. In 1824 he started on the brig Griffin on a trip around the world. Arrived at Honolulu, May 25th, 1825, where the brig was refitted, and then started for the Hudson Bay Company's possessions—that which now constitutes Oregon and British Columbia. Going as far north as Alaska, he bought a quantity of valuable furs. Returning, he arrived in San Francisco, then called Yerba Buena, in September, 1828. He remained here several months, and became one of the Hudson Bay Company's agents. Afterwards he returned to Honolulu, where he accumulated a large fortune, and then made a tour of Europe. When the California gold excitement broke out he returned here with a cargo of goods, which he sold at a large profit. He returned again to Boston, where he established a line of clipper ships in the California trade. He gave $50,000 to the government during the war to help the Union cause. General Grant tendered him a position as Minister to Hawaii, which he accepted and held for eight years. He spoke the Hawaiian language as fluently as a native. The King of Hawaii appointed him Chief of his Cabinet. He accompanied the King to Washington and aided in procuring the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty. After that he came back to San Francisco, where he has lived ever since, making the Union Club his headquarters. The deceased was seventy-seven years of age. He leaves a wife, who resides in Boston, and a daughter, who is the wife of ex-Mayor Clapp, of Greenfield, Mass.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

They Nominate Fitzhugh Lee for Governor.

RICHMOND, Va., July 29.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in Richmond Theatre this morning. At noon Hon. John S. Barbour called the convention to order. In the course of his speech he alluded in complimentary terms to President Cleveland and his administration. Committees were appointed, and a recess was taken until 4 p. m.

The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day.

Holmes Conrad nominated General Fitzhugh Lee for Governor. His speech was an eloquent tribute to his candidate and embodied a striking contrast between Lee as a man of the highest attributes and Mahone's candidate. His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause.

Colonel Wm. E. Green nominated Captain Philip W. McKinney in a stirring speech. His first mention of the name of McKinney was received with an outburst of applause that fairly shook the house.

John E. Massey and Major B. P. Lee were also named as candidates. Fitzhugh Lee received more than the necessary number of votes, and the friends of Capt. McKinney moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was done amid the wildest enthusiasm. General Lee appeared on the stage and received an ovation. He spoke briefly of his early military career, when he wore the uniform of the United States and served in her army, and when his State had called for his services he had felt it his duty to his mother to respond to her call. Once again Virginia called him to aid her in riding down her enemy, and he cheerfully answered and accepted the trust reposed in him to be her standard-bearer in the coming political campaign. He said the opposition had but recently nominated candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, and had put them on a platform which had been justly characterized as being a mass of falsehood and ridiculous exaggerations. It was against these men and this platform that he would go out to make a manly and earnest fight. It was midnight when the convention adjourned.

Gist of Their Platform—Additional Nominations.

RICHMOND, Va., July 30.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at 10 a. m. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was submitted. The platform pledges opposition to any increase of taxation; opposes all further agitation of the debt question, and reiterates the acceptance of a final settlement by the "Riddelberger bill;" renews the pledge of support of the public school system; recommends a change in revenue laws which will require a speedy settlement by collecting officers; recommends supervision by the Legislature of the operation of railroads of the State; reaffirms the declarations of the National Democratic party in its last convention on the subject of tariff, and especially maintains the necessity of reductions in taxation, which can and must be made without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor; endorses civil service reform, while at the same time opposing the appointment to office of offensive partisans; commends the administration of President Cleveland, and especially the President's action in removing offensive federal officers in Virginia.

John E. Massey was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the first ballot. R. A. Ayers was nominated on second ballot for Attorney General.

A resolution was adopted by a rising vote expressing sorrow at the death of Grant and gratification at the thought that he, in the trying hours, bore himself toward the people of the South with such magnanimity and good faith as can never be forgotten, and tendering sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

THE SHARON CASE.

A Back-Handed Blow for Miss Hill.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—In the Sharon case on appeal, counsel for Miss Hill, the plaintiff, petitioned the Supreme Court for a rehearing of the order made June 29th, which stayed payment of alimony and counsel fees awarded her by Judge Sullivan. The Supreme Court has granted the petition, with the provision that the rehearing be confined to argument on the character of the bond filed by Sharon, the defendant, and whether the bond is sufficient to justify the staying of the payment of alimony and counsel fees. The Supreme Court's decision states that, in cases where the fact of marriage is a real issue, no alimony should of right be paid until the fact of the marriage is properly determined, for the reason that there can be no such thing as alimony unless the relation of husband and wife in fact exists. The restriction of the rehearing to the character of the defendant's bond has created great dissatisfaction among counsel for the plaintiff. Judge Terry, counsel for plaintiff, in his brief, filed to-day, takes strong exception to the decision of the Supreme Court, and, after referring to the hardships which he claims it will continue to impose upon plaintiff, says if a radical change is to be made in the law relating to the question of alimony *pendente lite*, as understood and acted upon by the bar and courts for thirty-five years, it will be a great misfortune that it should be done in the case in favor of a very rich man who, at the time the order was made, publicly declared he would spend a million of dollars to prevent the execution of the order.

QUEEN OF THE PACIFIC.

Ashore at Hudson's Point, Puget Sound.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The steamer Queen of the Pacific, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line, went ashore on Hudson's Point, Puget Sound, last night. She was attempting to reach the wharf at Port Townsend on her way down, but missed her bearings in a dense fog. Hundson's Point is only a short distance from the dock at the above named place, and is composed entirely of sand, thereby lessening the danger to the vessel. The ship has a light cargo, which is being removed on lighters, and it is hoped that she will be able to get off some time to-night on high tide. The Queen of the Pacific is owned in New York, and is one of the finest vessels on this coast, being comparatively new. Her original cost was about $500,000. As she is now in smooth water, and has previously been ashore in the breakers of Columbia river bar, escaping without serious injury, it is thought she will not be damaged much in her present situation.

TOWED OFF.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., July 30.—The steamer Queen of the Pacific, in charge of Pilot Tibbals, which went ashore this morning on Point Hudson, was towed off at 6 p. m. by the tug Tyee. About 300 tons of freight was unloaded in scows in order to lighten her. The vessel is thought to be uninjured, as she struck on a muddy bottom. She will leave for San Francisco to-night as soon as the freight can be reshipped.

The Mexican Editors on their Ear.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—The Mexican editorial excursionists arrived here about seven o'clock last evening and went to the Lindell hotel. Later they held a meeting at which they discussed some editorials which had been published here, and which they construed to reflect on Mexico as a nation, especially upon Mr. Talbot of Chicago, who has charge of their party. In view of these facts and in a tone of resentment they adopted a resolution setting forth their feelings, and declining to accept the hospitalities of St. Louis.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pall Mall Gazette Vindicated.

THE QUEEN'S UNEXPRESSED [illegible]

Sir Charles Dilke in the [illegible]—Uproar in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

LONDON, July 29.—The [illegible] to inquire into the recent statements of the Pall Mall Gazette regarding London vice, has made the following report: [illegible] been requested to inquire as to the truth of statements printed in the Pall Mall Gazette, July 6th to 10th, we decided from the first to confine the inquiry to the charges against [illegible] classes of men, or against the police. We strictly confined ourselves to an inquiry into the system of [illegible] vice described. After carefully sifting the evidence of witnesses, and the material before us, without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular, we are satisfied that, on the whole, the statements of the Pall Mall Gazette are substantially true." The report is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, and [illegible] Morley and Reid. A late edition of the Pall Mall Gazette was printed [illegible] containing the foregoing in [illegible] type.

THE QUEEN'S OPINION [illegible].

LONDON, July 29.—At a meeting of the Salvation Army in London [illegible] General Booth read a letter from the Queen to Mrs. Booth, concerning the proposed work of the Army in saving girls from vice. Her Majesty [illegible] to the proposed Criminal [illegible] bill, raising the age of consent from 13 to 18 years, says that she feels deeply the subject, but, acting under advice, must refrain from expressing an opinion on the measure, because it is a matter before Parliament.

"THOSE PARNELLITE [illegible]."

LONDON, July 29.—In a speech to his constituents at Tiverton, [illegible] Viscount Ebrington, M. P., [illegible] the Ministers as truckling to "those Parnellite blacklegs."

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

LONDON, July 29.—Proceedings are pending against Sir Charles Dilke [illegible] ing damages for £20,000 in connection with the now famous scandal [illegible] social and political influence [illegible] to avert a public trial. Sir Charles Dilke is completely prostrated, and has retired to the country.

FRAUDS DISCOVERED.

DUBLIN, July 29.—Extensive frauds have been discovered in the accounts of the Munster Bank. Farquharson, one of the joint managers of the Dublin branch, is missing with £50,000 of the bank's funds. The solicitor of the bank has written to the papers that he is authorized to offer a liberal reward for the arrest of Farquharson. The police have also issued a notice offering a reward, and giving a description of the missing man.

A FRENCH UPROAR

Caused by Ex-Premier Ferry in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, July 29.—The Madagascar debate was continued in the Chamber of Deputies last night. Ex-Premier Ferry spoke in defense of his colonial policy. His speech aroused a great storm, with violent interruptions. In the course of it many members were called to order. Ferry said France went to Tonquin and Madagascar to preserve the honor of France and the fulfillment of treaty obligations. He doubted whether negotiations with Hovas would lead to a favorable issue. It was impossible to abandon Sakalavs to the vengeance of Hovas. Such an act would compromise the interests of civilization in the far East. His colonial policy was justified because it was the right and duty of superior races to civilize inferior races. Since all nations were now entering upon colonial careers, France must do likewise or forfeit her position. The debate was adjourned till Thursday. Clemenceau will probably reply to Ferry on Friday.

PARIS, July 29.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the colonial policy of the late Ministry was continued this evening. Clemenceau made a long and violent speech in reply to Ferry's defense of last Tuesday night, and was frequently interrupted by shouts and yells from Ferry's friends, which his speech sought to drown in a loud noise. At one point Dumangue [illegible] his fist in Ferry's face and cried out, "You are an impudent fellow!" Later in the evening Clemenceau [illegible] deputy were forcibly separated as they were preparing to fight on the floor of the Chamber.

TERRIBLE STORM IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 30.—Terrible storms have prevailed over the southern provinces. In Rodez, capital of the province of Aveyron, lightning set fire to the Priests' Seminary. Many farmhouses were destroyed and many persons killed.

NEWS FROM HUE.

PARIS, July 30.—General De Courcy telegraphs from Hue that affairs are improving in Anam. He has recovered 2,500,000 francs of treasure from Tonmet, whose father led the recent attack on the French legation at Hue. Tonmet's father has been captured, and is now a prisoner.

Another Kentucky [illegible].

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 30.—A special to the Times gives the news of a terrible tragedy in Anderson county. [illegible] Horace Mullen, a farm hand, visited the sister of Ed, Bob and Porter Hawkins, who, on hearing that Mullen had used foul language about their sister, ordered him to leave the country at once. He failed to leave, and the three armed themselves and went to where he was employed, and ordered him to come out. He did so, armed with a gun. All began firing about the same moment. Mullen's first load of buckshot killed instantly Ed and Bob Hawkins, and also struck Porter Hawkins, but the wound is not serious. Mullen escaped unhurt.

The Governor of Alaska.

PORTLAND, Ogn., July 29.—Governor Kinkead, of Alaska, came down on the steamer Ancon yesterday, and is now at Seattle. He has not been likely to die as was reported, but has an injured arm, which he has come to have treated. He has heard of the appointment of his successor, but not officially, and prepares to return to Alaska by the next steamer, there to await the arrival of the new Governor.

The Ameer for England.

SIMLA, India, July 29.—At a recent durbar, Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, spoke of the relations between him and England, and said he was convinced that England desired nothing but good to the Afghans. The Ameer advised his people to cultivate the friendship of England, and said it would be a bad day for them if they ever came under the tyrannical rule of Russia.

California Fruit in New York.

NEW YORK, July 29.—This morning 600 boxes of California Bartlett pears were received here and sold readily at $3.50 to $4 a box. The pears were in fine condition and of good size. The same dealer expects 600 packages of pears here to-morrow morning and expresses confidence in his ability to get rid of them all at equally good prices.

The Sovereign of Congo.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Herald's Brussels special says: "King Leopold yesterday, while visiting the Exposition at Antwerp, mentioned to several foreign ministers his intention of shortly informing their governments of his intention to take the title of the sovereignty of the Congo free State."

Riot in Spain.

MADRID, July 29.—The people of Huesca, capital of the province of Huesca, have risen in revolt against the execution of the excise law. Yesterday's rioting was serious and the enraged people attacked the edifice of the excise collector and burned it to the ground.

Report of an English Loan.

MEXICO, July 29.—La Semana, the mercantile organ of the National Bank, gives currency to the report of an English loan to Mexico.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Salisbury will take a holiday at Villa Cecil from the 10th to the end of August.

Miss Belva Lockwood, the well-known female lawyer, and lecturer, and woman's rights candidate for President of the United States, is stopping at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Salisbury has agreed to request De Staal, Russian Ambassador, to suspend negotiations in relation to the Afghan boundary question until DeGiers obtains the report of the topographic survey, which has been ordered of Zulfikar Pass.

CITY AND COUNTRY

PERSONAL.

Saturday, July 26.

Councilman D. M. McGarry is at Santa Monica.

Walter S. Moore is back from Santa Monica.

A. Solano took in the Santa Barbara excursion yesterday.

Dr. C. F. Gillingham has gone on the excursion to Santa Barbara.

O. T. Barker and wife are among the excursionists to Santa Barbara.

O. W. Childs and family sailed for San Francisco on the Santa Rosa yesterday.

Captain A. H. Wilcox and family sailed for San Francisco yesterday on the Santa Rosa.

Mrs. Cruz, wife of Constable Charles L. Cruz, died at her home yesterday morning.

N. A. Covarrubias backed the unbroken broncho Santa Rosa to Santa Barbara yesterday.

President of Council D. E. Miles made a business round-trip to Yuma, getting home again yesterday.

Mrs. Otto Mueller left yesterday for Sacramento to visit her husband, who is spending the summer in Sacramento.

H. S. Millett, of Kansas City, who paid a brief visit to friends here and at Pasadena, sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

Peter Cooney is visiting his brother, Officer Cooney, after a seven years' roughing-it among the mining districts of Arizona.

Ralph Rogers, president of the Los Angeles Improvement Company, went to Santa Barbara yesterday, accompanied by his daughter.

Caspar Cohn *y tres amigos* start out Monday on a three weeks' camping tour to San Juan Capistrano and the country thereunto adjacent.

Miss Bertie Bush, the singer, and Miss Lydia Bell, elocutionist, now making their home in Los Angeles, will give an entertainment in San Diego next Tuesday evening.

Miss Ida B. Lindley, of this city, arrived home yesterday from a pleasure trip of several weeks' duration. The time of her absence has been divided between the Yosemite, Monterey and San Francisco.

Barclay Henley, Congressman of the First District of Mex—California, passed through this city yesterday on his way to San Francisco. He was besieged at the depot by a ravenous multitude of the Democratic gender, armed with an interpreter and things.

Mrs. F. S. Elder, of 15 N. Hill street, wife of F. S. Elder, with Hellman, Haas & Co., who has been for several days suffering from a dangerous attack of pneumonia, is now convalescing. Her father, C. W. Harvey, of Waterloo, Iowa, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday in response to a telegram.

Sunday, July 27.

A. J. Twogood, one of Riverside's leading fruit-growers and shippers, is at the St. Charles with his family.

Miss Sarah A. Stewart, Superintendent of the Public Kindergarten in Milwaukee, Wis., and one of the most distinguished educators in the United States, is visiting friends in this city.

Frank Burns, an old-time sheriff of Los Angeles county, who left here in 1876 to settle in Nebraska, is in the city on a visit. He was warmly greeted yesterday by many old acquaintances.

J. K. Mulkey, the New York Graphic and Louisville Courier-Journal rover, is up from San Diego after his wife, who has been domiciled here for several months. They go to San Diego to-morrow to make their home in the house formerly occupied by Lieutenant Greeley, of North Pole fame.

General John R. Brierly, Collector of the Port of Wilmington, was in the city yesterday, with no gap yet visible between his head and shoulders. He is proud that the hungry Demijohnerans don't rank him as a "mere scrub offensive partisan," but as "a very offensive partisan." He will henceforth officially sign himself, "Dad Brierly, V. O. P."

Tuesday, July 28.

C. A. Stein, a leading merchant of Albuquerque, N. M., is at the St. Elmo with his family.

"Nabob" George Simmonds and Henry Cornell, of San Francisco, are registered at the Depot Hotel.

J. A. Muir, of Tucson, Superintendent of the Yuma division, S. P. R. R., was among Sunday's arrivals at the Depot Hotel.

The friends of Mrs. N. S. Averill will be glad to learn of her recovery, and that she is spending a few weeks in Santa Monica.

S. P. Rees, who has been chief deputy of Internal Revenue Collector Cooper, of Little Rock, Ark., wishes to locate in Los Angeles.

Mrs. P. T. Huckins is improving in health, a successful operation having been performed. The doctor is again able to attend to his professional duties.

Last evening a party consisting of Miss Jennie Corliss, Mrs. J. W. Browning, Mrs. Foote and Master Ernest Browning, left the city for a week's stay at the seashore at Santa Monica. They have secured pleasant rooms on Third street, and all of them expect a jolly time.

Wednesday, July 29.

Captain Thomas Meredith and wife, of East Los Angeles, start to-day on a buggy circuit to Riverside, Santa Ana and other points. They plan to be absent ten days or two weeks.

Mrs. William Blaisdale died Monday at Orange, after an illness of about a week. She has many friends in this county who will regret to learn of her death. She leaves a husband and two children.

E. R. Smith, the blind marksman of Duarte, called at the TIMES office yesterday, accompanied by his little seven-year-old son, who does the sighting for him. The boy says that they recently took a shot at a rooster and brought him down and two chickens besides. The two are a dead shot at anything the boy can see.

Thursday, July 31.

Colonel J. Drew Gay is in the city.

Mrs. J. M. Johnston and two children have gone to the beach at Laguna for a week's vacation.

Miss May Belle Montague and her cousin, Miss Oldridge, have returned from a week's visit to San Pedro.

H. G. Newhall and wife, of San Francisco, are at the St. Elmo. Mr. Newhall is interested in the Second-street Cable Road.

The Angeleño friends of George Brimhall, formerly with Lacey & Viereck, will be pained to learn that his wife died at Minneapolis July 5th.

Mrs. A. M. Dunsmoor, mother of the County Clerk, left yesterday for Minneapolis, Minn., to visit a few months with her two sons residing in that place.

A party of gentlemen, consisting of Messrs. A. H. Judson, A. E. Pomeroy, William Clayton, of San José, William Niles, Colonel Banbury, of Pasadena, T. P. Lukens, and Chas. U. Stimson, who have been rusticating at Catalina Island, returned to the city yesterday, and report having a delightful time.

General F. M. Drake, of Centerville, Iowa, president of the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa railway, arrived in the city yesterday. He is accompanied by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Goss; his son, John A.; his sister, Mrs. Henry Kirkham, and his niece, Miss Mamie Carpenter, of Des Moines, Iowa. He will be in the city several weeks, visiting his sister, Mrs. F. M. Kirkham, and other relatives.

N. C. Carter, of the far-famed Carterhia, returned by Tuesday's overland train from the East, bringing with him twenty Boston excursionists. The trip was made from Boston to Los Angeles in one week and twelve hours. Mr. Carter says he never before did so much talking as during his stay in Boston. Everybody wanted to know about California, and they kept him busy answering questions day and night. Mr. Carter thinks that the coming Fall and Winter will witness the greatest immigration in the experience of Southern California.

Friday, July 31.

Frank T. Sheppard, editor of "Thursday's Telegram," Pomona, paid the TIMES a visit yesterday.

W. C. Fillmoure and family, Pomona; and Peter Kitchen, Arizona, registered at the Depot Hotel, yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Martin G. Aguirre is sailing himself down by a week's well-earned vacation at the Salt Works.

Mrs. G. E. Brand and sister, Mrs. A. B. Vandergrift, of San José, have gone to Santa Monica to remain a couple of months.

G. E. Brand, district passenger and freight agent of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, left for the East yesterday to attend the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters, to which he goes as a delegate from Court Semi-Tropic, No. 7201, of this city.

Rev. M. Cockins, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church during the past three months, leaves next week for Los Angeles, to supply the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of that city during August.—[Santa Barbara Press.

Brother Clark, of the Pasadena and Valley Union, dropped in at the TIMES sanctum for a few moments yesterday. He says the San Gabriel Valley Railway will be pushed out twenty-five miles from Los Angeles before work is stopped.

BRIEFS.

Thursday, July 30.

Fifteen deeds, seven mortgages, four releases and five miscellaneous papers were filed with the County Recorder yesterday.

The Pasadena water-war has been amicably ended on a "half-and-half" basis. Each faction gets half of the whole disputed supply.

The Long Beach cemetery is at last a fact. The first interment took place there on Tuesday. The site is near the Cerritos hill, north of town.

The name of the man who hanged himself in his cabin on the Alamitos rancho, ten miles from Wilmington, Monday night, was Jacques Larrouy, and not Sarron. He was a native of France, 43 years old, and a sheep-herder.

Deputy Sheriffs Martin Aguirre and Will Hammel and Deputy Constable Sylvester Altamerano captured Andronico Tapia at his home in East Los Angeles, yesterday afternoon. Tapia, who has served in San Quentin before, is now charged with stealing cattle from Pancho Pico.

The examination of Miss Louise Perkins, the handsome prosecutrix in the Perkins-Baldwin breach-of-promise suit, has been resumed before Court Commissioner Baxter. It is conducted with closed doors. The Herald reporter tried to get in yesterday for another Sunday budget, but couldn't work it.

Friday, July 31.

Eleven deeds, six mortgages, five releases and four miscellaneous papers were filed with the County Recorder yesterday.

M. S. Baker & Co. have placed the machinery for the macaroni factory in the handsome new Bernero block, and it will be in running order to-day.

The "art" store on South Spring street now supplements its chromos "by the old masters" with lounges and mattresses. This is considerate. Purchasers need the beds when they find out what the "paintings" are.

The black span at John Goodwin's hack ran away at 9:30 a. m., yesterday, starting near the St. Elmo and running up Main and Upper Main streets to the new depot, where they were caught, without damage.

Sabbath School Convention.

Friday, July 31.

A Sabbath school convention for Ballona Township is announced to be held at Santa Monica Sunday next. The forenoon session will be held at the Presbyterian Church, and the evening session in the Methodist Church. The following will be the programme:

AFTERNOON.

2:00. Devotional Exercises—Rev. L. James, D. D.

2:20. Organization of Convention and Appointment of Committees.

2:30. How May we Reach the Masses?—Rev. Dr. Healy.

2:55. Music in the Sabbath School—E. C. Manning, M. D.

3:20. The Relation of the Teacher to the Sabbath School.—T. D. Barnum.

3:45. Election of Township Officers.

4:00. Adjournment.

EVENING.

6:45. Praise Service.

7:15. Primary Work: How Best Conducted.—Mrs. G. T. Hanly.

7:35. Temperance Work in the Sabbath School—Miss Irene H. Smith.

8:00. The Object of the Sabbath School—W. R. Blackman.

8:15. The Importance of Teachers' Meetings—Geo. T. Hanly.

8:45. The Obligation of the Community in this Work—Rev. W. B. Stradley.

Garey's Able Method of Exterminating the Scale.

Horticultural Guardian Thomas A. Garey informs the TIMES that he has at last discovered a method of killing the white, or cottony-cushion, scale in an inexpensive manner, and without injuring the trees. Mr. Garey's plan is almost certain, and it is so simple that no one has thought of it before. It consists in first catching the insect between the thumb and forefinger, carefully opening its mouth and dropping a small quantity of coal oil down its throat. Mr. Garey says that of 300 bugs he treated in this way all but five died immediately, and three of those five are still very sick and not likely to recover. Mr. Garey might amass a fortune by patenting this simple arrangement, but with a generosity which will be appreciated by the fruit-growers he declines to lay an embargo upon an invention likely to prove so valuable to them. He hints, however, that a testimonial would be in order.

Largest Watermelon of the Season.

Thursday, July 30.

A watermelon weighing 178 pounds, one of the largest ever grown in Southern California, was on exhibition for a short time yesterday at the fruit store of Nicholas Mercadante. It was grown at the place of Mr. Durfee, of Verdugo, and its immense size astonished all who saw it. It was purchased by Prof. John Warren McKenzie, who had it packed in alcohol by E. K. d'Artois, the monster being afterwards shipped to the Boston Academy of Sciences. It will be, by the way, a rather expensive melon. The Professor paid the dealer $10 for the melon and $5 more for the packing and the wine cask in which it reposes. The freight or express to Boston will be $10 to $12 more. The melon is three feet and four inches long.

Steamer Dates for August.

Following are the dates on which the steamers of the P. C. S. S. Co. leave San Pedro during August:

Going South: Santa Rosa, 1st; Orizaba, 7th; Santa Rosa, 13th; Orizaba, 17th; Santa Rosa, 23d; Orizaba, 27th.

Going north: Santa Rosa, 3rd; Los Angeles (way), 5th; Orizaba, 9th; Eureka (way), 10th; Santa Rosa, 14th; Los Angeles (way), 15th; Orizaba, 19th; Eureka (way), 20th; Santa Rosa, 24th; Los Angeles (way), 25th; Orizaba, 29th; Eureka (way), 30th.

Telephone Line to Pomona.

The Sunset Telephone Company is now extending its lines from Azusa to Pomona, and in ten days this city will be connected with the latter flourishing town by telephone. The arrangements are such that it will be possible to telephone directly from this city to Pomona, and it will be a much appreciated convenience. Ontario, Colton, San Bernardino and Riverside will doubtless come next.

A BIG [illegible]

Proposed Cable [illegible] Angeles [illegible]

[illegible]

for the Hudson Bay Company's possessions—that which now constitutes Oregon and British Columbia. Going as far north as Alaska, he bought a quantity of valuable furs. Returning, he arrived in San Francisco, then called Yerba Buena, in September, 1838. He remained here several months, and became one of the Hudson Bay Company's agents. Afterwards he returned to Honolulu, where he accumulated a large fortune, and then made a tour of Europe. When the California gold excitement broke out he returned here with a cargo of goods, which he sold at a large profit. He returned again to Boston, where he established a line of clipper ships in the California trade. He gave $50,000 to the government during the war to help the Union cause. General Grant tendered him a position as Minister to Hawaii, which he accepted and held for eight years. He spoke the Hawaiian language as fluently as a native. The King of Hawaii appointed him Chief of his Cabinet. He accompanied the King to Washington and aided in procuring the passage of the Reciprocity Treaty. After that he came back to San Francisco, where he has lived ever since, making the Union Club his headquarters. The deceased was seventy-seven years of age. He leaves a wife, who resides in Boston, and a daughter, who is the wife of ex-Mayor Clapp, of Greenfield, Mass.

VIRGINIA DEMOCRATS.

They Nominate Fitzhugh Lee for Governor.

RICHMOND, Va., July 29.—The Democratic State Convention assembled in Richmond Theatre this morning. At noon Hon. John S. Barbour called the convention to order. In the course of his speech he alluded in complimentary terms to President Cleveland and his administration. Committees were appointed, and a recess was taken until 4 p. m.

The Democratic State Convention assembled to-day.

Holmes Conrad nominated General Fitzhugh Lee for Governor. His speech was an eloquent tribute to his candidate and embodied a striking contrast between Lee as a man of the highest attributes and Mahone's candidate. His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause.

Colonel Wm. E. Green nominated Captain Philip W. McKinney in a stirring speech. His first mention of the name of McKinney was received with an outburst of applause that fairly shook the house.

John E. Massey and Major B. P. Lee were also named as candidates. Fitzhugh Lee received more than the necessary number of votes, and the friends of Capt. McKinney moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was done amid the wildest enthusiasm. General Lee appeared on the stage and received an ovation. He spoke briefly of his early military career, when he wore the uniform of the United States and served in her army, and when his State had called for his services he had felt it his duty to his mother to respond to her call. Once again Virginia called him to aid her in riding down her enemy, and he cheerfully answered and accepted the trust reposed in him to be her standard-bearer in the coming political campaign. He said the opposition had but recently nominated candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General, and had put them on a platform which had been justly characterized as being a mass of falsehood and ridiculous exaggerations. It was against these men and this platform that he would go out to make a manly and earnest fight. It was midnight when the convention adjourned.

Gist of Their Platform—Additional Nominations.

RICHMOND, Va., July 30.—The Democratic State Convention assembled at 10 a. m. The report of the Committee on Resolutions was submitted. The platform pledges opposition to any increase of taxation; opposes all further agitation of the debt question, and reiterates the acceptance of a final settlement by the "Riddelberger bill;" renews the pledge of support of the public school system; recommends a change in revenue laws which will require a speedy settlement by collecting officers; recommends supervision by the Legislature of the operation of railroads of the State; reaffirms the declarations of the National Democratic party in its last convention on the subject of tariff, and especially maintains the necessity of reductions in taxation, which can and must be made without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor; endorses civil service reform, while at the same time opposing the appointment to office of offensive partisans; commends the administration of President Cleveland, and especially the President's action in removing offensive federal officers in Virginia.

John E. Massey was then nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the first ballot. R. A. Ayers was nominated on second ballot for Attorney General.

A resolution was adopted by a rising vote expressing sorrow at the death of Grant and gratification at the thought that he, in the trying hours, bore himself toward the people of the South with such magnanimity and good faith as can never be forgotten, and tendering sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

THE SHARON CASE.

A Back-Handed Blow for Miss Hill.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—In the Sharon case on appeal, counsel for Miss Hill, the plaintiff, petitioned the Supreme Court for a rehearing of the order made June 29th, which stayed payment of alimony and counsel fees awarded her by Judge Sullivan. The Supreme Court has granted the petition, with the provision that the rehearing be confined to argument on the character of the bond filed by Sharon, the defendant, and whether the bond is sufficient to justify the staying of the payment of alimony and counsel fees. The Supreme Court's decision states that, in cases where the fact of marriage is a real issue, no alimony should of right be paid until the fact of the marriage is properly determined, for the reason that there can be no such thing as alimony unless the relation of husband and wife in fact exists. The restriction of the rehearing to the character of the defendant's bond has created great dissatisfaction among counsel for the plaintiff. Judge Terry, counsel for plaintiff, in his brief, filed to-day, takes strong exception to the decision of the Supreme Court, and, after referring to the hardships which he claims it will continue to impose upon plaintiff, says if a radical change is to be made in the law relating to the question of alimony *pendente lite*, as understood and acted upon by the bar and courts for thirty-five years, it will be a great misfortune that it should be done in the case in favor of a very rich man who, at the time the order was made, publicly declared he would spend a million of dollars to prevent the execution of the order.

QUEEN OF THE PACIFIC.

Ashore at Hudson's Point, Puget Sound.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—The steamer Queen of the Pacific, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's line, went ashore on Hudson's Point, Puget Sound, last night. She was attempting to reach the wharf at Port Townsend on her way down, but missed her bearings in a dense fog. Hundson's Point is only a short distance from the dock at the above named place, and is composed entirely of sand, thereby lessening the danger to the vessel. The ship has a light cargo, which is being removed on lighters, and it is hoped that she will be able to get off some time to-night on high tide. The Queen of the Pacific is owned in New York, and is one of the finest vessels on this coast, being comparatively new. Her original cost was about $500,000. As she is now in smooth water, and has previously been ashore in the breakers of Columbia river bar, escaping without serious injury, it is thought she will not be damaged much in her present situation.

TOWED OFF.

PORT TOWNSEND, W. T., July 30.—The steamer Queen of the Pacific, in charge of Pilot Tibbals, which went ashore this morning on Point Hudson, was towed off at 6 p. m. by the tug Tyee. About 300 tons of freight was unloaded in scows in order to lighten her. The vessel is thought to be uninjured, as she struck on a muddy bottom. She will leave for San Francisco to-night as soon as the freight can be reshipped.

The Mexican Editors on their Ear.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—The Mexican editorial excursionists arrived here about seven o'clock last evening and went to the Lindell hotel. Later they held a meeting at which they discussed some editorials which had been published here, and which they construed to reflect on Mexico as a nation, especially upon Mr. Talbot of Chicago, who has charge of their party. In view of these facts and in a tone of resentment they adopted a resolution setting forth their feelings, and declining to accept the hospitalities of St. Louis.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pall Mall Gazette Vindicated.

THE QUEEN'S UNEXPRESSED OPINION.

Sir Charles Dilke in the Doldrums—An Uproar in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Associated Press Dispatches to The Times.

LONDON, July 29.—The committee to inquire into the recent statements of the Pall Mall Gazette regarding London vice, has made the following report: Having been requested to inquire as to the truth of statements printed in the Pall Mall Gazette, July 6th to 10th, we decided from the first to confine the inquiry to the charges against particular men, classes of men, or against the police. We strictly confined ourselves to an inquiry into the system of criminal vice described. After carefully sifting the evidence of witnesses, and the material before us, without guaranteeing the accuracy of every particular, we are satisfied that, on the whole, the statements of the Pall Mall Gazette are substantially true." The report is signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Cardinal Manning, and Messrs. Morley and Reid. A late edition of the Pall Mall Gazette was printed this evening containing the foregoing in leaded type.

THE QUEEN'S OPINION UNSTATED.

LONDON, July 29.—At a meeting of the Salvation Army in London last night, General Booth read a letter from the Queen to Mrs. Booth, concerning the proposed work of the Army in saving young girls from vice. Her Majesty, referring to the proposed Criminal Amendment bill, raising the age of consent from 13 to 16 years, says that she feels deeply on the subject, but, acting under advice, must refrain from expressing an opinion on the measure, because it is a matter before Parliament.

"THOSE PARNELLITE BLACKLEGS."

LONDON, July 29.—In a speech to his constituents at Tiverton, last evening, Viscount Ebrington, M. P., denounced the Ministers as truckling to "those Parnellite blacklegs."

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

LONDON, July 29.—Proceedings are pending against Sir Charles Dilke involving damages for £20,000 in connection with the now famous scandal case. Strong social and political influences are working to avert a public trial. Sir Charles Dilke is completely prostrated, and has retired to the country.

FRAUDS DISCOVERED.

DUBLIN, July 29.—Extensive frauds have been discovered in the accounts of the Munster Bank. Farquharson, one of the joint managers of the Dublin branch, is missing with £50,000 of the bank's funds. The solicitor of the bank has written to the papers that he is authorized to offer a liberal reward for the arrest of Farquharson. The police have also issued a notice offering a reward, and giving a description of the missing man.

A FRENCH UPROAR

Caused by Ex-Premier Ferry in the Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, July 29.—The Madagascar debate was continued in the Chamber of Deputies last night. Ex-Premier Ferry spoke in defense of his colonial policy. His speech aroused a great uproar, with violent interruptions. In the excitement many members were called to order. Ferry said France went to Tonquin and Madagascar to preserve the honor of France and the fulfillment of treaty obligations. He doubted whether negotiations with Hovas would lead to a favorable issue. It was impossible to abandon Sakalavs to the vengeance of Hovas. Such an act would compromise the interests of civilization in the far East. His colonial policy was justified because it was the right and duty of superior races to civilize inferior races. Since all nations were now entering upon colonial movements, France must do likewise or forfeit her position. The debate was adjourned till Thursday. Clemenceau will probably reply to Ferry on Friday.

PARIS, July 30.—The debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the colonial policy of the late Ministry was continued this evening. Clemenceau made a long and violent speech in reply to Ferry's defense of last Tuesday night, and was frequently interrupted by shouts and yells from Ferry's friends, which his enemies sought to drown in a louder noise. At one point Decassagnac shook his fist in Ferry's face and cried out, "You are an impudent fellow!" Later in the evening Claus Hugues, and another deputy were forcibly separated as they were preparing to fight on the floor of the Chamber.

TERRIBLE STORM IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 30.—Terrible storms have prevailed over the southern provinces. In Rodez, capital of the province of Aveyon, lightning set fire to the Priests' Seminary. Many farmhouses were destroyed and many persons killed.

NEWS FROM HUE.

PARIS, July 30.—General De Courcy telegraphs from Hue that affairs are improving in Anam. He has recovered 2,500,000 francs of treasure from Thunmet, whose father led the recent attack on the French legation at Hue. Thunmet's father has been captured, and is now a prisoner.

Another Kentucky Reckoning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 26.—A special to the Times gives the news of a terrible tragedy in Anderson county, Kentucky. Horace Mullen, a farm hand, visited the sister of Ed, Bob and Porter Hawkins, who, on hearing that Mullen had used foul language about their sister, ordered him to leave the country at once. He failed to leave, and the three armed themselves and went to where he was stopping, and ordered him to come out. He did so, armed with a gun. All began firing about the same moment. Mullen's first load of buckshot killed instantly Ed and Bob Hawkins, and also struck Porter Hawkins, but the wound is not serious. Mullen escaped unhurt.

The Governor of Alaska.

PORTLAND, Ogn., July 29.—Governor Kinkead, of Alaska, came down on the steamer Ancon yesterday, and is now at Seattle. He has not been likely to die, as was reported, but has an injured arm, which he has come to have treated. He has heard of the appointment of his successor, but not officially, and proposes to return to Alaska by the next steamer, there to await the arrival of the new Governor.

The Ameer for England.

SIMLA, India, July 29.—At a recent durbar, Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, spoke of the relations between him and England, and said he was convinced that England desired nothing but good to the Afghans. The Ameer advised his people to cultivate the friendship of England, and said it would be a bad day for them if they ever came under the tyrannical rule of Russia.

California Fruit in New York.

NEW YORK, July 29.—This morning 265 boxes of California Bartlett pears were received here and sold readily at $3.50 to $4 a box. The pears were in fine condition and of good size. The same dealer expects 600 packages of pears here to-morrow morning and expresses confidence in his ability to get rid of them at once at good prices.

The Sovereign of Congo.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Herald's Brussels special says: "King Leopold, yesterday, while visiting the Exposition at Antwerp, mentioned to several foreign ministers his intention of shortly informing their governments of his intention to take the title of the sovereignty of the Congo free State."

Riot in Spain.

MADRID, July 29.—The people of Huesca, capital of the province of Huesca, have risen in revolt against the execution of the excise law. Yesterday's rioting was serious and the enraged people attacked the edifice of the excise collector and burned it to the ground.

Report of an English Loan.

MEXICO, July 29.—La Semana, the mercantile organ of the National Bank, gives currency to the report of an English loan to Mexico.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Salisbury will take a holiday at Villa Cecil from the 10th to the end of August.

Miss Belva Lockwood, the well-known female lawyer, and lecturer, and woman's rights candidate for President of the United States, is stopping at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

Salisbury has agreed to request De Staal, Russian Ambassador, to suspend negotiations in relation to the Afghan boundary question until DeGiers obtains the report of the topographic survey, which has been ordered of Zulficar Pass.

CITY AND COUNTRY

PERSONAL.

Saturday, July 25.

Councilman D. M. McGarry is at Santa Monica.

Walter S. Moore is back from Santa Monica.

A. Polaso took in the Santa Barbara excursion yesterday.

Dr. C. F. Gillingham has gone on the excursion to Santa Barbara.

O. T. Barker and wife are among the excursionists to Santa Barbara.

O. W. Childs and family sailed for San Francisco on the Santa Rosa yesterday.

Captain A. H. Wilcox and family sailed for San Francisco yesterday on the Santa Rosa.

Mrs. Cruz, wife of Constable Charles L. Cruz, died at her home yesterday.

S. A. Covarrubias backed the unbroken broncho Santa Rosa to Santa Barbara yesterday.

President of Council D. E. Miles made a business round-trip to Yuma, getting home again yesterday.

Mrs. Otto Mueller left yesterday for Sacramento to visit her husband, who is spending the summer in Sacramento.

S. S. Millett, of Kansas City, who paid a brief visit to friends here and at Pasadena, sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

Peter Cooney is visiting his brother, Officer Cooney, after a seven years' roughing it among the mining districts of Arizona.

Ralph Rogers, president of the Los Angeles Improvement Company, went to Santa Barbara yesterday, accompanied by his daughter.

Casper Cohn *y tres amigos* start out Monday on a three weeks' camping tour to San Juan Capistrano and the country thereto adjacent.

Miss Bertie Bush, the singer, and Miss Lydia Bell, elocutionist, now making their home in Los Angeles, will give an entertainment in San Diego next Tuesday evening.

Miss Ida B. Lindley, of this city, arrived home yesterday from a pleasure trip of several weeks' duration. The time of her absence has been divided between Yosemite, Monterey and San Francisco.

Barclay Henley, Congressman of the First District of Mex—California, passed through this city yesterday on his way to San Francisco. He was besieged at the depot by a ravenous multitude of the Democratic gender, armed with an interpreter and things.

Mrs. F. S. Elder, of 15 N. Hill street, wife of F. S. Elder, with Hellman, Haas & Co., who has been for several days suffering from a dangerous attack of pneumonia, is now convalescing. Her father, C. W. Harvey, of Waterloo, Iowa, arrived in Los Angeles yesterday in response to a telegram.

Sunday, July 27.

A. J. Twogood, one of Riverside's leading fruit-growers and shippers, is at the St. Charles with his family.

Miss Sarah A. Stewart, Superintendent of the Public Kindergarten in Milwaukee, Wis., and one of the most distinguished educators in the United States, is visiting friends in this city.

Frank Burns, an old-time sheriff of Los Angeles county, who left here in 1876 to settle in Nebraska, is in the city on a visit. He was warmly greeted yesterday by many old acquaintances.

J. K. Mulkey, the New York Graphic and Louisville Courier-Journal rover, is up from San Diego after his wife, who has been domiciled here for several months. They go to San Diego to-morrow to make their home in the house formerly occupied by Lieutenant Greeley, of North Pole fame.

General John R. Brierly, Collector of the Port of Wilmington, was in the city yesterday, with no gap yet visible between his head and shoulders. He is proud that the hungry Demijohnerats don't rank him as a "mere scrub offensive partisan," but as "a very offensive partisan." He will henceforth officially sign himself, "Dad Brierly, V. O. P."

Tuesday, July 28.

C. A. Siete, a leading merchant of Albuquerque, N. M., is at the St. Elmo with his family.

"Nabob" George Simmonds and Henry Cornell, of San Francisco, are registered at the Depot Hotel.

J. A. Muir, of Tucson, Superintendent of the Yuma division, S. P. R. R., was among Sunday's arrivals at the Depot Hotel.

The friends of Mrs. N. S. Averill will be glad to learn of her recovery, and that she is spending a few weeks in Santa Monica.

S. P. Rees, who has been chief deputy of Internal Revenue Collector Cooper, of Little Rock, Ark., wishes to locate in Los Angeles.

Mrs. P. T. Rankins is improving in health, a successful operation having been performed. The doctor is again able to attend to his professional duties.

Last evening a party consisting of Miss Jennie Corliss, Mrs. J. W. Browning, Mrs. Foote and Master Ernest Browning, left the city for a week's stay at the seashore at Santa Monica. They have secured pleasant rooms on Third street, and all of them expect a jolly time.

Wednesday, July 29.

Captain Thomas Meredith and wife, of East Los Angeles, start to-day on a buggy circuit to Riverside, Santa Ana and other points. They plan to be absent ten days or two weeks.

Mrs. William B'aisdale died Monday at Orange, after an illness of about a week. She has many friends in this county who will regret to learn of her death. She leaves a husband and two children.

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W. C. Fillmoure and family, Pomona; and Peter Kitchen, Arizona, registered at the Depot Hotel, yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Martin G. Aguirre is salting himself down by a week's well-earned vacation at the Salt Works.

Mrs. G. E. Brand and sister, Mrs. A. B. Vandergrift, of San José, have gone to Santa Monica to remain a couple of months.

G. E. Brand, district passenger and freight agent of the Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad, left for the East yesterday to attend the Subsidiary High Court of the Ancient Order of Foresters, to which he goes as a delegate from Court Semi-Tropic, No. 7251, of this city.

Rev. M. Cockins, who has been supplying the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church during the past three months, leaves next week for Los Angeles, to supply the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of that city during August.—[Santa Barbara Press.

Brother Clark, of the Pasadena and Valley Union, dropped in at the TIMES sanctum for a few moments yesterday. He says the San Gabriel Valley Railway will be pushed out twenty-five miles from Los Angeles before work is stopped.

BRIEFS.

Thursday, July 30.

Fifteen deeds, seven mortgages, four releases and five miscellaneous papers were filed with the County Recorder yesterday.

The Pasadena water-war has been amicably ended o[n a] "half-and-half" basis. Each faction gets half of the whole disputed supply.

The Long Beach cemetery is at last a fact. The first interment took place there on Tuesday. The site is near the Cerritos hill, north of town.

The name of the man who hanged himself in his cabin on the Alamitos rancho, ten miles from Wilmington, Monday night, was Jacques Larrouy, and not Sarron. He was a native of France, 42 years old, and a sheep-herder.

Deputy Sheriffs Martin Aguirre and Will Hammel and Deputy Constable Sylvester Altimerano captured Andronico Tapia at his home in East Los Angeles, yesterday afternoon. Tapia, who has served in San Quentin before, is now charged with stealing cattle from Pancho Pico.

The examination of Miss Louise Perkins, the handsome prosecutrix in the Perkins-Baldwin breach-of-promise suit, has been resumed before Court Commissioner Baxter. It is conducted with closed doors. The Herald reporter tried to get in yesterday for another Sunday budget, but couldn't work it.

Friday, July 31.

Eleven deeds, six mortgages, five releases and four miscellaneous papers were filed with the County Recorder yesterday.

M. S. Baker & Co. have placed the machinery for the macaroni factory in the handsome new Bernero block, and it will be in running order to-day.

The "art" store on South Spring street now supplements its chromos "by the old masters" with lounges and mattresses. This is considerate. Purchasers need the beds when they find out what the "paintings" are.

The black span on John Goodwin's hack ran away at 9:30 a. m., yesterday, starting near the St. Elmo and running up Main and Upper Main streets to the new depot, where they were caught, without damage.

Sabbath School Convention.

Friday, July 31.]

A Sabbath school convention for Ballona Township is announced to be held at Santa Monica Sunday next. The afternoon session will be held at the Presbyterian Church, and the evening session in the Methodist Church. The following will be the programme:

AFTERNOON.

2:00. Devotional Exercises—Rev. L. Janes, D. D.
2:20. Organization of Convention and Appointment of Committees.
2:30. How May we Reach the Masses?—Rev. Dr. Healy.
2:55. Music in the Sabbath School—E. C. Manning, M. D.
3:20. The Relation of the Teacher to the Sabbath School—T. D. Barnum.
3:45. Election of Township Officers.
4:00. Adjournment.

EVENING.

6:45. Praise Service.
7:15. Primary Work; How Best Conducted—Mrs. G. T. Hanly.
7:35. Temperance Work in the Sabbath School—Miss Irene H. Smith.
7:50. The Object of the Sabbath School—W. B. Blackman.
8:15. The Importance of Teachers' Meetings—Geo. T. Hanly.
8:45. The Obligations of the Community in this Work—Rev. W. B. Stradley.

Garey's Able Method of Exterminating the Scale.

Horticultural Guardian Thomas A. Garey informs the TIMES that be has at last discovered a method of killing the white, or cottony-cushion, scale in an inexpensive manner, and without injuring the trees. Mr. Garey's plan is almost certain, and it is so simple that no one has thought of it before. It consists in first catching the insect between the thumb and forefinger, carefully opening its mouth and dropping a small quantity of coal oil down its throat. Mr. Garey says that of 300 bugs he treated in this way all but five died immediately, and three of these five are still very sick and not likely to recover. Mr. Garey might amass a fortune by patenting this simple arrangement, but with a generosity which will be appreciated by the fruit-growers he declines to lay an embargo upon an invention likely to prove so valuable to them. He hints, however, that a testimonial would be in order.

Largest Watermelon of the Season.

Thursday, July 30.]

A watermelon weighing 178 pounds, one of the largest ever grown in Southern California, was on exhibition for a short time yesterday at the fruit store of Nicholas Mercadante. It was grown at the place of Mr. Durfee, of Verdugo, and its immense size astonished all who saw it. It was purchased by Prof. John Warren McKenzie, who had it packed in alcohol by E. K. d'Artois, the monster being afterwards shipped to the Boston Academy of Sciences. It will be, by the way, a rather expensive melon. The Professor paid the dealer $10 for the melon and $5 more for the packing and the wine cask in which it reposes. The freight or express to Boston will be $10 to $12 more. The melon is three feet and four inches long.

Steamer Dates for August.

Following are the dates on which the steamers of the P. C. S. S. Co. leave San Pedro during August:

Going South: Santa Rosa, 1st; Orizaba, 7th; Santa Rosa, 12th; Orizaba, 17th; Santa Rosa, 22d; Orizaba, 27th.

Going north: Santa Rosa, 3rd; Los Angeles (way), 5th; Orizaba, 9th; Eureka (way), 10th; Santa Rosa, 14th; Los Angeles (way), 15th; Orizaba, 19th; Eureka (way), 20th; Santa Rosa, 24th; Los Angeles (way), 25th; Orizaba, 29th; Eureka (way), 30th.

Telephone Line to Pomona.

The Sunset Telephone Company is now extending its lines from Azusa to Pomona, and in ten days this city will be connected with the latter flourishing town by telephone. The arrangements are such that it will be possible to telephone directly from this city to Pomona and it will be a much appreciated convenience. Ontario, Colton, San Bernardino and Riverside will doubtless come next.

A BIG PROJECT.

Proposed Cable Road from Los Angeles to Pasadena.

UNDER THE A. H. LIGHTHALL PATENTS.

Backed by New York and Los Angeles Capital—Work Promised to Begin Next Month and to be Done in Ninety Days.

Thursday, July 30.]

"Good evening, Mr. Lighthall," said a TIMES reporter, last evening, to a portly gentleman of perhaps 35 years, who had just stepped into the St. Elmo office. "I understand that you are connected with a syndicate who propose to build a cable road from this city to Pasadena. Have you any objection to talking about it a little?"

"Well, we are not talking about it much, but we are going to do it, and do it soon. I represent a syndicate of Eastern capitalists who wish to place a part of their cable road investments here, and who are allied with three or four young men of Los Angeles, among whom is S. I. Merrill. The Eastern syndicate is composed of well-known men [and he mentioned a dozen prominent names] and is perfectly responsible, and able to do what it desires. It owns something like ten patents on cable roads. I was here in the interest of this enterprise last winter, and we should have got under way sooner, but I have been absent in Europe, superintending the construction of cable roads on the Montmartre (Paris), in Brussels and other places. Now we intend to go right ahead with the work. In a very few days we shall file articles of incorporation of the Los Angeles and Pasadena Cable Road. We are having some of the iron made now, in San Francisco, and we intend to begin actual work upon the road by the middle of next month."

"How long will it take to complete it?"

"Well, we can construct the whole eight miles in about 60 days—90 at the outside. You look astonished at the shortness of the time, but I can readily explain. You are aware that in building a cable-road the cable-tube is what costs time and money. It is that which raises the cost of track from about $4000 a mile up into the twenties. Well, we have no tube. The road will be constructed under the Lighthall patents, and all above ground except a short distance at each end, where we shall burrow so as not to obstruct the streets. Our track will be laid on sawed ties on the surface of the ground, and the cable will play flat along pulley wheels between the stringers. These wheels will be thirty feet apart. The gauge will be three feet and six inches. A small guard will be placed along the track to prevent cattle or persons from getting on the cable. There will be very little grading on the whole line, and about all we will have to do is to lay down the track."

"And what is the proposed cost of the whole line?"

"Sixty thousand dollars is a liberal estimate. Comparing that figure with the great cost of the Second Street Cable road, you will see the advantage of our method. It wouldn't pay to run a road out to Pasadena at a cost of $75,000 or so per mile; but we are convinced that our cheap yet durable road *will* pay. Now we have carefully considered the bearing of this San Gabriel Valley Railroad on our case, and feel that neither will the railroad hurt us nor we the railroad. The railroad will be of vast benefit to Pasadena, but leave us plenty of room for usefulness. Their one or two trains each way daily will not cover all that is desired. We shall run a half-hourly service, and that will bring Pasadena almost into your city. And Pasadena is not all. Our route should rapidly develop a continuous residence-line from Los Angeles to Pasadena. It would give facilities for people to make their homes all along the line, and still be of as convenient access to the city as if they were almost in it. We should also do a large business as freight and parcel carriers between this city and Pasadena, as our dummy will accommodate about 1500 pounds of freight. If people could step up to one of our cars every half hour in the day, and send a package or bundle to Pasadena, or from Pasadena here, at a low tariff, see what a convenience? We desire to bring our road right up to this square on which the St. Elmo stands. Yes, we mean business, and are going right ahead."

THE BOARD WAS WILLING.

Sheriff Gard's Request to the Poor of Ventura County.

Last February, in answer to pressing telegrams from the Sheriff of Ventura county, Sheriff Gard and his deputies hunted down and arrested two criminals, Justice Pelacio and —— Jones, and sent them to the Ventura authorities. It took considerable time and expense—buggy hire, etc.—to secure the fellows, and Sheriff Gard sent up his bill for legitimate costs, amounting in all to about $25. The following month he received from the County Auditor of Ventura county two warrants of $2.50 each for the arrest of Pelacio and Jones. Thereupon he wrote the following letter:

Mr. J. H. Warring, County Auditor of Ventura County—DEAR SIR—Herewith allow me to return the warrants drawn in my favor for "arrests." If the Board of Supervisors of Ventura county will not allow my bills for expenses actually incurred in the pursuit and arrest of criminals wanted in that county, and for whom warrants were duly issued, etc., I do not propose to receive a mere cipher in lieu thereof. You will respectfully inform said Board that unless my bills (as presented for services legitimately rendered) be paid in full, I hereby authorize said Board to present the amount of enclosed warrants to some charitable institution or to some deserving poor family. Please see, for the benefit of the poor, that they are not discounted. Respectfully,

GEO. E. GARD, Sheriff.

The "said Board" evidently digested the sarcasm without wincing; for the warrants and the letter were delivered to them and Sheriff Gard has heard no more of the matter.

IS IT JIM BRADLEY?

Plausible Clue to the Identity of Tuesday's Suicide.

Thursday, July 30.]

Tuesday's TIMES contained a notice of the fact that young Walter Standefer, arrested here for alleged complicity in the theft of a horse and buggy at Fresno, had been discharged upon examination there; and that a criminal known as Jim Bradley was being trailed as the real thief. Yesterday's TIMES noted the suicide, by laudanum, of an unknown man in an Alameda street lodging house. A TIMES reporter saw and carefully examined the deceased, while he lay at Ponet & Orr's. An inquest on the suicide was held yesterday morning by Coroner McFarland and the following jury: Fred. Linde, F. W. Tyler, —— Baker, Geo. Hibbert, Sig. M. Morris, A. W. Hall, J. M. Guinn, H. W. Osborne, A. B. Chaffee. The verdict was that the deceased "came to his death by reason of suicide by laudanum." The man's age was fixed at 35 or 40 years, but his name was not learned.

Yesterday afternoon, the reporter sat down at Sheriff Gard's desk to glean some facts on another matter. There were two photographs lying on the desk; and one of them caught the newsgatherer's eye. It was the picture of the unknown suicide, or else the sunlight and the artist had conspired to deceive. The Sheriff did not know whom the photo. on his desk represented, nor how it came on his desk. Neither did any one else in the office. The most definite information they could give was that both pictures had been sent to the office originally from some forgotten point, and represented two criminals who were to be arrested on forgotten charges. Both photographs by the way, were taken by Stanton and Payne, Los Angeles. As these two gentlemen have not been in partnership for something like two years, the pictures were evidently made some time ago. The clothing of the man in question was different from that in the picture, as should be expected, from the difference in time; but of the same style. The facial likeness, however, was perfect, though the moustache of the picture seemed a trifle heavier than that of the suicide. This trick of photographic shadows is familiar, however, and signifies nothing.

Upon the reporter's statement, Deputies M. G. Aguirre and Will Hammel hurried over to Ponet & Orr's with the photograph; but the corpse had already been buried.

Now, upon the body of the suicide had been found by the Coroner an unused stamped envelope with the following address:

WALTER STANDEFER,
Los Angeles, Cal.
C. White, Box 995.

He also had in his pockets a railroad ticket from Livingstone to Colton.

The conclusion to which the Sheriff and the reporter jumped at once was that the suicide was no other than Jim Bradley, the horse-thief. At about the hour when he might have picked up and read, in a discarded TIMES, the announcement that he was being followed by the officers for the larceny, he goes to his room and takes laudanum. This is, of course, merely a hypothesis, but it is a very reasonable one. The envelope directed to the man first arrested for the crime; the fact that the suicide's likeness is found in a file of likenesses of other rogues to be apprehended, and the fact of self-destruction the same day that it was first made known here that the officers were after Jim Bradley, all point to the same conclusion.

Following is a description of the suicide: Height, 5:7; weight, 165 to 170; light blue eyes, sandy and slightly straggling moustache; brown hair, turning gray; teeth good; clean and new gingham shirt, buttoned; gray sack coat, vest and pants, all of the same material and of good stuff; canton flannel drawers; No. 8 calf-skin boots, nearly new; dark gray slouch hat, with double row of small perforations about crown, and with cord and tassel.

The entire matter is a curious and mysterious one, but will probably be fully sifted in a short time.

SAN JACINTO.

Some Notes from a San Bernardino Settlement.

G. D. Compton, who returned a day or two ago from San Jacinto, states that the new settlement is progressing finely. Settlers are coming in every day, and several large brick business blocks are in process of construction, one of which is being built by the firm of Compton & Kerr. The new school-house has been completed and is a handsome addition to the settlement. The District is out of debt. Crops have been very good this year in spite of the dry season. Water is everywhere near the surface, and artesian water is easily obtained. Prices for land run from $15 to $50 an acre, the $50 land being as fine as any in Southern California, and well supplied with water. Messrs. Compton & Kerr have purchased the water right for 2897 acres of land near San Jacinto, and the land owned by the Association may be purchased in a body for $20 an acre, so that it will be seen that there are yet some good opportunities to establish colonies in Southern California. San Jacinto is thirty miles from San Bernardino and twelve miles from San Gorgonio. The latter place is its railroad station.

NUMBER THREE.

Another Dangerous Cattle-Thief Adroitly Gobbled Yesterday.

Friday, July 31.]

The arrest of two clever and successful cattle-thieves who have been operating boldly in this vicinity has already been noted. Deputy Sheriff Will Hammel and Deputy Constable Sylvester Altimirano were not quite satisfied with their success already, and have been "laying their pipes" to get the third of the gang. They rode out beyond the Los Feliz rancho, yesterday, and thence trailed their man back to town. At about 6:30 they found him in Sonoratown, and advancing upon him in a hollow square compelled his unconditional surrender. The prisoner's name is Joaquin Ruiz. He and his pals have an alluring prospect before them of several years in San Quentin.

Prospect for Immigration.

Thursday, July 30.]

Clarence Warner informed a TIMES reporter Wednesday that never before has there been such a prospect for large winter excursions as at present. From all indications he believes that tourist travel will be double and perhaps treble what it was last fall and winter. N. C. Carter, who arrived in this city day before yesterday with a party of twenty from Massachusetts, adds his testimony to the above, and says that Los Angeles is talked of all over New England, and hosts are preparing to come to spend the winter and make improvements. Mr. Carter says that the low prices to California will induce many to come who otherwise could not have come.

Rev. Richard Again.

"Rev. Richard," the peripatetic ministerial fraud fully exposed here by the TIMES last winter, went down to San Diego, and has been imposing upon the people there, to some extent. The Union has at last published Richard, who now calls himself "Dr. Berson," as a fraud and dead-beat. C. F. Robertson, Bishop of Missouri, has also exposed Richard in a card in the Living Church, an Episcopal church paper of Chicago.

Jones's Seedling.

George W. Townsend, of Vernon, brought to the TIMES office some peaches of the Jones's Seedling variety that for size, color and flavor surpass anything before shown this year. The largest measures twelve inches in circumference and weighs a little over one pound. A box of peaches like the sample shown here would create genuine surprise in Chicago or New York.

Reception Postponed.

The arrival and reception of Father J. J. Upchurch, by the A. O. U. W. of Los Angeles, has been postponed on account of General Grant's obsequies, until Monday, August 10th. The members of the order are making every effort to offer a fitting welcome to their fraternal parent, and one that will be a credit to our city.

STATE AND COAST.

Diphtheria is becoming an epidemic in Merced county.

A building and loan association has been established at San Diego.

Riverside has a visitation of mosquitoes, said to be the first ever known.

A three-year-old peach orchard at Vacaville will net its owner $100 per acre this year.

The anniversary of Mormondom was celebrated in a very quiet manner at Salt Lake City on Friday.

The Chico Chronicle says that Stanford's vineyards at Vina will produce 3000 tons of grapes this season.

The oil wells in Moody Gulch, three miles from Alma, produce about twenty-five barrels of oil per day.

The government of British Columbia is arranging for the establishment of a colony of 1000 persons near Victory.

On account of low water the river steamers find it difficult to cross the newly-formed bar a mile below Sacramento.

Will Prince of Hawthorne, Nevada, who was recently stung in the wrist by a scorpion, had nothing to apply as a remedy but salt. Though the arm swelled up, it is now becoming better.

A Spanish lady in West Riverside recently gave birth to twins, and yet the children will have to celebrate separate days as birthday anniversaries. This is a novelty that does not occur very often.

THE WEEKLY MIRROR.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

COMPTON.

SOME NOTES, AND A MISTY JOKE.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

COMPTON, July 29.—Despite the cry of hard times, improvement is still going on and property changing hands.

Mr. Kelsea has another new house well under way, having just finished a neat cottage, and a tenant found before the house was finished. The one now under way is to be two-story.

The railroad company have put in a side track to accommodate the lumber yard at this place.

The two large warehouses here are being rapidly filled with grain.

Our roads are getting very dusty, mostly owing to having been newly worked this season.

The building formerly occupied as a saloon has been refitted and painted, and is now occupied by Lew Haskins, who has converted it into a neat and tasty billiard room.

The Lime Kiln Club gave a benefit to Mrs. Vilderbeck, whose husband died a short time ago of inflammatory rheumatism. The entertainment was a negro minstrel performance. The hall was crowded, and would have been full if it was twice as large.

We almost had a rain on Monday morning, the 27th instant. It just mist (missed).

Dr. McFarland's office and the post-office are draped in mourning in honor of the dead chief.

A. P. Bently returned on the 28th instant from a three months' trip east, and says we have the best climate in the world.

Mr. Angelo has sold his farm of twenty-seven acres, improvements and stock, to a stranger, name not learned, for the sum of $5000.

The writer is informed that John Morton has sold his place west of Compton. Price not learned.

G. A. M.

ONTARIO.

SOCIAL AND BUSINESS ITEMS.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

ONTARIO, July 29.—Within the last fortnight quite a boom in fruit ranches has started, more than half a dozen tracts having changed hands. One place has been sold at twice its original cost sixteen months ago.

At an entertainment in connection with the Congregational Church, held the other evening at the residence of Capt. Graves, over 100 guests were present, and the affair was financially a success.

One of the happiest reunions of the season took place at the Ontario Hotel on Saturday evening last, in the shape of a dinner in honor of Geo. Chaffey. Wilding kept up his reputation as a caterer, and the spread was first-class in every sense. Amongst the guests of the evening were J. P. Gildersleeve, of Kingston, Canada; Stephen H. Cureton, special correspondent of the London (Eng.) Standard; J. C. Lynch, of Benicia, and several Los Angeles gentlemen.

The Rev. Mr. Walcott, Congregational pastor, is having a nice home erected on his villa lot.

We are promised the electric light within the next month, and shall hail it with delight.

Mr. R. H. Goulding, of Denver, is a guest of the Ontario Hotel.

Brick for the new bank building is being rapidly made, and building operations on Lusby's block will soon commence.

Contrary to a statement made by a Riverside paper, the grasshoppers have dealt gently with us, and trees as well as vines never looked better.

Campers by the dozen have been enjoying themselves in the San Antonio Cañon. Almost equi-distant from Ontario and Pomona, this cañon affords a splendid opportunity for some enterprising hotel man to start a summer resort. Where is he? ONTARIO.

SAN GABRIEL

NOTES OF PROGRESS AND ITEMS OF NEWS.

Correspondence of the TIMES.]

SAN GABRIEL, July 30.—Colonel Mayberry has been suffering from an attack of bronchitis.

Captain and Mrs. Ellis are summering at Wilmington.

The Episcopal church fair has been abandoned.

The shutting down of Rose's winery has made business of all kinds dull.

No trace of the rascal who attempted to burn the warehouse has been found.

Governor Stoneman is rapidly getting his warehouse into shape.

Rev. Mr. Trew is considering the plans for a church at Carterhia.

Supervisor Foord has been staying in Los Angeles, equalizing.

Miss Daisy Rose is spending her vacation at Sunny Slope.

Señor Lenotte, of the Mission Winery, is negotiating for several vineyards.

A. C. Weeks, Esq., is going into rose culture as a business.

Insurance agents have done a good business since the Stoneman fire.

Fruit brokers are rapidly contracting to take table grapes for shipment.

The finest water and musk-melons in the market are raised on the Alhambra.

Mr. Harbert is building a neat dwelling on his depot property.

The Sans Souci Dramatic Club is to play "On the Breakers," at Long Beach shortly.

San Diego and Vicinity.

Sun, July 28.]

J. K. Mulkey has given notice that he will appear before the Board of Supervisors at the meeting on August 25 to apply for authority to erect a public ferry, the franchise to extend for twenty years. Said ferry to run from the end of the sand spit by the government barracks at the foot of Atlantic street to a point on the peninsula opposite and about one hundred yards north of the mouth of the inlet known as Spanish Bight. Also from both of said points to Roseville on the northwest side of the bay and return.

Union, July 29.]

A new discovery of tin has been made between Pinacate and the old Temescal tin mines. The tin crops out in magnetic iron, and was first supposed to be gold. It assays from 4¼ to 6 per cent. tin on the surface. A shaft has been sunk six feet, and no walls yet discovered. The mine is owned by Mike Kinhey, late of Butte, Montana.

J. K. Mulkey, wife and two children, arrived from Los Angeles by the Orizaba, and have become residents of San Diego.

Misses Bertie Bush and Lydia Bell arrived by steamer yesterday, and are registered at the Horton House.

Misses Henrietta and Gussie Curtis left for Los Angeles by steamer yesterday to visit Mr. and Mrs. Brodtbeck.

Sun, July 27.]

A party of four out hunting yesterday killed fifty-nine cotton-tail rabbits, four dozen quails and a rattlesnake with eight rattles and a button.

A very pleasant picnic party was given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Ben W. Edelman and Miss Eva Prager of Los Angeles, at the Mussel Beds yesterday by their friends in this city.

Calico and Vicinity.

Print, July 26.]

The Alvord boarding-house and mine timbers were not burned as at first reported.

It is a fact that there are more mines being worked to-day in Calico and more chloriders at work on leases than there ever were before.

Conductor Sterns, of the Needles, accompanied by his family, have been to San Francisco for the past two weeks. Mrs. Sterns and two children will remain in Los Angeles for the summer.

Frank Monaghan has nearly completed, at the Needles, one of the finest residences this side of the Angel City. When ready for use he will be joined by his family, who now reside in Los Angeles.

Since our report in the last issue the following shipments of bullion were made from mines in Calico mining district, through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express: Calico Mining and Reducing Company, two shipments, $9864; Alhambra Mill, one shipment, $1738; Barber's Mill, one shipment, $4635; King Mine, two shipments, $8773; total since January 1, 1884, $1,509,354.

San Bernardino County's Wealth.

Morning Hour.]

	1885.	1884.
Real estate save town lots	$3,016,231	$2,744,877
Improvements on same	1,274,008	961,386
City and town lots	421,961	395,242
Improvements on same	586,050	221,638
Mining claims	55,150	65,000
Improvements on same	21,310	21,310
Telegraph lines	17,667	15,725
Toll roads	2,680	3,290
Mining ditches	1,875	1,875
Irrigation ditches	380,219	340,259
Total valuation	$6,725,188	$4,980,650

This shows an increased valuation of $209,054 in the town and $1,536,421 to outside property, and a total increase of $1,745,475. The railroad company is not included in the above, but outside of track, right of way, cars, etc., is assessed at $153,092.

The personal property of 1885 is assessed at $1,388,794; in 1884 it was $2,250,840, showing an increase of $137,954; and the total valuation, exclusive of railroads, is $8,268,054. This increase of nearly two million dollars is encouraging, and inasmuch as five-sixths of it is credited to the country surrounding San Bernardino city, the natural consequence will be a boom for our town this fall.

Riverside.

Press and Horticulturist, July 28.]

It is now stated by the Florida Dispatch that there is no fund left by the New Orleans Exposition for paying premiums and furnishing gold medals, and that those who desire the gold medals to which they are entitled must put up the necessary expense. In case of gold medals it is said the cost will be about $80 each. This will make $240 for Riverside to raise to get its gold medals, and probably $50 more for its silver medals. Whatever the cost may be steps should be taken at once to secure them.

An item is going the rounds of some of the Eastern papers to the effect that the fruit growers of Riverside have voted to destroy the whole apple crop for one year in order to eradicate totally the codling moth. Of course the statement has no element of truth in it. We raise but few apples, and have no codling moth, and haven't decided to destroy what few apples we have because of codling moth or any other insect.

Santa Barbara and Vicinity.

Press, July 28.]

Judge B. T. Williams, of Ventura (familiarly spoken of as the biggest Judge in California, on account of his large stature, and his weight—365 pounds), will preside over the Superior Court of this county to-morrow instead of Judge D. P. Hatch, now on a visit to San Francisco.

[Judge Williams is a brother of W. T. Williams, a gigantic lawyer of this city.]

J. N. Johnson and F. E. Bartlett, two members of the committee to solicit for subscribers to stock for the organization of the Land Building and Improvement Company, found takers this forenoon for fifty-three shares. This added to the amount already taken makes 112 shares, or $2800.

Independent, July 28.]

The day of General Grant's burial a memorial service will be held in Santa Barbara out of respect of the great hero—at least there are steps being taken at the present time to carry such plan into execution.

San Bernardino and Vicinity.

Times, July 28.]

Miss Lizzie Mayfield, of this city, is visiting relatives in Los Angeles.

John M. Wilson, the man accused of the murder of young Thompson, in the Cajon Pass on the 12th, inst., was yesterday taken before Judge Knox, and committed to the County jail. His examination is set for the 31st inst.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

[This is the TIMES-MIRROR'S Public Forum. Those who would stand thereon must first give the editor their real names and be responsible for their opinions and statements.]

Assessment of a Paper Mill.

To the Editor of the Times—SIR: Permit me to express a few ideas in your valuable paper regarding the action of the Board of Equalization in the matter of the reduction of the assessment of the property of the Los Angeles Paper Company at Linwood Station, between Florence and Compton. The paper-mill building is a good-sized wooden structure, in which is about $9000 worth of machinery, and in and around it are several large tanks for different uses. There is a two-story boarding and lodging house on the premises, and besides there are no less than 10,000 feet of lumber, which covers several straw stacks, all of which (and more too) was assessed at $9500. The company filed a complaint before the Board of Equalization and that body reduced the assessment to $5,000. Mr. Abila, the Deputy Assessor, who is conceded to be a man of good judgment and without prejudice or partiality, assessed the property within the bounds of reasonable figures, as considered by the generality of people knowing the premises; and while it is not the aim of the writer to in any way discourage the increase of manufactures in a legitimate way, it seems that in the case at hand considerable taxation is allowed to escape from those to whom it belongs, while others are obliged to bear the full taxation levied upon them of all the property in their possession. SCRIBE.

The Grant Family.

The members of the family of General Grant have been brought very near and dear to the people during his months of suffering. The following will show their names, and their time of birth: Mrs. Grant was the daughter of Judge Frederick Dent, and was born on his farm at Whitehaven, near St. Louis. They have four children: Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick D. Grant, born in St. Louis in 1849; graduated from West Point in 1871; married Miss Honore, a sister of Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago; has been in the banking business in Washington. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., born at Bethel, Ohio, in 1850; studied law, which he afterwards abandoned for commercial pursuits; has been with his father during his illness; married a daughter of Senator Chaffee, October 1, 1881. Nellie Grant, born August, 1855; married Algernon Sartoris, son of Edward Sartoris and Adelaide Kemble, sister of Fanny Kemble; has lived in England since her marriage; her name became familiar to the whole country at the time of her wedding, and her amiability and bright spirits have increased her popularity. Jesse R. Grant; born in St. Louis in 1858; accompanied his father round the world; married Miss Chapman, of San Francisco, in 1881, and is now living in New York.

Rejoicings Down South.

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Mr. John T. Bruce, of the United States Revenue Collector's Office, informed an editor of the Daily Press, of this city, that for seven years he suffered terribly from rheumatism in his ankle, which most of the time was swollen to two or three times its natural size, and was so painful that he could not put his foot to the ground. After trying everything he could think of without obtaining relief, he at 10 o'clock one morning applied St. Jacobs Oil, and shortly afterwards made two further applications. At 3 o'clock that afternoon the pain was gone; the swelling also disappeared, and the cure was as permanent as it was quick.

The Suit Against O'Donnell.

San Francisco Examiner, July 28.]

Judge Sullivan has overruled the demurrer interposed by the defendant in the case of the State Investment and Insurance Compny vs. C. C. O'Donnell, and granted the latter ten days to file an answer. The demurrer states that the complaint is ambiguous, unintelligible and uncertain in this that it fails to show or aver how or in what manner, or by what words or acts, the defendant incited or induced James Bee to set fire to any building or buildings, or premises, or to do or commit any other act in violation of the law.

NEW YORK.

"Broadbrim's" Breezy Blast from the Overgrown Metropolis.

THE CITY HALL, A RELIC OF OLDEN-TIME

Some Reminiscences of the Superannuated Old Building—City Heats and Country Airs.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]

NEW YORK, July 19.—In the middle of what once was the Park—and which indeed is still so called by courtesy—is the City Hall. In this age of vast buildings it cannot be called pretentious; the unsightly Tribune building overtowers it on one side, and the new postoffice looks down upon it like some ungainly giant from the other, and other immense buildings challenge the sky, completely robbing it of any effect that it might ever have had; and yet, three-quarters of a century ago this old dilapidated, weather-beaten structure was looked upon as the perfection of municipal magnificence.

When it was finished, in the early part of the present century, green fields stretched far away up Broadway, and in the eyes of the old New Yorkers the capitals of the Old World faded into utter insignificance before this magnificent pile. They placed on its summit the Goddess of Justice, blindfolded, with her scales in her hands, symbolizing to after generations that under its dome the weak should be defended and the guilty punished. There the poor creature stood till Tweed got control of the city, and then they took her down. It is hard to believe that the town ran wild over the completion of this rickety old building, and that the orator who made the dedication speech compared it to the most magnificent structures of Greece and Rome. It was quite a fresh looking building when Lafayette was received here in 1824. In the Governor's room, where the old hero was received, was the furniture of Independence Hall, where the first Congress sat, and there was the writing-desk of Washington, and many other relics which were sacred in the old French hero's eyes. I sometimes wish that I had never seen the likeness of Lafayette. In my childhood days he lived in my memory with Washington, and Jefferson, and Adams, and Hamilton, and that tremendous galaxy of heroes whose light will shine down through the ages as long as time shall last. To me he was not only brave but handsome. I could see him in my mind's eye, in knee breeches, with flowered vest, embroidered coat and powdered wig, his small-sword by his side, as became a gentleman of his rank, his ruffled sleeves and necktie, and all that elaborate magnificence that is associated with the patriots of the Revolution. It is a terrible shock to one's romance to see the portrait of this hero, which hangs in the Governor's Room. To commence at the foundation: his feet—of which you would think a Frenchman would be proud—are large and ungainly; then—horror or horrors!—he wears a pair of loose, baggy pantaloons, of a bright yellow color, such as never was seen on mortal man before, and I sincerely trust will never be worn by mortal man again. His vest might have been white, or any other color; his swallow-tailed coat was of blue, his neck-tie red, and, if the picture is true, he squinted. Lafayette may have been brave and noble, and no doubt he was; he helped us out of a bad scrape and we ought to feel grateful, but as a matter of history, he wore a Number 11 boot, and was one of the homeliest and most ill-dressed men that has ever been transferred to canvas.

In close companionship with Lafayette are the noble effigies of George and De Witt Clinton, who, after the long lapse of years, notwithstanding modern improvements, still stand out from the imperial line of the rulers of the State as the model governors of the time. Near at hand is the full-length portrait of William H. Seward, as he appeared over forty years ago. The figure is slight, and the face, though not handsome, is bright, clear and confident. How little he could have dreamed when that picture was taken of the tremendous drama in which he was destined to be one of the principal actors. Among the historical portraits which adorn the walls is the most authentic likeness in existence of Alexander Hamilton, copied from a picture taken only a short time before he was killed by Aaron Burr. Some of the pictures would disgrace a barn—the full-length portrait of Marcy being particularly disgraceful: it looks as if it had been painted with a whitewash brush, by a house painter or kalsominer, and yet this horrid daub cost the city $5000. All notable receptions have been held here for years. It was here that the Prince of Wales was formally received by the city, and here the same courtesy was extended to the Czarowich, the present Emperor of Russia.

In the days of the Tweed ring receptions were numerous and costly, and Oakey Hall, who is now a wandering Bohemian in Europe, dispensed the city's hospitality. He was mayor of the city; its vast resources were in the hands of his friends and himself. On a single morning, as he sat in that little room to the right, he signed the bills for $3,500,000, and swore on his trial that he never suspected anything wrong. He was one of those weak, vain, brilliant men who come to the surface in troublous times, just as the scum and the froth rise to the surface of a boiling caldron. Of weak principles and no conscience, he was just the tool for the ring thieves to use. He was vain as a peacock, and loved to be looked at and talked about. One St. Patrick's Day, about thirteen years ago, he had a bright-green swallow-tailed coat made, and with an enormous *boutonier* of shamrocks in the lapel of his coat, stood on the City Hall steps to review the Irish societies that paraded on that day. His appearance in his green coat called forth the wildest cheers, but that exhibition was his political death-blow, and soon after he went down in the ruins of the Tweed ring. For a time he practiced law, but his clientage had gone from him, and one morning New York was startled by the sudden disappearance of Oakey Hall. He had left his home and family without a moment's notice; his desk was open in his office, and the books in his library were undisturbed; even his overcoat lay on the back of a chair where he had thrown it down when he came into the office. For a moment New York forgot his sins (and they were many) and the papers teemed with obituary notices, for we all came to the conclusion that, frightened at the fate of his friends Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney, Ingersoll and Garvey, he had taken the shortest road across the Styx. Weeks passed on, and the ubiquitous reporters located him up in a by-street in London, living nobody knew how. Then, a mere wreck and shadow, he drifted back to New York and turned mountebank, which among all his failures was the worst. A natural Bohemian, he drifted into newspaper work—a hack and drudge on one of our great city journals. The man through whose hands millions of dollars had passed and for whom hundreds of thousands had roared themselves hoarse, was glad to get his breakfast with the meagre salary of a reporter. As the New York World rose in opulence and power, it sent Mr. Hall abroad with a sort of roving commission, and the foreign *feuilletons* that appear in that paper are mostly from his pen. Talented, witty, good-natured and brilliant, with good principles he might have been great; lacking that, he lies stranded among the political wrecks of his evil associates—a warning to the young men who are seeking political distinction, that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

The heat of the past week has sent people flying out of town, and business is sensibly affected by their absence. The heat has been intense, and we feel it more because it has come upon us so suddenly. I never approach this season without blessing the good angels who look after the poor children in this fevered time. There are thousands of children in this city whose lives are miserable enough at any time and under the most favorable circumstances, but in the hot summer days and nights in these close, burning streets life is intolerable. The Tribune for years past has had a special fund devoted to summer excursions for poor children, and its pathway is strewn with the blessings of thousands of happy little ones. St. John's Guild helps thousands more, giving them short excursions down by the sea. Others maintain cottages in the country or down by the beach, where they take for a week a poor woman and her little children. It may seem like a small thing to a casual looker-on, but to the poor wretches who are packed in tenement houses it is a revelation.

Stocks are quiet, business is quiet, everything is quiet but the politicians—they are lively as crickets. Mr. Hedden, our new Collector, is gradually shaping things satisfactorily. The great difficulty is that there are forty applicants for every office—one happy and thirty-nine disappointed.

Yours truly, BROADBRIM.

Gambetta on Grant.

M. Gambetta, the celebrated French statesman, pronounced Grant's military career the most brilliant since the days of Napoleon, and fully equal to that of other famous soldiers. He said he even surpassed the great French captain in this, that he never failed. Wellington drove Napoleon from Waterloo; the ill-armed Teutons of the Rhine drove back the splendidly equipped Romans under Julius Cæsar, fresh from the battles of the Triumvirate; Xerxes failed in his expedition against Greece; and Alexander's successes, as well as his reverses, were against armies for the most part inferior to his own. But General Grant met his equals in intelligence and military skill, and if he was hard pressed at one or two places—notably at Pittsburg Landing and at Cold Harbor—it was the enemy and not he who ultimately retreated. "Moreover," continued M. Gambetta, "no other general known to history ever commanded such large armies for an equal period with success." And after making all deductions M. Gambetta declares that history is sure to find Grant's military career absolutely unsurpassed, not only because of the actual results accomplished, but for the justice of his cause. M. Gambetta also said that what impressed him more than anything else "with the greatness of General Grant was the fact that after having accomplished so much with the sword, after stamping his mighty genius on the rolls of history, and proving himself the equal if not the superior of Alexander the Great, Hannibal the African, Cæsar the Roman, Wellington the Irishman, our own Napoleon, and the distinguished Von Moltke and other German generals, that he should quietly and modestly resume his citizenship, and after years of camp life be willing, nay, anxious to lay aside the sword and be one of the mighty mass of persons who are making his country so great in all good things. No words were ever more manlike or determined than Gen. Grant's 'I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer,' and none were ever more eloquent or more to the point than his 'Let us have peace.'"

A Mecca for Posterity.

Kansas City Journal.]

Let him be entombed where he may be, in sight of a throng, in the midst of a multitude, or in some isolated spot, General Grant's grave will become a Mecca for his people and their posterity; a shrine at which patriots and all good citizens will devote themselves to their country and their country's good.

Grant's Burial in the Park.

Oakland Times.]

New York has turned a graveyard into a pleasure ground, when the old Potter's Field was turned into a drill plaza and later into Washington Park, but this is the first time that the conversion has been the other way.

BIRTHS.

BEAUDRY—In this city, July 26, 1885, to the wife of Victor Beaudry, a son.

MARRIED.

MUNN—DOOLEY—In this city, July 29th, 1885, Rev. P. F. Bresee, D. D., officiating, Mr. A. H. Munn, of Pasadena, Cal., and Miss Olive Dooley, of Iona City, Cal.

HEDDING—CARPENTER—At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 549 Aliso Avenue, Boyle Heights, Tuesday evening, July 28th, by Rev. J. M. Reed, Mr. William C. Hedding to Miss Genevive M. Carpenter.

DEATHS.

BERRY—Suddenly, on the morning of the 27th instant, Willis A., aged 5 years, only son of Mrs. Ida M. Berry and Alfred M. Berry, deceased.

STANTON—At her residence, 21 Franklin street, corner of New High street, July 27th, in the seventy-third year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Stanton.

DODSON—At the residence of her parents, Lillian I., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dodson, in the 19th year of her age.

ALLEN—At the residence of R. C. Martin, 435 Buena Vista street, July 28th, Helen Laura Allen, wife of Asher B. Allen, aged 23 years.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Government bonds have been dull and feverish.

Stocks have been more or less unsettled and irregular all day, although in a general way strong in the forenoon and weak in the afternoon. There was a large business done between 10 and 12 o'clock, the reported transactions amount to 180,867 shares, but the rest of the day was dull, the sales in the next three hours aggregating only 1:0,000 shares. Western Union was notably strong on rumors of some kind of an understanding between the Western Union and the Baltimore & Ohio by which the two lines were to be merged; nothing definite in regard to the matter is known, however. With few exceptions closing prices were within 4 per cent. of the lowest figures of the day. Western Union, however, being up ⅝ from the lowest quotation, Oregon Navigation 1, Missouri Pacific ¼, and Northern Pacific common 1.

Money easy, 1½.
Prime paper, 4@5.
Exchange bills, unchanged.
Petroleum steady; United closed 98¼c.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 30.

3 per cents	103	Or. Navigation	75
4½ per cents	112¾	Transcontinental	109
4 per cents	123⅞	Or. Imp'ment	25⅛
Central Pacific	33½	Pacific Mail	48
Denver & R G	6½	Panama	98
Kansas & Tex	21½	Texas Pacific	14⅛
Northern Pac	21½	Union Pacific	48⅛
N P preferred	46⅝	United States	53
Northwestern	97¾	Fargo	111
N. Y. Central	71½	Western Union	61⅝

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.

Best and Belcher	2 20	Potosi	25
Chollar	1 05	Savage	1 50
Gould and Curry	1 40	Sierra Nevada	1 40
Hale and N.	4 25	Union Con.	75
Mexican	90	Crocker	3 25
Navajo	95	Peer	1 10
Ophir	1 20	Peerless	3 25

Domestic Grain Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 30.—Wheat weak, dull; buyer, $1 32⅝@1 32¾; buyer season, $1 62. Barley steady, quiet; best feed, $1 22½; brewing, $1 30@1 35; seller, $1 23⅝@1 23¾; buyer, $1 18¾@1 30; buyer season, $1 24¼@1 25.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Wheat firmer; 87⅝c July; 87¾c August; 90⅛c September. Corn shade higher; 46⅝c July; 45⅛c August, 45⅛c September.

English Grain Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 29.—Wheat dull: unchanged. Corn dull, unchanged.

Pork.

CHICAGO, July 30.—Pork steady; $10 37½ August.

Los Angeles Produce Market.

Reported by the Times.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

[These quotations are corrected daily and may be depended upon as fairly representing the Los Angeles markets.]

WHEAT—Australian No. 1, $1 50; do No. 2, $1 10; do No. 3, $1 00; White Russian, $1 10; Gold Drop, $1 10; Sonora, $1 05; Defiance, No. 1, $1 05; do No. 2, $1 00; Odessa No. 1 $1 00.

RYE—$1 00.

OATS—Surprise, $1 30.

BARLEY—No. 1, carload lots, $1 15@1 20; job lots, $1 15@1 25; brewing, $1 30.

CORN—Large Yellow, carload lots $1 00; do. job lots, $1 00; small yellow job lots, $1 00@1 15; Large White, $1 00@1 10; Small White, $1 00; Egyptian, $1 25.

FLOUR—Los Angeles, XXXX, $4 75; Capitol Mills Extra Family, $5.

MILL FEED—Shorts, $16 00; Mixed Feed, $1 15; Cracked Corn, $1 15; Cracked Barley, $1 10; Ground do, $1 20; Rolled do, $1 20.

GRAIN BAGS—Mill Sacks, 4c; 1884 Calcutta spot, 5@5½c; Second-hand Barley, 3@4c.

POTATOES—Early Rose, Los Angeles, 50c; Irish Beauties, 50c; Peerless, 50c; Los Angeles, 50c; Burbank, 50c.

BUTTER—Los Angeles, No. 1, per pound 27½c; Northern, No. 1, 27½c; Pickled, new, [illegible]; Mixed Store, 14c; Firkin, Cala., 22½c; Cooking, 10c.

HAY—Barley, W. B., No. 1, old, $9 50; do, new, $9 50; do R.B., No. 1, $8 50@9 00; Mixed Hay, $9 50; Alfalfa, R. B., $10 00, do, W. B., $10 00; Wheat R. B., $9 50@10 00; Wheat hay, W. B., $9 00@9 00; Oat, $12 00.

EGGS—18@19c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, Yellow Danvers, $1 00; Red do, 75c; Chilies, [illegible]; Garlic, 3@4c; Cabbages, per 100 pounds, 75c.

CHEESE—Large, 8½c; small, 9½c; Alamitos (3-lb hand), 10½c.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink No. 1, $1 75; do, No. 2, $1 25; job lots, No. 1, $1 00; Bayous, $2 50@3 00; Lima, $3 25; Navy, large, —; do small, $1 75@2 00; Black-eyed, $2 75; Garvances, $7 50; Lentils, $6 00.

HONEY—Extracted Light, carload lots 4@4½c, job lots 4½c; Amber, 3½c; Comb, 10c; Beeswax, 20c.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz, $5 50@6 50; old Roosters, $3 00@4 00; Young Roosters, $3 50@4 50; Broilers, large, $2 50@3 00; small, $1 50@2 00; Turkeys, per lb, 14c; Ducks, ⅌ doz, large, $4 50; do, young, $3 00@3 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches, S. D., 5c; do peeled, 10c; Plums, pitted —; Plums, do, evap., 10c; Blackberries, 14c; Prunes, Cala., French, 7c; do, Cala. German, 5½c; Hungarian, 7c; Apples, evap., 8½c; do, Hunt's Alden, —c; sun-dried, 3½c; do quartered, 2½c.

RAISINS—Layers (new) $1 60; Loose Muscatels, $1 75.

NUTS—Walnuts, 7½c; Peanuts, Cal., 5c; do, Eastern, 9c; Almonds, soft shell, 14c; do, hard shell, 8c.

HIDES—Dry, 17½c; Kip, 16c; Calf, 18½c; Culls, one-third less.

WOOL—Fall clip, ⅌ lb, 8@10c; spring clip, ⅌ lb, 8@10c.

PROVISIONS—Extra Light bacon, 11c; light do, 10c; medium do, 9½c; heavy do, 8c.

LARD—40-lb tins, 9½c; 3-lb pails, 10¾c; 5-lb pails, 10½c; 10-lb pails, 10¼c.

HAMS—Eastern (sugar-cured), 14c; California, O. B., 10c.

Fresh Fruits.

These quotations show prices obtainable by growers in Los Angeles city:

Watermelons, 75c@$1 50 ⅌ doz; Cantaloupes, 50@75c ⅌ doz; Nectarines, scarce, 5@6c ⅌ lb; Prunes, 75c@$1 00 ⅌ box; Muscat grapes, 2½c to 3c ⅌ lb; Strawberries, 7@8c ⅌ lb; Plums, 2½c to 3c ⅌ lb; Raspberries, 10c ⅌ lb; Blackberries, 8c to 9c ⅌ lb; Peaches, 1c to 3c ⅌ lb; Figs, none in market; Apples, 50@75c ⅌ box; Pears, 75c ⅌ box; Lemons, 50c@$1 25 ⅌ box; Bananas, $3 00@3 50 ⅌ bunch; Limes, $1 25 ⅌ box; good limes in demand; Oranges, $1 00@1 25 ⅌ box.

Los Angeles Wholesale Meat Market.

Corrected for the Times by S. Maier, 45 South Spring Street.

The following are prices for whole carcasses:

BEEF—First grade, 8c per pound; second grade, 7½c; third grade, 7c.

MUTTON—4c per pound for Ewes and 5c for Wethers.

LAMB—Spring, 7½@8c.

VEAL—From 7 to 8c per pound.

HOGS—On foot, hard, 5½@6c per pound dressed, 6@7c.

San Francisco Market Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.

FLOUR—We quote: Best city extra $4 25@5 00; medium, $3 50@4 00; shipping superfine, $3 75@3 80 ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT—No trade in progress, while the outlook is still discouraging. Buyers could likely be found for small parcels of desirable shipping quality at somewhere in the neighborhood of $1 [illegible] ctl, but nobody is willing to part with such stock at less than $1 45 ⅌ ctl.

BARLEY—Feed of the better class is still held at $1 20 ⅌ ctl, with no desire to shade. Brewing is quiet at $1 30 to $1 35, the demand being of jobbing proportions. For choice Chevalier, $1 50 ⅌ ctl is the asking price, though not finding custom. The best offer reported of late is $1 40 for standard.

CORN—Dull trade. We quote: Large Yellow, $1 15@1 20; Small Yellow, $1 [illegible]; Large White, $1 15@1 20; Small White, $1 15@1 20 ⅌ ctl.

HAY—We quote: Alfalfa, $8@12; Wheat, $10@14; Oat, $9@11; Barley, $7 00@10 00; Mixed, $7 00@9 00 ⅌ ton.

HOPS—No movement. From 3 to 6c ⅌ lb represent the current asking range.

POTATOES—In large supply. We quote: Early Rose, [illegible]; Mission Garnet Chile, [illegible]; choice San Leandro Peerless, [illegible] ⅌ ctl; Sweet, 2@2½c ⅌ lb.

BEANS—We quote: Bayos, $1 00@1 50; Butter, 75c@1 25; Pink, $1 30@1 45; Red, $1 40@1 60; Lima, $1 30@1 65; Pea, $1 25@1 75; Small White, $1 25 to 1 75 ⅌ ctl.

FRUIT—Watermelons are in good demand and sell readily within our range. Cantaloupes are in large supply and low in price. Strawberries and blackberries continue abundant. Bartlett pears have seldom been cheaper than now. Peaches are now so low that it is believed bed rock prices have been reached. Watermelons, $3@12 ⅌ hundred; Cantaloupes, 50c@$1 10 ⅌ crate; Whortleberries, [illegible] ⅌ lb; Nectarines, [illegible] ⅌ box; Prunes, [illegible] ⅌ basket, and [illegible] ⅌ box; Grapes, [illegible] ⅌ box for ordinary descriptions, and $1 00@1 25 for choice Tokay; Strawberries, $1 50@3 50; Plums, [illegible] ⅌ box; Raspberries, $3 00@5 00 ⅌ chest; Blackberries, $2 00@3 50 ⅌ chest; Apricots, [illegible] ⅌ box; Peaches, [illegible] ⅌ box and basket; Figs, [illegible] ⅌ box; Apples [illegible] ⅌ basket, and [illegible] ⅌ box; Pears, [illegible] ⅌ box; Bartlett do, [illegible] ⅌ box, and [illegible] ⅌ basket; Lemons, Sicily, $6 00 to 7 00; do, California, [illegible] per box for ordinary, and $1 50@1 75 for Sicily seed; Mexican Limes, $11 00@13 00 ⅌ box. Bananas, $1 50@3 ⅌ bunch; Pineapples, $3 [illegible] ⅌ dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade dull and prices weak. We quote: Sun-dried Apples, 1½@3c ⅌ lb for sliced and 1@2c for quartered; Alden a Plummer, 5½c; Apricots, 7c; Blackberries, 9c; Figs, 4c for pressed and 3c for unpressed; Smyrna do, 15c for layers and 11½c to 12½c for kegs; Nectarines, 6c; Peaches, 11½c for peeled and 3½@5c for unpeeled; Pears, 3c for whole and 5c for sliced machine dried, 8c; Plums, 3@5½c for pitted and 1½c for unpitted; German Prunes, 4c; French Prunes, 5c ⅌ lb; Raisins, Layers, $1 60; loose Muscatelle, $1 50 ⅌ box.

NUTS—We quote: California Almonds, 8@10c for soft and 5c for hard shell; California Walnuts, 8c; Peanuts, 3@4c; Hickory Nuts, 7@8c; Filberts, 13c; Pecan, 10c; Brazil Nuts, 9c; Cocoanuts, $4 50@6 00 ⅌ hundred.

HONEY—We quote: Comb, 7c; Extracted, 4@5c ⅌ lb.

BEESWAX—Quotable at 22@25c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—There is no trouble in selling fancy quality at the full figure. We quote prices as follows: Fancy, 20c; good to choice, 18@19c; mixed lots, 13@15c ⅌ lb; firkin, 13@16c for choice new; 12@13c for ordinary to fair; Eastern, 13@14c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Quotable at 9@10c; inferior grades, 6@8c; Eastern, 14c; Western, 10@12c ⅌ lb.

EGGS—Eastern and poor California are in large supply and dull of sale. Good product is in demand. California are quotable at 24@26c for choice, and 20@22c ⅌ dozen for good; Eastern, 15@17c ⅌ dozen.

POULTRY—Moderate trade is progress. Geese are doing better. We quote as follows: Live Turkeys, Gobblers, 16@20c; Hens, 16@18c; Roosters, $4 00@5 00 for old and $4 00@5 00 for young; Hens, $4 00@5 50; Broilers, $2 00@3 00 as to size; Ducks, $4 00@4 00 ⅌ dozen; Geese, $1 50@2 00 ⅌ pair.

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The "California Prune Laxative,"

A Valuable Discovery, Taking the Place of all Chemical Cathartics Liver Compounds and Noxious Medicines.

The only safe laxative. A splendid regulator of the stomach and liver and sure cure for constipation and piles. Ladies and children love and praise it. Mild and gentle in its action, and, being purely vegetable, an overdose cannot cause harm. Most catcarties and pills destroy the coating of the stomach. SYRUP OF PRUNES tones up the stomach and is so mild in its action that it is hardly noticed. It NEVER GRIPES. Price, 75c a bottle. Sold by all druggists and country stores.

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july29

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By vitalized air	$2 00
By vitreous oxide	1 00
By laughing gas	1 00
Teeth extracted without gas	50

Under one administration of either of the gases from one to twenty teeth can be extracted without causing the patient the least particle of pain. There are no bad after-effects from the gas.

Best Sets of Teeth.

Our rubber or celluloid ... $8 00

We guarantee to give a perfect fit and to use the same material in these plates that other dentists charge from $20 to $30 for. These teeth will last a life-time.

Teeth taken out and new ones put in the same day.

Adams Bros., Drs. D. S.,

Dental Rooms at Head of Stairway, 23 South Spring street. July21 tf

$20 REWARD—Lost on Saturday, July 25, 1885, between Sheward's dry goods store and Cerritos Station, an old fashioned pocket-book, containing three (3) notes of hand and one (1) greenback. Leave at Times office and receive reward. aul w1m

UNCLE ASA AND BARCLAY.

An Interesting Confab Between These Democratic Lights.

HOW A RIDICULOUS STORY WAS EXPLODED.

Henley's Great and Irreparable Deficiency in the Spanish Language, and How This Prevents a Speech to Jim Johnson.

Of course Barclay Henley does not understand Spanish; but when he heard Uncle Asa's sonorous "*Ontray*," he knew enough to open the door and walk in. It don't argue much of a knowledge of a language when one simply jumps at a conclusion and does the thing he had set out to do. But to be sure that he was not compromising himself, the honorable Barclay said:

"Ah, Colonel Ellis! Excuse me, if I am intruding. Did you say come in?"

"Certainly, sir; I said *ontray*; you understand that, don't you?"

"M"—responded the Honorable Barclay, nasally, "French?"

"French!" echoed Uncle Asa, his choler up already.

"Yes, *ontray—ontray*—French for 'come in,' isn't it?" persisted Henley.

"Well, if you think so, I s'pose it is," responded Uncle Asa, now thoroughly aroused, but affecting his dryest sarcasm. "If you think so, we'll call it so. But with your long-time Mexican association and naturalization—being a citizen of Mexico yourself—if you haven't learned that much of your adopted tongue, I'd say—well I'd say your capacity for education was limited."

"Now, Colonel, stop right there!" put in the Honorable Barclay, bridling up a little in his turn. "Colonel Ellis, I can't allow you to make such unwarranted and sweeping assertions. You are a Democratic office-holder; so am I. You have an office by appointment; I have one by election. I enjoy the proud distinction of being the only Democratic Congressman from the Pacific Coast. I have the ear of the administration. I have it in my pocket"—slapping that receptacle until his keys and pocket-comb rattled again; but if the administration's ear was there it made no noise. "I claim, Colonel Ellis, to dictate the appointments on this Pacific Coast, and I have the documents to show for it. I've been affiliating with Cleveland for four months. I staid with him. I froze to him. He is mine. And, by the way, we have a splendid man as First Assistant Postmaster-General, A. E. Stevenson of Illinois. He has a head of his own and a heart full of Democracy, and is not at all chary about cutting off heads. Stevenson said to a chief of division, 'don't let any appointments for California go through until Mr. Henley is consulted.' 'You mean Mr. Henley's district,' said the chief. 'No, sir, I mean the whole State,' said Stevenson. He also intimated that when I wanted a scalp in the Postoffice Department I was to ask for it. That department don't come under the civil service, you know," said Mr. Henley, winking. "Now what I want to get at is this: *I* control the appointments on the Pacific coast. Your office is an appointive office. *I do not understand Spanish, Colonel Ellis!* Do you see?"

"Well," said Uncle Asa, "take a cheer. If so be, why so be. I reckon I never said you did understand Spanish. I reckon I never heerd you talk it. And about that there story of your naturalization, I never did believe it nohow. How could you be a naturalized citizen of Mexico when you don't know the language?"

"That's it; that's it precisely!" rejoined the Honorable Barclay, apparently much mollified by Uncle Asa's sophistry. "That's it exactly! Why, when they dig up that old story about me and set it a-going, I just laugh, and laugh, and laugh! Why, ho-ho-ho! Excuse me, Colonel Ellis, but it's so—er—he-he-he!—oh, ho, ho! so dod-gasted funny that I have to, oh, ho-ho! I'm in such danger of bursting my sides—ee-ow!—that I have to wear corsets!"

The laugh was contagious. Towards the last Uncle Asa joined in it most heartily, echoing and re-echoing every guffaw. "Yes," rejoined the Collector of Internal Revenue, as the tears of mirth rolled down his furrowed cheeks and dampened his white cravat, "Yes, I reckon that's about the most ridiculousest story that ever was told on a white man. To make it out that a feller had n't the nerve to stay at home and be a Copperhead or to go South and be a rebel, either one; and that he just skipped over the border and was made a citizen of Mexico to get out of the shindy! Oh, ho, ho! that's too outrageous."

And Uncle Asa and Honorable Barclay again tuned up their risibles.

"Yes," continued Uncle Asa, "to bring up documents on a man to prove that he went back on his country and jined a one-hoss monarchy, just because he had convictions that he dasn't talk for and wouldn't fight for! I call it one of the lowest-down tricks of offensive partisanship that the bloody-shirt crowd ever did try ter play."

"And," interjected the Honorable Barclay, "that ain't the worst. The bloody-shirt fellows I can stand; but when it comes to our own side—Judge Field, and Jim Johnson, with his Alta gang—turning loose on the same old story. Oh, ho, ho! It's too funny! If I thought I could learn enough of the lingo between now and September, I'd go and make Jim Johnson a speech in real Spanish. I'm durned if I wouldn't!"

"Bully!" said Uncle Asa, clapping his hands. "Bully! Let's go an' get something."

HOW HE PLAYS THEM.

More Characteristic Anecdotes of Uncle Asa Ellis.

San Francisco Call, July 26.]

The Los Angeles Times, in a picturesque interview with the new Collector of Internal Revenue, designates that official by the familiar title of "Uncle Asa." The Times reports Mr. Ellis as revelling in the unaccustomed luxury of his office, with its brass spittoons and chandelier, and remarking effusively to a rustic from Los Angeles:

"Oh, yes. I don't have to do nothin' but sign papers, an' that's a durn sight easier than ploughin' down in the Monte, you betcher."

The most casual visitor to the revenue office knows that this alleged statement does not half enumerate the difficult diplomatic and literary labors of Mr. Ellis's office. It does not take into account the interviews with irate and anxious office-seekers from early morning till the janitor folds the doors of the Appraiser's building at night. No set rule can be followed in the reception of all these agitated patriots, and Mr. Ellis's intellectual resources are considerably taxed to maintain the popularity of his office and the harmony of the Democratic party. He is blessed with a talent for cross-examination, etc., and a convenient memory, which expands or contracts to suit the exigencies of the occasion.

SUCH IS FAME.

For example, it is talked of in Democratic circles that a nervous candidate for a gaugership visited the Internal Revenue Office the other day, and stated as one of his claims to consideration that he was "endorsed by Bill English."

"That's pretty good. Everything counts, everything counts," said the bland Collector.

"Yes, Mr. Ellis, my appointment would be acceptable to both sides of the Democratic party. I've been told so by Bill English himself."

"That's good, that's good," said the Collector, chewing contemplatively on his cigar—a habit he always indulges in when deciding the more serious problems of partisan conciliation.

"Yes, Mr. Ellis, I know Mr. English would like to see me get the place, and 'twould be well received by the Examiner as well."

The Collector chewed up a few inches of his cigar and then muttered through the Havana fillings, "What are the politics of the Examiner?"

The candidate stared in blank astonishment at the questioner and exclaimed, "Why, Democratic, of course!"

"Oh, yes, yes, to be sure. I ought to have known that. Yes, Democratic, of course. That's so. Who's that you said endorsed you?"

"Bill English."

"Who's Bill English?"

This time the nervous candidate nearly collapsed with astonishment.

"Don't you know Bill English, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee?" gasped the discomfited man.

"Chairman of the State Central Committee, is he? Oh, yes; why, yes, yes, I ought to've known that. Yes, yes, of course, Chairman of the State Committee—and you said that he was editor of the Examiner—or what was it you said?"

But the candidate for ganger had consolation enough for one afternoon, and hastily resigned his place at the desk to the next applicant.

MR. MALONEY'S BOND.

The community a few weeks ago received the startling information that Mr. J. J. Maloney, the well-known Republican statesman, had been "fired" from the profitable ease of a desk in the Internal Revenue Office, after a brief but creditable term of service lasting exactly four hours. An ex-parte statement of the sensational affair was given to the press at the time. Mr. Maloney, after resting for some weeks under the odium of the suspicion that he had tried to barter his Republican principles for Democratic lucre, has made a clear statement of his position throughout the trying experience with the Revenue Department. Mr. Maloney was, unfortunately, not given his commission by the Republican Collector, Mr. Hartson, until the Democratic Collector was about to step into office. It therefore became incumbent on the Republican statesman to beard the lion in his den, so to speak, and he did so with characteristic energy. He presented himself before the new Collector, and having executed a bow indicative of mingled dignity and respect, petitioned the Collector in one sentence of ten minutes' duration to be retained in office.

"Didn't you vote for Blaine?" inquired the Collector, glancing through the smoke of his cigar at the Republican statesman.

The manner in which the Collector asked this significant question showed that he expected an equivocal if not a directly mendacious reply. To his surprise the suppliant statesman boldly admitted his offence against the reconstructed revenue service, and even gloried in his act. When he had discounted Othello several times over and was gasping for breath the Collector capitulated.

"I suppose you'd vote for Blaine tomorrow again if he was running?" said Mr. Ellis.

"Aye, were his escutcheon still untarnished by the polluting touch of partisan corruption, and were he still to typify the aristocracy of talent and the nobility of patriotism, I should vote for him though the heavens should fall."

'And talk for him, too, I suppose?"

VIRTUE REWARDED.

"Aye, with all the vigor of my undiminished bellows, though I had to carry my jaw in a sling for a month after."

The Collector reached for his pen and wrote rapidly for a moment. Then he tossed the paper to the Republican statesman and remarked:

"I admire frankness above all things, Mr. Maloney. I reappoint you now as a compliment to your veracity."

This was at noon. At 2 o'clock Mr. Maloney filed his bond for $20,000, his sureties being Mr. Harrison, the merchant, and Michael Joseph Kelly. At 4 o'clock, when Mr. Maloney went to his desk to wipe his pen and adjust his paper-weight so as to qualify for a full day's pay, he found a curt note dispensing with his services in the Revenue Department. Dashing into the Collector's office the astonished statesman inquired:

"What's this?"

"Your discharge."

"But I've just been reappointed."

"Oh, that was a compliment to your honesty."

"Well, what's this for?"

"That's a compliment to your politics."

For the first time in the four long years of his faithful service to an unthankful republic Mr. Maloney became disrespectful to his superior officers.

"Where's my bond?" he exclaimed; "I would not trust it to your keeping one hour."

The precious document was given back, and having carefully folded it the Republican statesman retired, after firing from the threshold a parting shot at the narrowness of the Democratic policy.

THE WICKED KNIFE.

Murderous Assault in Sonoratown, Sunday Morning.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock Sunday morning, there was a serious stabbing affray on Upper Main street. There had been a sort of jamboree at the Italian saloon, corner of Bellevue avenue and Upper Main street, from which some trouble was apprehended. Officers Roberts and Fitch had been watching the place, and at last came away, thinking everything serene. Among the occupants of the place was a Californian named Higino Luquin, aged 51. He made considerable disturbance and was ejected. Then another Californian named Salvador Evans came along, and tried to get Luquin to go home, lest he should get into trouble with the Italians. Luquin turned upon his befriender with a huge double edged, eight-inch hunting knife. He slit Evans's left ear, cartilage and all, and also drove the knife into the biceps of the left arm, inflicting a very ugly wound. Evans, who was bleeding terribly, knocked down his assailant, and the latter's knife was secured by bystanders. Evans told his story at the police station, and then went home to 112½ Commercial street, where his wounds were dressed by Dr. J. Mills Boal. They are not dangerous. Luquin was arrested at the old depot, soon after, by Officer Roberts, and locked up on a charge of assault to murder. He will have his examination at 2 p. m. to-day, before Justice Austin. It is stated by those who claim to know, that he has been in San Quentin before.

BURNED OUT.

A Small Fire on Downey Avenue Yesterday Morning.

Tuesday, July 28.]

At about 10:30 yesterday forenoon, W. D. Gould was driving into the city from East Los Angeles, and had come but little this side of the bridge when he noticed flames issuing from the rear of the rough-board hardware shop, No. 30 Downey avenue. He gave the alarm, and, with assistance, broke open the front door. The fire was burning fiercely at the back of the room, and had spread pretty considerably throughout the interior. Those who arrived in time worked hard at removing the goods until the flames got too hot, and the revolver cartridges on the burning shelves began to pop. The fire department arrived as soon as possible, and put out the flames. The building was ruined, and so was a large proportion of the stock—all of which was more or less damaged. The origin of the fire is a mystery. No one was in the building at the time, and it was locked. The boy who works there can give no clue, and there are indications that incendiarism is involved. It is impossible to get a close estimate of the loss on stock and building, as David White, the owner, is in San Diego. It should fall under $1000. It is stated that there is $1500 insurance on the property, and $1275 is known positively.

McCaffery's Picnic.

Thos. McCaffery, baggageman at the new depot, accompanied by James Keyes, N. Entler, A. G. Clark, Sam. A. Tuttle, Fred. Wilkinson, J. Thompson and J. W. Merideth, sailed on the schooner Mercy J. for Catalina Island, Sunday, and will camp out for a week. It is rumored about the depot that their baggage consisted of five kegs, a demijohn and a ham.

BULL AND BEAR.

Colonel J. Drew Gay on the Probability of Anglo-Russian War.

HE DEEMS THE CONFLICT INEVITABLE.

Afghanistan Merely a Blind for the Bear's Designs on Constantinople—England's Glass House, and Russia's Pile of Rocks.

Col. J. Drew Gay, of the Atlantic and Pacific Fibre Company near Lancaster, is visiting in San Francisco with his wife. In a talk with an Examiner reporter the other day, he spoke as follows regarding the probabilities of an Anglo-Russian war:

"Perhaps I may, from a military point of view, be prejudiced, yet I cannot but regard a war as an ultimate necessity."

"What induces you to think so?"

"Unless I am very much deceived Russia means business and is thoroughly in earnest. She is simply fishing for a *casus belli*, and, although England may for a time elude the bait, still it is only a question of time when war must come. You see, Russia has all to gain and very little, she imagines, to lose, while England has all to lose and nothing especially to gain."

"What is there about Afghanistan that makes it so tempting a morsel for the Russian palate?"

"Nothing! And that is just the secret spring of the whole matter. The subject has been discussed by the public on a wrong hypothesis entirely, in my opinion. The present war question, it is my belief, presents an entirely different appearance in the governmental centers of Europe. Why, it is too ridiculous to suppose that two great nations would come into a bloody clash over such an insignificant province as Afghanistan. The real point of all these rumors is the fact that Russia wants to put her claws on Constantinople, and proposes to do so. Now, I have knocked around a great deal in European governmental circles. I served four years under the Turkish flag, and I think I understand the Russian mind pretty well, and I have my theory about this rumor of war."

"And what is it?"

"In the first place Russia wants a warm sea belt, where her frozen people could thaw out. If she had possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles she would have that warm belt and also access to the Mediterranean. The prize is a valuable one and well worth a bloody struggle. I believe that Russia could seize Constantinople within twenty-four hours. But the existing friendly relations between England and Turkey make such an undertaking a disagreeable one, especially without just provocation. Now, this Afghanistan tomfoolery plays a double part. Russia does not want India. What would she do with it if she had it? What an absurdity! But this shilly-shallying around the frontier serves to draw the English forces to that point. While half-warlike demonstrations are going on, foolish Turkey is likely to put her foot in a hole, and give Russia an excuse for an attack. England wants to sail her ships through the Dardanelles into the Baltic. If Turkey permits this to be done, Russia will swoop down upon Constantinople like a hawk upon a linnet."

"But would not an attack of this kind precipitate a general European war?"

"It might and it might not. That depends. Russia is diplomatic as well as warlike. She has wanted Constantinople for generations back and is determined to have it. The present scheme is the result of years of careful planning. There is no doubt in my mind that there is a thorough understanding between Germany, Austria and Russia—the three Emperors, you know. As much as Russia wants Constantinople and Southern Turkey, so much does Austria sigh for Salonica and Northern Turkey. Germany also wants a slice. They have figured it out in this way; Russia inveigles England into a fret and stew about India, during which Turkey will do something that will be construed as an insult to Russia. Then Russia pounces upon Constantinople."

"But Russia still a war on its hands with England?"

"Not at all. Russia has then secured her prize and has nothing more to gain. She will then say, 'England, old girl, what's the use of our fighting and quarreling in this unseemly way. I will withdraw from India and won't bother you. Take Egypt also if you want to. I want to live in peace. Don't you see?'"

"Suppose England objects?"

"I don't think she will, and I think Russia is playing her cards on the chances that England will not. England will gain the safety of her Indian possessions and will be in a better position to hold Egypt. She only loses the advantage which Russia gains in getting the possession of the Dardanelles. But if England does refuse, Germany and Austria will show their hands and a general war will ensue. Unless she does refuse, I don't think the war would last six months at the most."

"What have you to say of England's present attitude?"

"England sees the predicament plainly. She prefers to have Constantinople as it is. She has nothing to gain by a war with Russia, and naturally does not want one. Turkey, so to speak, is like an outhouse to England. In this case the outhouse is glass, for it is easily broken. Now, for a man who has a glass outhouse, it is simply cussed folly for him to pick a fight with a man who owns a rock pile, isn't it?"

A FOOTHILL FARM.

"Blind Smith" and His Home—A Crack Shot.

As an example of the rapid appreciation in values of the foothill lands of Los Angeles county, the case of E. R. Smith, better known as "Blind Smith," of Duarte, may be cited. Mr. Smith came here six years ago and bought a tract of about twenty acres, paying for it $1800. In improving it, including a fine orange grove and a two-story residence, he has spent $2000, bringing the total cost up to $3800. Twice the present year he has refused $17,000 for the property, holding it at $20,000, and not being anxious to sell even at that figure. From his orange grove of 250 trees he netted this year $1000, and besides the oranges he has all kinds of deciduous trees, which pay well. Yet there are some people who think that prices are high for foot-hill lands in this county. It may safely be predicted that every acre of unimproved foot-hill land now held at $100 an acre will be worth $300 within the next three years.

A BLIND MAN AS A HUNTER.

While referring to "Blind Smith," who, by the way, is totally blind, it may be added that he is considered a crack shot in his neighborhood. He has a seven-year-old son, and they hunt in pairs. The boy sights a rabbit or bird, and then pushes his father, who holds the gun, down on his knees. The lad then stands back of his father, and guides the gun until he gets it right, when the blind man pulls the trigger. They seldom miss bringing down the game in this way.

KNOCKED OUT.

The Conspirators in Merrill Lodge, I. O. G. T., Badly Defeated.

Tuesday, July 28.]

The following officers of Merrill Lodge No. 299, I. O. G. T., were elected last night: W. C. T., Will D. Gould; W. V. T., Miss Fannie Sawyer; W. S., James H. Blanchard; W. F. S., Isaac S. Smith; W. T., Ralph Rogers; W. M., W. W. Taylor; W. I. G., Miss Lucy Fox; W. O. G., C. C. Dunn.

There was a large attendance of the old members, and the above roster of officers means more than at first meets the eye. As the Times recently noted, Merrill Lodge has been scandalously divided against itself. The notable evidence of the feeling was when Brother J. H. Levering tried to drive Brother W. W. Taylor and Brother Isaac S. Smith out of the Lodge for having testified in court to his bad reputation. The publication of the matter caused the dropping of the charges. Now Brother Levering and his fellow-conspirators are down, as the new officers are of the opposite faction throughout. Brother Townsend, one of Brother Levering's investigating committee, seeing the game up, took his card last night and left the lodge. It is hinted that a picked stick is being prepared for the other disturbers. There are also grave fears that Brother Levering will climb to the top of an electric-light mast and dive off, after coming to realize last night's set-back.

BANNING COLONY.

Some Notes from a New San Bernardino Settlement.

The annual meeting of the Banning Land Company was held at the company's office, in Riverside, July 20th. Directors elected: C. W. Filkins, G. W. Bryant, Riverside, Cal.; Wilson Hays, Colton, Cal.; Jacob Klein, T. R. Hofer, Carson City, Nev.

This colony is in a very flourishing condition, having some of the best lands and *the best* water in California, and having the advantage of being located on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railroad, in high altitude, where the air is pure, and where fruit trees and vines can be grown absolutely free from all of the tree and vine diseases which are so prevalent in some localities, makes it one of the most desirable localities for new settlers to locate in.

Mr. Sibley, the pioneer nurseryman of Orange, is about to move his nursery to Banning.

Mr. Filkins, postmaster of Riverside (about to retire, having resigned, and named his successor), is the father of this flourishing colony, and has opened up a country to the house-seeker second to none on the Pacific coast for fruit culture.

The Banning colony has a glorious future before it.

HANGING TO THE RAFTERS.

Suicide of a Blacksmith on the Alamitos Rancho.

The telephone brings news of a tragedy on the Alamitos rancho, near Wilmington. J. Sarron is as near as can be come, at present, to the name of the victim, and his age is given as about twenty-five years. He was a blacksmith by trade, and had worked on the above rancho for two years. He got back to Wilmington Monday from a short visit to this city. Yesterday morning he was found dead in his little cabin on the rancho—hanging from the rafters with his knees bent and his toes touching the ground. He is said to have been a sober and industrious young man. Coroner McFarland went down yesterday afternoon to hold an inquest, but no word could be got from him last night.

F. Endel, of the Hotel Strasbourg, thinks that Sarron stopped at his house Saturday and Sunday, with two companions; that he was very blue, complained of being without money and without work; and left on the train for Wilmington on Monday. No such name as Sarron or anything like it is to be found in the directory or on the Great Register.

TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Sudden Death of a Stranger on Alameda Street.

Wednesday, July 29.]

The body of an unknown man awaits identification at Ponet & Orr's morgue, where Coroner McFarland will hold an inquest this morning. Deceased was 30 to 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches tall, muscularly built, and probably weighed 175 pounds. He wore a somewhat faded but still good grey suit, light soft hat and clean checked shirt. Officer Weatherman has seen him about the streets for a week or more, and talked with him. He judged that the man was a German, a stranger in the city, and in ill health. Deceased secured a bed at 512 Alameda street yesterday afternoon, and a couple of hours later was found dead in it. Officer Fitch found an empty laudanum bottle in the room. Officer Stanton is reasonably certain that he has seen the man about the streets for the last six months, but he doesn't know his name.

A Wild Goose Chase.

Tuesday, July 28.]

A dupe of one of the city employment agencies, after paying a fee of $3 for obtaining a job, went to Pasadena yesterday, hired a team and drove some distance out expecting to go to work. When he arrived at his destination he was dumfounded to find that the man to whom he had been directed had no idea of hiring anybody. So the employment-seeker found that he had had his trouble for his pains. He drove back to the settlement and returned by the afternoon stage to Los Angeles. On applying to the intelligence man he got his $3 fee back, but, up to latest accounts, he had recovered nothing for time lost or traveling expenses. Some of the employment agents are criminally inclined and others criminally careless. There ought to be some way to punish them for perpetrating such a wrong as that above referred to.

Home Again.

Deputy Sheriffs P. M. Darcy and Martin G. Aguirre, Captain of Police H. H. Benedict and Officer Berry all got back from the north on Sunday, bringing back Wm. Devere, the shootist, who had gone along as a witness against the counterfeiters. The whole party called on Uncle Asa Ellis while in San Francisco, and were very cordially received. He told them to make his office their home, and if they didn't have any place to stay, just to bring their blankets and camp with him. As they passed Tehachepi on their return, they found the region in a state of excitement. John Williams, formerly employed on the railroad here, had on the preceding evening stabbed four men, one of them fatally. The quarrel is said to have been about a woman.

The Butcher Bird Charged With High Crimes.

Complaint is made that the butcher birds are killing the canaries about town, and there are many mourners owing to the loss of pets. Colonel Howland had a valuable bird killed a day or two ago, the pirate having struck his canary on the back of the head while the little songster was reposing in its cage. The butcher birds kill the smaller birds, apparently for sport, and it is said that they hang their victims up on limbs of trees after the manner of a regular butcher. They delight in slaughtering lizards and many a poor little saurian receives its death blow from the pot-hunting winged destroyers.

The New Railroad.

The new San Gabriel Valley Railway is progressing favorably, and it is calculated that the end of three weeks will see trains running to Pasadena. The last span of the Arroyo Seco bridge was placed in position Sunday and Monday. The track layers are at work in Highland Park, and will probably reach the bridge this week. It is surmised that as soon as the Arroyo Seco bridge is completed the workmen will be started on the bridge across the Los Angeles river. The grading to Pasadena is substantially finished, only a few men and teams being employed in finishing up for the track layers.

The White Scale.

After all is said and done, it may be conceded that the best and quickest mode of removing this scale or other tree and plant pests is by the free and repeated use of the proper product of petroleum. Such a coal oil is sold at 12½ cents per gallon by the Oil Burning and Supply Company, 111 West First street, Los Angeles.

Sudden Death.

Willie A. Berry, only son of Mrs. Ida M. Berry, died suddenly at his home, Monday morning, it is supposed of internal hemorrhage or heart disease. The little fellow was only five years old. His father died about six months ago. The family came here from Montana.

BRIEFS.

Tuesday, July 28.

A 70-pound melon loomed up on First street, yesterday.

Thirty-two carloads of visitors went down to Santa Monica Saturday night and Sunday.

Watson, the counterfeiter, was yesterday sentenced, at San Francisco, to four years in San Quentin, with a fine of $50.

About four miles of track is laid on the San Gabriel Valley Railroad, and the big Arroyo Seco bridge is nearly completed.

The proprietors of the Pasadena stage lines are looking for fresh fields and pastures new. In about three weeks their occupation will be gone.

The fruit men say that this will be an uncommonly big season for grapes. Pears, melons and plums will continue abundant, but the peach crop will soon give out.

Shipments of grapes are fairly beginning. Four carloads have already gone East, and a carload starts to-morrow for New Orleans. Muscats are retailing here at five cents.

John Weber and Wm. Burke, who pounded Officer Jackson on Alameda street, Saturday night, were fined $10 each by Justice Austin yesterday, for disturbing the peace. For resisting an officer, each was held in $250 bail.

The dedication of the addition to the Long Beach Hotel is expected to take place about August 1st. The directors also propose to start a second edition of Harvard College, where invalid students may continue their profound researches.

New officers of Guardian Council No. 90, I. O. C. F.; C. C., R. J. Hermann; V. C., Frederick S. Anderton; Secretary, G. W. Randall; Treasurer, Miss Margery McKenzie; Prelate, Mrs. Ellen A. Salisbury; Marshal, W. H. Tuthill; Warden, Mrs. Anna J. Davis; Guard, Malcolm Mackenzie; Sentry, M. E. Mather; Medical Examiners, Drs. Lindley and Cook.

Wednesday, July 29.

The business men of the city will be requested by the Mayor to close their respective places of business on the day of General Grant's funeral, August 8th.

Council has granted Justice Austin a week's leave of absence, which he will take when he can arrange his docket. His health has been away below par for several months.

Marriage licences were yesterday issued as follows: H. W. Freeman to Carrie Cormor; Grove L. Flower to Elsie E. Christen; Thos. H. Fisher to Mrs. Ella Minchie; Wm. Hasthal to Bertha Hasthal; W. C. Hedding to Genevieve Carpenter. Two other licenses were recorded with the names blank.

The San Diego Peninsula Scheme.

An Associated Press despatch to the Times, dated San Francisco, July 25th, stated that negotiations for the purchase of the San Diego peninsula grant had come to a standstill owing to the failure of the parties desiring to purchase to fulfill the terms of their contract. The Times is in possession of letters which show conclusively that the syndicate was ready and willing to fulfill the contract, but the title to the peninsula being imperfect, and the owner unwilling to correct it, the proposed purchase had to be given up.

Reunion of the Descendants of General Remember Baker.

The Polk County News, St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, of July 16, contains a notice of a pleasant reunion of the children and friends of General Remember Baker's family. Among those present was Mr. M. S. Baker, of this city, whose interesting letters from various Eastern cities have been much appreciated by readers of the Times. The father of this family was a grandson of Remember Baker, who was famous during the Revolutionary war in connection with Ethan Allen and Seth Warner.

Orange Orchards Blossoming Out of Season.

The orange trees in various portions of the county, including this city and San Gabriel valley, are playing a curious freak this year. Whole orchards of apparently healthy trees have blossomed out, although, in most cases, they blossomed also at the regular time in the spring. So far as can be learned, this action on the part of the citrus family of Southern California is unprecedented, and growers are somewhat alarmed. Can anyone explain the phenomenon?

SAN FERNANDO.

THINGS IN THE VALLEY—MEMORIAL SERVICES PROPOSED.

Correspondence of the Times.

San Fernando, July 28.—The farmers are nearly through harvesting. The wheat fields are free from foul growth, making it easy to head and thresh, thereby saving a large outlay of expense.

B. F. Porter is chopping barley for feeding his stock during seeding season. Hubbard & Wright are using their rolling mill on about two thousand sacks, for their large teams, in plowing the coming season; they have very kindly consented to crush four or five thousand sacks for some of their neighbors. Farmers find it greatly to their advantage to feed crushed barley instead of the whole; it keeps the wheat land free from barley.

I visited, a few days ago, the Monte Vista colony, for the first time, and I must say was wonderfully pleased with the appearance of things. I met Judge Page, who is showing a great amount of good, hard sense, in developing the colony. I had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Page, the Judge's wife, who is one of the most pleasant and cheerful women to be found anywhere, hopeful, and tries to make everyone happy. I would think they have some three hundred acres in vines and fruit trees, and they all look first-rate.

The water was running in pipes and ditches in all directions. Quite a number of tasty buildings are already erected. A more beautiful and healthy place cannot be found in the county, and persons in search of health and pleasure can find both in this wide-spread, live-oak plateau. The scenery is superb. I was about to use the language of One of old, "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, nor hath it entered into the heart of man to conceive the beauty, grandeur"—the rest you know.

Rev. Mr. Farnsworth was there, holding a quarterly meeting, and arranging for regular preaching, and also for building a church.

I assisted in selecting a lot, which the company very kindly donated to the church.

I think it is more than likely we shall have memorial services in San Fernando, in honor of the great, the good and now sainted Grant. A glorious immortality is his in and through that Being above all others who rides upon the war clouds, and plants His footsteps in the sea. I had the pleasure of meeting the General in the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, after his trip around the world. Was introduced to him by John Russell Young. The General said, "You have a brother in Japan; I met him, and would recognize you from the voice. You also have a nephew in China;" to which I replied, "I have." "He was my private interpreter all the time I was in that country, and I regard him a very promising young man."

Yours truly, C. Maclay.

Grant's Coffin.

Rochester, N. Y., July 25.—An order was received to-day by the Stern Manufacturing Company of this city for the casket in which the remains of General Grant will be buried. The company is now preparing a metallic casket of state, which, when finished, will be the finest and the only one of the kind ever made. The length is to be six feet and the weight 250 pounds. The shell will be of red cedar covered with the finest purple silk velvet, with heavy solid silver mountings, handles and portals. The inside metal is to be of highly polished copper, one-eighth of an inch thick, which will be lined with very heavy cream-colored satin, tufted and corded. There will be a pillow of the same material, upon which will be embroidered in ribbon the initials "U. S. G." There will be a full-length cover, with thick French bevel-edged glass. The casket will be air-tight. The outside box of cedar will be heavily lined with lead and with solid silver mountings and corner trimmings. It is pronounced as nearly indestructible as possible.

The Reno Gazette says a man named J. A. Reynolds sheared 261 sheep in one day of ten hours, and can do it again. The fleeces averaged seven pounds to the head, making a total of 1,827 pounds. He made $23.46 wages.

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This offer is made solely as an advertisement of our business. Every time you look at the book or put that silver thimble on your finger we know you will remember how you came by it. If you find the goods we sell you are just as represented we know it will lead to further business.

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A Picturesque and Commanding Spot, where Forests Primeval Stand, and Cooling Springs Gush Forth—The Trail Up the Sierra.

Written for the Times.]

Mrs. Jeanne C. Carr, in a very interesting account of her visit to the above-named place, heretofore published in the Times, has done much to awaken the interest of Los Angeleños in a section of our county theretofore practically unknown. And speaking now, after the experience of a ten days' sojourn at the camp and among the mountains and forests by which it is surrounded, I am prepared to sustain all that has been written in favor of this resort, knowing, as I do, that the accounts given, however favorable, are very far from being overdrawn. I have been so agreeably surprised in finding at a point so near home, and so easily accessible, so much that is desirable to the average summer camper that I am impelled to put in a word upon the subject where it may be expected to do the most good to the greatest number.

From the temperature of Los Angeles to that of Switzer's camp, a distance of not more than twenty-five miles, the change was quite incredible, did we fail to take into account the difference in altitude. The camp proper is situated near the head of the Arroyo Seco, 4300 feet above the sea, whence the well-beaten mountain trail leads still up the arroyo for the further distance of about four miles by an ascent so gradual that an elevation of about 5500 feet is attained almost imperceptibly before reaching a somewhat sudden rise of a few hundred feet, leading to the ridge of the divide. From the highest point of this ridge (christened "Lawyer's Peak," with appropriate esoteric ceremonies) there is presented one of the grandest mountain panoramas conceivable. Off towards the northeast the North Fork of the San Gabriel threads its way between lofty peaks until it is lost to view in the direction of the San Bernardino range. Turning towards the southwest, the Arroyo Seco winds its tortuous course between points quite as imposing and far more beautiful, for the eye takes in only the northern slopes of these hills, which, being bountifully covered with a profusion of vegetation, present one irregular expanse of verdure. In this region game is very plentiful, to judge from the indications everywhere observable, and the visitor who is willing to forego the pleasures of exploration for those of the chase will have little difficulty in bagging a deer, or, if he is more ambitious, of squaring accounts with the "grizzly."

The greatest inconvenience that we suffered in the course of our stay was the difficulty of locating places, in consequence of the total absence of local names. To remedy this defect two intrepid ladies, Mrs. Nellie Vernon and Miss Jennie Washburn, of Muscatine, Iowa, organized and headed an expedition to climb and name the principal peaks. After three days of incredible toil, often attended with no inconsiderable danger to the parties engaged, the work was successfully accomplished, and stone monuments placed on seven of the loftiest summits, in which were deposited their several names. The first two peaks visited were named, as a tribute to the ladies of the expedition, Washburn Peak and Mount Vernon: then came Arthur Peak, Emma Peak, Mabel Mountain, Point Difficulty and Mount Switzer.

The proprietors, Messrs. Walker & Switzer, tell us that the fog seldom or never reaches camp, and so it would seem; for, looking from the summit of Washburn Peak we could see the Los Angeles valley enveloped in fog, like a vast plain covered with snow, while the atmosphere all around us and in the camp at the foot of the mountain was cool, dry and intensely clear. As between the scenery, the atmosphere and the water, it would be difficult to cast a preference. The last named I have not found excelled in quality anywhere. It is supplied by innumerable springs that drip, or flow, from crevices in the granite walls of the cañon and into granite basins at its bottom. There, from basin to basin, it flows between granite boulders, beneath overarching trees that in many places never admit a solitary ray of sunshine. It is clear as crystal and nearly of icy coldness in some localities.

And now, the reader who should wish to visit the scenes described, will be likely to inquire how he is to get there, and this is a matter of some moment to the party concerned. By failing to make this inquiry at the proper time the writer and his companions were compelled to carry more baggage over the trail than comported with the enjoyments of a picnic. There is a fair wagon road as far as Brunk's, seven miles beyond Pasadena. Thence to the camp Messrs. Walker & Switzer run a burro train, to transport supplies, baggage and passengers, with horses for those to ride who prefer them to burros. A man can readily go afoot over the trail and carry a gun. The trail is somewhat steep where it rises into the mountains, some three miles beyond Brunk's, but the process of ascending is so disguised by the zig-zag course of the trail that no inconvenience is experienced by the average tourist. The construction of this road by Messrs. Switzer & Walker, men now far past the meridian of life, and making no pretensions to engineering skill, with no other means at their disposal than willing hands, reflects very great credit upon those veteran path-finders. They have given us an incomparable sanitarium at our very doors, and a variety of scenery and climate that must be seen and enjoyed to be fully appreciated.

P. W. Dooner.

He Wants to Know, You Know.

Ventura Signal.]

Los Angeles county grows too fast for us to keep the run of it, and we really don't know where its town of Lancaster is. Anyhow, our old friend T. S. Harris, who as Adjutant of the Second California Cavalry during the trouble, prints an excellent paper there called the Lancaster News, which we gladly place on our list. The paper seems to have lots of good business. But where is Lancaster anyhow? Covina, too, whence we receive the excellent Independent, is another town not down in our maps.

The Maxwell Murder Case.

San Francisco, July 26.—A gentleman of this city has received a letter from Lord Farnham regarding the published statements connecting Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, the alleged St. Louis murderer, with the Farnham family murder of July 8th. Lord Farnham writes: "In reply to your extraordinary inquiry, I beg to state that my late brother, Somerset R. Maxwell (Lord Farnham) died on the 4th of June, 1884, without issue. He was twice married and had no children, and died a widower. So much for the correctness of Mr. Richard Owen's statement, contained in the cutting from the San Francisco papers of April 15th, inclosed in your letter. As to the individual supposed to be the perpetrator of the St. Louis crime and said to bear the name of Walter H. Lennox Maxwell, I have to state that the existence of such a person is unknown to myself or any of my family."

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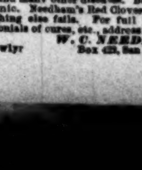
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Order of Court.
In the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.
In the matter of V. G. Thompson, an Insolvent Debtor.
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF this day made in the above entitled matter, notice is hereby given that V. G. Thompson, insolvent, has applied to this court for a discharge from his debts, and all creditors who have proved their debts against the said insolvent, are hereby notified to appear before this court, at the Courthouse, in the city of Los Angeles, California,
On the 10th day of August, 1885,
At the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the said V. G. Thompson, should not be discharged from his debts, and as prayed for in his petition.
In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this 8th day of July, 1885.
[Seal] CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk.
By F. B. Fanning, Deputy.
Bicknell & White, att'ys for said Insolvent.

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MEMORIES OF GRANT.

Further Tributes in Prose and Verse.

"GATH'S" STRONG SKETCH.

Stirring Poems by Stuart Stanley and Dan O'Connell.

THE CALL TO THE G. A. R.

How Grant First Met Washburne—Grant and the Private Car—A Clock's Freak, Etc.

Grant.

I.

His spirit's fled!
And the Mighty Dead
To the Silent Shore has passed;
He'll hear, no more,
The cannon's roar,
Nor wake to the trumpet's blast:
As oft in days
When the lurid blaze
Of the sullen signal gun
Told friend and foe
Of wounds and woe,
Of the Feast of Death begun!

II.

No more he'll hear
That thund'ring cheer
As Sheridan sweeps by,
When beams of light,
On sabres bright,
Made the soldier's heart beat high:
When o'er the guns,—
O'er the belching bronze,—
And thro' the batt'ry's smoke,
In wild career,
That knew no fear,
The headlong squadrons broke!

III.

And when, at last,
The struggle past,
And Peace her wings had spread
O'er ranks so true,
O'er Gray and Blue,
O'er the ashes of the dead;
That soldier brave
His right hand gave
To him whose power he broke,—
That act alone,
To those o'erthrown,
Made light the victor's yoke.

IV.

While o'er the deep,
The billows sweep
In mystic file along,
His deeds shall shine
In every line
Of story and of song;
With the march of Time,
That name sublime
Shall fill the brightest page
That nations keep
For the brave who sleep,—
The Light of a Future Age!

STUART STANLEY.

San Diego, July 28, 1885.

THE HERO OF APPOMATTOX.

The Plain Old Soldier and His Wonderful Life.

The following interesting sketch was printed by George Alfred Townsend last summer, after the announcement of General Grant's misfortunes in business:

Grant, with a poor suit of clothes and $800 a year salary, went to a public meeting at Galena, Ill., where the young men were ready to die for their country and the old men ready to contribute their savings, and somebody said: "Captain Grant is with us; I move that he preside at this meeting." Grant was then about 38 years of age. He had been in the Mexican war; had been through West Point; had married a sister of a fellow-cadet and officer; had been in various posts of the Union, from St. Louis around to Oregon, and when his name was mentioned nobody in town knew there was a Captain Grant.

There stepped up on the platform a quiet, passive, plain-faced man, with hardly any fine-flowing lines in his figure, and he proceeded to tell that little meeting what a company was. He said a company was composed of perhaps a hundred men or less, that it was divided into platoons; that it required to have a captain and two lieutenants, and some non-commissioned officers. The people in Galena, though they were assembled from all parts of the country, had considered it almost preposterous to know anything about war. They listened, however, to these remarks with satisfaction, and the plain man in the blue overcoat loomed up in their minds as a person of some consequence. They inquired who he was, and it was said that he was

A SON OF OLD GRANT

who kept a branch leather store in Galena. One or two remembered that his son had never had much luck, although he enjoyed some opportunities. At that time it was said that his wife was assisting to wash the clothes of her husband and her boys. She had taken up her lot with the man she married, and it was as sweet for her to labor for him as for Jacob to work many years for Rachel's favor. He stepped out into that war, perhaps, feeling that it was to be no holiday for him. The military service was associated with all the disappointments in life. He had been in the Mexican war, had been in the posts, knew nearly all the leading officers of the army, was acquainted with the roster of the army as much as an office-seeker knows Congressmen. He felt that a great contest might be impending, and that he had another chance in life, and that chance was patriotic duty. His personal affairs were no greater certainly in his mind than

HIS PATRIOTIC AMBITION.

If a man is entirely unselfish he is no good to anybody. An upright selfishness is the preservative quality of the patriot. You will find humbugs who have been balancing a steel pen for thirty years to tell you that a man should think of nothing when he goes into the service of his country but her, meaning the aforesaid country. This is humbug, and the man who writes it was never in the service of his country. If opportunities justify a man in using all his energies for his family, certainly war should ennoble that same selfishness.

Grant had a Congressman living in the same town by the name of Washburne, a man with some good points of character and some mean ones. He is capable of a virtuous indignation against a false public steward, and yet will fight a man who questions his public proprieties. Washburne never was as pure-hearted a man as Grant. In the midst of his public spirit there was always a predatory something that at last got him down and lost him Grant's confidence. He will be known to fame chiefly as a man who, for a time, was true to Grant. Grant was

TRUE TO EVERYBODY

whom he knew. He was true to his wife, true to his passing friends, true to his new acquaintances, true to his own errors. He was a masculine spirit, fond of men's pursuits. If he wanted to take a little relief at the card table he did it with all his might. Unsuspecting even of gambling, his joys and sorrows were such as only an upright spirit can appreciate. Now, while he is temporarily depressed from the stupidity of his son and the rascality of his son's friend, it is due to him to say that those who understand him have never for one moment doubted him. Errors of taste he has committed. It was unquestionably a mistake for him to have gone into Wall street after being President.

Yet are all our ex-Presidents to follow each other like sheep in example and give us no relief in their successive biographies? You take the children born of your body, and one is reliable, another is passionate, a third has genius, a fourth is loving, a fifth is mean and deceitful. If they were all alike what pleasure would you have in them? So with all ex-Presidents. Only weak, cheap, picayune men expect them to be measured with the same stick, and that stick the critic himself. Let us arise to the joy of human life and variety. Grant and the Congressman

WENT DOWN TO SPRINGFIELD,

the capital of Illinois, in order that Grant should get a commission and have a command. If it had been George William Curtis going down there for a commission he would have committed suicide on the first or second day. Human life was at play everywhere. The Governor was a weak, sensual, yet patriotic man. It occurred to him at that time that the great war had come for the purpose of re-electing him Governor. He was giving out his commissions nobly with the object of re-electing himself. Washburne he considered a selfish old Yankee, who was measurably true to his party, but would have no hesitation in kicking the Governor out of his office and taking it if he could; but as to Grant, he looked at him, observed his clothes, talked to him a little, and said: "Certainly there is nothing in this man to achieve the great end of the war, which is to re-elect me Governor, or put me in the United States Senate." But Grant, neither believing nor disbelieving in anybody, plain and upright, willing to wait, willing to be disappointed, not particularly thin-skinned, not very thick-skinned, just hung around, supposing that the Governor would fulfill his word after a while. The Governor wished that something would kill that fellow off. There was nothing discreditable, however, about the man. Dick Yates took a look at him now and then on the sly, and despaired that Grant would ever go away. If Grant had been like some of our editorial statesmen he would have written to the papers, saying that the Governor of the State was unworthy of his post—that he was a liar, and had women now and then, and took too many drinks. The poor clerk and ex-Captain meant to do a good service to his country, and not to begin it by libeling people in power. With that respect for authority which must continue to exist if we are to have a country and a substantial society, he merely thought that the Governor was a little procrastinating.

A MUTINOUS REGIMENT.

After a while the Governor had a regiment returned on his hands, at the head of which he had put a man patriotic for the high purpose of re-electing Dick Yates. This fellow could do nothing with the regiment. When you go to war you have murderers in your company. The next officer to yourself has killed three or four men with a knife. No. 3 in the regiment has abandoned his family and is a terrible example. No. 4 gambled away everything he had. No. 5 is a liar, and yet, with all the cowardice of a liar, is a good disciplinarian and officer, and will fight in time of battle. Grant had to turn around and face human nature and lead fellow officers like that to death or glory. If he had been a moral reformer he would have written to the papers that it did not become a great country to have such fellows wearing its chevrons. Dick Yates said to himself, "This fellow, Grant, whom Washburne has brought here, shall have this mutinous regiment, and I hope they will kill him in a day or two." Grant took the regiment, marched it across the State, put in arrest persons who misbehaved, gave his confidence to bad men who for the moment were doing their duty, and led the regiment to recover character and career among those black sheep.

Unlike a great many officers, he did not keep his eye on the Government at Washington. He kept

ONE EYE, AT LEAST,

on the enemy, and said: "I will get a whack at him directly." The first whack he got at the enemy rather turned him inside out. But he had been pitched off a horse when a boy. He took whack number two. All at once, with both eyes on the enemy and his heart strong in human nature, he captured more men than all the Union forces had taken altogether in all parts of this country. The men he captured were just as good soldiers as marched anywhere.

The invincible spirit native to a natural man had given him fame and authority, while other men were studying the lives of Napoleon and Wellington and other old gods in the graveyards. He fought that armed enemy with quiet joy. Nothing delighted him more than a grapple with the enemy.

As he rose from step to step anonymous letters were written about him; petty critics assailed him in the papers. He made some mistakes about that time in thinking that all the people who wrote for the papers were bad. The men writing to the papers were attending to his part of life as well as Grant. Both were making their mistakes. Almost without record or biography

THE NAME OF GRANT

began to swell, like a tune with no name that people recognize as the band goes past. About the time that the eastern army was making the stand-off at Gettysburg, Grant was marching into Vicksburg after fighting that has no comparison in the annals of this country. George Washington never gave any such knocks as Grant gave at Vicksburg. The capture of Yorktown was a foregone conclusion; two nations had taken advantage of the folly of a rash young earl and shut him in with fleet and soldiery. But at Vicksburg the most furious, the fiercest men on this globe, were literally worn out and battered to death by tenacity. Vicksburg had been one of the greatest gambling and dueling towns on the globe. Almost every man there had been compelled to kill somebody in self-defense or to maintain his character. It was within a few miles of the home of Jeff. Davis, the leader of the Confederacy, a man with all the vices and most of the virtues of that confederacy. Vicksburg fell, and there was no time lost in issuing proclamations, but the soldiers faced about and marched against the enemy at Jackson and other places. The Mississippi river was opened by the poor clerk of Galena. Washburne said to himself: "God Almighty must have sent this man to me." Then Grant came east and had to deal with these moral reformers, who abound in those old Eastern States, people with the misfortune of having had grandfathers, folks who are guided by the newspapers. He was pronounced in all the opposition papers the greatest failure in the world. The New York World, with which I was connected at the close of the war, had an article in it every day, written by a man named Marble, or inspired by him, saying that Grant was a colossal humbug, that he was murdering people in the Wilderness, that he ought to be cashiered, that he was a drunkard, &c. I sometimes look with wonder at some of those quill scratchers who continue to write platforms for great parties, who have recorded themselves against

SUCH FAME AS GRANT'S.

When we consider how hard it is to have great responsibility, to be disconnected with the great powers of the State, to have scarcely a friend on the press, and at the same time to have in our faces a courageous and prodigious enemy taking us by the throat; how hard it is in the blackness of the camp at night to take up the paper and find ourselves put down as a scamp, a charlatan, a petty villain. This brave-hearted little man read all such things and never opened his mouth. The splendor of Lee's generalship never was arrayed against anybody as it was against Grant. He seemed for the first time in his career to delight in the rebellion, of which he was the great leader, as he sprung at that little western man who had opened the Mississippi river. As Grant marched toward Richmond with his long line exposed, Lee and all his great captains sprang at him from the woods. Anticipating the rise of some such natural man as this, they had fortified permanently all the leading positions on the roads. Grant could fight but he could make no impression on this powerful enemy, though he did not come back like McClellan and some others with his hand in his mouth, and point to the President of the United States, himself surely

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Order of Court.

In the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California.

In the matter of V. G. Thompson, an Insolvent Debtor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT in the above entitled matter, notice is hereby given that V. G. Thompson, insolvent, has applied to this court for a discharge from his debts, and all creditors who have proved their debts against the estate of said insolvent, are hereby notified to appear before this court, Department No. 1 thereof, at the Courthouse, in the city of Los Angeles, California,

On the 10th day of August, 1885.

At the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. of that day, and show cause, if any they have, why the said V. G. Thompson should not be discharged from his debts in accordance with the statutes in such case made and provided, and no proxy for the petitioner filed therein.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court this 8th day of July, 1885.

[Seal.] CHAS. H. DUNSMOOR, Clerk. By F. D. FARMER, Deputy. Bicknell & White, Att'ys for said Insolvent. jy17-w4

THE HERO OF APPOMATTOX.

The Plain Old Soldier and His Wonderful Life.

The following interesting sketch was printed by George Alfred Townsend last summer, after the announcement of General Grant's misfortunes in business:

Grant, with a poor suit of clothes and $200 a year salary, went to a public meeting of citizens of Galena, a point near enough to the front for their country and the old men ready to contribute their savings, and somebody said: "Captain Grant is with us; I move that he preside at this meeting." Grant was then about 36 years of age. He had been in the Mexican war; had been through West Point; had married a sister of a fellow-cadet and officer; had been in various posts of the Union, from St. Louis around to Oregon, and when his name was mentioned nobody in town knew there was a Captain Grant.

There stepped up on the platform a quiet, peaceful, plain-faced man, with hardly any fine-flowing lines in his figure, and he proceeded to tell that little meeting what a company was. He said a company was composed of perhaps a hundred men or less, that it was divided into platoons; that it required to have a captain and two lieutenants, and some non-commissioned officers. The people in Galena, though they were assembled from all parts of the country, had considered it almost preposterous to know anything about war. They listened, however, to these remarks with satisfaction, and the plain quiet of the blue overcoat loomed up in their minds as a person of some consequence. They inquired who he was, and it was said that he was

CLERK OF OLD GRANT

who kept a branch leather store in Galena. One or two remembered that his son had never had much luck, although he enjoyed some opportunities. At that time it was said that his wife was assisting to wash the clothes of her husband and her boys. She had taken in sewing, but with the man she married, and it was the sweet for her to labor for him as Jacob to work many years for Rachel's sake. She stepped out into that war, perhaps, feeling that it was to be no holiday for him. The military service was associated with all the disagreeables in life. He had been in the Mexican war, had been in the posts, knew nearly all the leading officers of the army, was acquainted with the roster of the army as much as an office-seeker knows Congressmen. He felt that a great contest might be impending, and had he had another chance in life, and chance was patriotic duty. His personal affairs were no greater certainly in his mind than

HIS PATRIOTIC AMBITION.

If a man is entirely unselfish he is no good to anybody. An upright selfishness is the preservative quality of the patriot. You will find humbugs who have been balancing a steel pen for years to tell you that a man should think of nothing when he goes into the service of his country but her, leaving the aforesaid country. This is lunacy, and the man who writes it was never in the service of his country. If opportunities justify a man in using all kind energies for his family, certainly he should sanctify that same selfishness.

Grant had a Congressman living in the same town by the name of Washburne, a man with some good points of character and some mean ones. He is capable of a virtuous indignation against a false public steward, and yet will fight for the questions his public proprietor, Washburne never was as pure-hearted a man as Grant. In the midst of his public spirit there was always a secret something that at last got him here and lost him Grant's confidence. He will be known to fame chiefly as a man who, for a time, was true to Grant. Grant was

TRUE TO EVERYBODY

whom he knew. He was true to his wife, true to his passing friends, true to his new acquaintances, true to his own screen. He was a masculine spirit, fond of man's pursuits. If he wanted to take a back relief at the card table he did it with all his might. Unsuspecting even of gambling, his joys and sorrows were such as only an upright spirit can appreciate. Now, while he is temporarily depressed from the stupidity of his son and the necessity of his son's friend, it is fair to him to say that those who understand him have never for one moment doubted him. Errors of taste he has committed. It was unquestionably a mistake for him to have gone into Wall street after being President.

Tell are all our ex-Presidents to follow each other like sheep in example and give us no relief in their successive biographies? You take the children born of your body, and one is reliable, another is passionate, a third has genius, a fourth is loving, a fifth is mean and deceitful. If they were all alike what pleasure would you have in them? So with all ex-Presidents. Only weak, cheap, picayune men expect them to be measured with the same stick, and that stick the critic himself. Let us arise to the joy of human life and variety. Grant and the Congressman

WENT DOWN TO SPRINGFIELD,

the capital of Illinois, in order that Grant should get a commission and have a command. If it had been George William Curtis going down there for a commission he would have committed suicide on the first or second day. Human life was at play everywhere. The Governor was a weak, sensual, yet patriotic man. It occurred to him at that time that the great war had come for the purpose of re-electing him Governor. He was giving out his commissions nobly with the object of re-electing himself. Washburne he considered a selfish old Yankee, who was measurably true to his party, but would have no hesitation in kicking the Governor out of his office and taking it if he could; but as to Grant, he looked at him, observed his clothes, talked to him a little, and said: "Certainly there is nothing in this man to achieve the great end of the war, which is to re-elect me Governor, or put me in the United States Senate." But Grant, neither believing nor disbelieving in anybody, plain and upright, willing to wait, willing to be disappointed, and particularly thin-skinned, not very thick-skinned, just hung around, supposing that the Governor would fulfil his word after a while. The Governor wished that something would kill that fellow off. There was nothing dicable, however, about the man. Dick Yates took a look at him now and then on the sly, and despaired that Grant would ever go away. If Grant had been like some of our editorial statesmen he would have written to the papers, saying that the Governor of the State was unworthy of the post—that he was a liar, and had women now and then, and took too many drinks. The poor clerk and ex-Captain meant to do a good service to his country, and not to begin it by libeling people. However. With that respect for authority which must continue to exist if we are to have a country and substantial society, he merely thought that the Governor was a little procrastinating.

A MUTINOUS REGIMENT.

After a while the Governor had a regiment returned on his hands, at the head of which he had put a man patriotic for the high purpose of re-electing Dick Yates. This fellow could do nothing with the regiment. When you go to war you have murderers in your company. The next officer to promote has killed three or four men with a knife. No 3 in the regiment has abandoned his family and is a terrible example. No. 4 gambled away everything he had. No. 5 is a liar, and yet, with all the cowardice of a liar, is a good disciplinarian and officer, and will fight in time of battle. Grant had to turn around and face human nature and lead fellow officers like that to death or glory. If he had been a moral reformer he would have written to the papers that it did not become a great country to have such fellows wearing its chevrons. Dick Yates said to him, sell, "This fellow, Grant, whom Washburne has brought here, shall have this mutinous regiment, and I hope they will kill him in a day or two." Grant took the regiment, marched it across the State, put in arrest persons who misbehaved, gave his confidence to bad men who for the moment were doing their duty, and he for the moment assisted to recover character and career among those black sheep for the uses of their taste.

Unlike a great many officers, he did not keep his eye on the Government at Washington. He kept

ONE EYE, AT LEAST,

on the enemy, and said, "I will get a whack at him directly." The first whack he got he drove the enemy's army turned him inside out. But he had been pitched off a horse when a boy. He took whack number two. All at once, with both eyes on the enemy and his heart steadied on his true point, he captured more men than all the Union forces had taken altogether in all parts of this country. The men he captured were just as good soldiers as marched anywhere.

The invincible spirit native to a natural man had given him fame and authority, while other men were studying the lives of Napoleon and Wellington and other old gents in the graveyards. He fought that armed enemy with quiet joy. Nothing delighted him more than a grapple with the enemy.

As he rose from step to step anonymous letters began to shoot at him: petty critics assailed him in the papers. He made some mistakes about that time in thinking that all the people who wrote for the papers were bad. The man writing in the papers was attending to his part of life as well as Grant. Both were making their mistakes. Almost without record or biography

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Grant Dead.

Muffle the drum, let the rifle point downward;
Twine crape in your banners, the soldier lies low;
His hand shall no more draw the sword from its scabbard,
His war lips no more cheer his men on the foe.

God's what a harvest that great soul is reaping—
The grandest, the rarest a soldier e'er won—
For behold, a whole nation lies prostrate and weeping
At the bier of its savior, its warrior son.

What shall we say of him? How tell his story?
How chant the praises of him who is gone?
Who shall be worthy to sing of his glory?
Who blazon the deeds that our soldier has done?

Ye who have marched with him, camped with him, fought with him,
On plain and on mountain-side, swamp and redoubt,
Ye who have thrilled at the voice of the leader,
Comrades of Grant, 'tis the time to speak out.

Tell of the soul that knew no hesitation,
The warrior born, a stranger to fear,
The sun in the gloom of the land's desolation,
That banished the storm, and brought her sons cheer.

Who now dare murmur a word of disfavor?
Who breathe a slander to tarnish his fame?
Who grudge a tear to the country's savior?
Who not send low at the sound of his name?

Soldiers of Grant who went down in the battle,
Whose tombs have long moldered in South and in North,
Come from your graves, 'tis no mustery's rattle
That bids you, dead heroes, arise and stand forth.

Come in your shadowy, awful battalions,
For the shade of the leader is waiting for you.
You who met death when he bade you, and flinched not,
The valor he trusted, the brave he rise he knew.

Mid the muffled drum's beat, and the wail of the bugle,
And the swell of the organ in mournful song,
Comes the murmur of those, the Republic's dead soldiers,
Whose numbers outnumber the sable-clad throng.

And peaceful unseen by his grave will pace slowly,
Side by side with the living who honor that rest.
Let us go for the slumber of heroes is holy,
They who died at his bidding have loved him the best.

—[Dan. O'Connell, in S. F. Alta.

CAPTAIN GRANT.

How He Entered the Army—His Acquaintance with E. B. Washburne.

[Correspondence Salem (Mass.) Gazette.]

I have thought that a few anecdotes of General Grant, which have from time to time been related to me during a long residence in Galena, might not be uninteresting to your readers. A friend of mine once told me that he walked home with Grant at the close of the first war meeting which was held in Galena, and at which the General presided, and that he said to him: "I am going into this thing. I am going to begin at the foot of the ladder. I am acquainted with the Governor of Ohio, and I am going to write to him to-night and ask him to give me a commission." My friend asked him why he did not apply to Governor Yates. He replied that he knew Ohio's Governor, and should write to him. Before his application was answered E. B. Washburne was down at Springfield, and Governor Yates said to him, "We have got men enough and money enough, but we have no one here to organize; we need a military man here." Mr. Washburne said, "We have got just the very man up at Galena that you want." "Who is he?"

"CAPTAIN GRANT."

"Who is Captain Grant?" Mr. Washburne explained that he was a graduate of West Point, and had seen service in the Mexican war. "Send Captain Grant down here," was the reply. While Grant was at work at the duty assigned him the, Colonel of a regiment came in one day and said that he could do nothing with his men, and offered to resign in Grant's favor if he would take command of it. Grant went out to see the regiment, and being satisfied that the men were full of fight and would make good soldiers, accepted command. Instead of taking his soldiers from Springfield to Quincy by rail, he marched them on foot, and by the time they reached their destination they knew they had no militia notions to deal with. Then followed Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, and those other victories which have placed Grant's name with the highest of the world's heroes.

General Grant became acquainted with Mr. Washburne in this wise: Some gentlemen were, one evening, discussing in one of the stores of Galena, a subject relating to the Mexican war, and, Mr. Washburne coming in, they appealed to him for a decision. He replied that he was in doubt with regard to it, and would like to have some information about it. A gentleman remarked:

"Mr. Washburne, there

IS A MAN BACK HERE

who will be able to answer that question for you," and took him back and introduced him to Captain Grant. After having gained the information he sought, upon retiring he asked the friend who introduced him, "who is this Captain Grant?" Upon being told that he was a brother to Orville Grant, he said, "He is a very smart man, sir." Before the war, in conversing with a friend, he one day expressed himself pretty strongly with regard to the arrogance of some of the Southern officers of the army whom he had met in the Mexican war, and said: "There is one of them whom I would like to get even with, and that is Bishop Polk." After the war had closed he remarked to his friend that when those fellows were running away from him he used to think of him when he was driving them out of Galena. When standing near his headquarters while at the South, one day, one of the natives came up and asked him to point out General Grant to him. He pointed to Dr. Kittoe, of Galena, who was a long time upon his staff. His visitor surveyed the Doctor and remarked: "He's a — ornery-looking cuss, ain't he?" Upon visiting Galena he good-humoredly jokes the Doctor about the comment that was then made upon him.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Order of Department Commander Warfield, of California.

The following orders, announcing the death of General Grant, have been issued from Grand Army headquarters in San Francisco:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, July 23, 1885.

General Orders, No. 6.

I. With the deepest sorrow the Department Commander announces to the Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, that General Grant is dead. The nation and the nation's great captain, whose military achievements from Donelson to Appomattox ranked him with the greatest heroes of history, has been called to answer to his name upon the roll of the Grand Army of the Great Commander of the Universe, in that haven of rest where the soldier is forever at peace.

From us who were his comrades, his soldiers, and who saw him when confronted with almost insurmountable difficulties, yet steadily and sturdily moving forward, with a quietude that indicated great reserved force, and a consciousness of power that would bring success, we could it have been otherwise than that we should instinctively and implicitly trust in him, and when the results proved that he was right, we freely and unreservedly gave to him not only our respect, but our affection.

The great characteristic of his life and of his every action, was his determined honesty of purpose and fidelity toward his associates. He knew no superiors, he had no favorites, and he esteemed no prize so great which would save the nation. He inset friendship if he gave you his hand. If he had an honest and jealous pride in his military record, but it was a pride that caused him to willingly share his good fame and fortune with his earliest and humblest friends.

With them we unite in paying our homage to the remnant of mortality now deposited in a voseless tomb, but which is rapidly effacing the bitter animosities of that civil strife in which he was so prominent, we may expect at once to see that a large majority of those who fought against his armies are with us, and are screwing over the sum and resting place of that which brought us to a likeness to Him, who was also mocked and whipped and slandered. The most hideous picture in life is a man who never had any back-seats, and who underpoised because he was so perfect.

Grant's PRESIDENTIAL TERMS,

with the defects which sprung from human nature, were on the whole glorious terms. Honest men will never forget that in those two terms this continent was bound together with links of steel. This nation stopped squabbling about theories and reformed its functions as a great nation. The capital city sprung to beauty. The topography of the country was transferred; men scarcely known were given an opportunity; old humbugs and fossils were laid aside; grass-grown roads became the passion of the State, and the old opponents to Grant from the Confederacy found him such a Yankee as they had never dreamed of. Delusions passed away; fellowship started with men in their clerk at $600 a year made the heir of Gen. Washington concede his superiority. Then what a magnanimous opponent he was! "Take your horses all with you, general," said he; "let all your boys ride their horses home, and put them to plowing." Are we to forget such a man as that because his sons had too much of his faith, and he and they lost their great apparent wealth? What is it, after all, that a man had a million yesterday and cannot pay a due bill to-day, if he is a true man? This wretched measuring of everything in the world by pecuniary success is the only stigma on the American character.

Gen. Grant next had to meet the politicians and they tried to make every sort of thing out of him. Old Seward attempted to handle him. Johnson, the President, endeavored to fondle him; Stanton, the Secretary of War, cheated him and lied to him. He was just as well aware what was in the people who controlled that day were. He walked into the office of President almost without an effort. He had hardly been elected when newspapers at Chicago assailed him because he had given some office to his aunt or little cousin. The great Horace White wrote the first article against Grant. He was informed that his administration would be a failure if he gave an orange from the table to his little cousins and other folks. How ridiculous all this seems now when we look back at it. However, bedbugs possess their own natures.

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TEMPTED THE RETIRED PUBLIC MAN

into business. He and they failed, but so has an old skinflint like Garrison; so has the soul of God, one of the most conservative merchants and citizens; so has Villard, who created so many of the present humbugs. The sum and residue of Grant are neither greater nor less than those of almost any man in his career. The Duke of Wellington recaptured Spain and Portugal and delivered Napoleon up to his jailer, and lived to see his own windows broken in Apsley House, and died at last praised by the poets, but disliked by the multitude. General Grant became a victim to the very people who are now deriding his memory. Days, years, perhaps, before the great which would save the nation. He insent friendship if he gave you his hand. If he had an honest and jealous pride in his military record, but it was a pride that caused him to willingly share his good fame and fortune with his earliest and humblest friends.

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God's what a harvest that great soul is reaping—
The grandest, the rarest a soldier e'er won—
For behold, a whole nation lies prostrate and weeping
At the bier of its savior, its warrior son.

What shall we say of him? How tell his story?
How chant the praises of him who is gone?
Who shall be worthy to sing of his glory?
Who blazon the deeds that our soldier has done?

Ye who have marched with him, camped with him, fought with him,
On plain and on mountain-side, swamp and redoubt,
Ye who have thrilled at the voice of the leader,
Comrades of Grant, 'tis the time to speak out.

Tell of the soul that knew no hesitation,
The warrior born, a stranger to fear,
The sun in the gloom of the land's desolation,
That banished the storm, and brought her sons cheer.

Who now dare murmur a word of disfavor?
Who breathe a slander to tarnish his fame?
Who grudge a tear to the country's savior?
Who not send low at the sound of his name?

Soldiers of Grant who went down in the battle,
Whose tombs have long moldered in South and in North,
Come from your graves, 'tis no mustery's rattle
That bids you, dead heroes, arise and stand forth.

Come in your shadowy, awful battalions,
For the shade of the leader is waiting for you.
You who met death when he bade you, and flinched not,
The valor he trusted, the brave he rise he knew.

Mid the muffled drum's beat, and the wail of the bugle,
And the swell of the organ in mournful song,
Comes the murmur of those, the Republic's dead soldiers,
Whose numbers outnumber the sable-clad throng.

And peaceful unseen by his grave will pace slowly,
Side by side with the living who honor that rest.
Let us go for the slumber of heroes is holy,
They who died at his bidding have loved him the best.

—[Dan. O'Connell, in S. F. Alta.

CAPTAIN GRANT.

How He Entered the Army—His Acquaintance with E. B. Washburne.

[Correspondence Salem (Mass.) Gazette.]

I have thought that a few anecdotes of General Grant, which have from time to time been related to me during a long residence in Galena, might not be uninteresting to your readers. A friend of mine once told me that he walked home with Grant at the close of the first war meeting which was held in Galena, and at which the General presided, and that he said to him: "I am going into this thing. I am going to begin at the foot of the ladder. I am acquainted with the Governor of Ohio, and I am going to write to him to-night and ask him to give me a commission." My friend asked him why he did not apply to Governor Yates. He replied that he knew Ohio's Governor, and should write to him. Before his application was answered E. B. Washburne was down at Springfield, and Governor Yates said to him, "We have got men enough and money enough, but we have no one here to organize; we need a military man here." Mr. Washburne said, "We have got just the very man up at Galena that you want." "Who is he?"

"CAPTAIN GRANT."

"Who is Captain Grant?" Mr. Washburne explained that he was a graduate of West Point, and had seen service in the Mexican war. "Send Captain Grant down here," was the reply. While Grant was at work at the duty assigned him the, Colonel of a regiment came in one day and said that he could do nothing with his men, and offered to resign in Grant's favor if he would take command of it. Grant went out to see the regiment, and being satisfied that the men were full of fight and would make good soldiers, accepted command. Instead of taking his soldiers from Springfield to Quincy by rail, he marched them on foot, and by the time they reached their destination they knew they had no militia notions to deal with. Then followed Belmont, Donelson, Shiloh, and those other victories which have placed Grant's name with the highest of the world's heroes.

General Grant became acquainted with Mr. Washburne in this wise: Some gentlemen were, one evening, discussing in one of the stores of Galena, a subject relating to the Mexican war, and, Mr. Washburne coming in, they appealed to him for a decision. He replied that he was in doubt with regard to it, and would like to have some information about it. A gentleman remarked:

"Mr. Washburne, there

IS A MAN BACK HERE

who will be able to answer that question for you," and took him back and introduced him to Captain Grant. After having gained the information he sought, upon retiring he asked the friend who introduced him, "who is this Captain Grant?" Upon being told that he was a brother to Orville Grant, he said, "He is a very smart man, sir." Before the war, in conversing with a friend, he one day expressed himself pretty strongly with regard to the arrogance of some of the Southern officers of the army whom he had met in the Mexican war, and said: "There is one of them whom I would like to get even with, and that is Bishop Polk." After the war had closed he remarked to his friend that when those fellows were running away from him he used to think of him when he was driving them out of Galena. When standing near his headquarters while at the South, one day, one of the natives came up and asked him to point out General Grant to him. He pointed to Dr. Kittoe, of Galena, who was a long time upon his staff. His visitor surveyed the Doctor and remarked: "He's a — ornery-looking cuss, ain't he?" Upon visiting Galena he good-humoredly jokes the Doctor about the comment that was then made upon him.

THE GRAND ARMY.

Order of Department Commander Warfield, of California.

The following orders, announcing the death of General Grant, have been issued from Grand Army headquarters in San Francisco:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO, July 23, 1885.

General Orders, No. 6.

I. With the deepest sorrow the Department Commander announces to the Department of California, Grand Army of the Republic, that General Grant is dead. The nation and the nation's great captain, whose military achievements from Donelson to Appomattox ranked him with the greatest heroes of history, has been called to answer to his name upon the roll of the Grand Army of the Great Commander of the Universe, in that haven of rest where the soldier is forever at peace.

From us who were his comrades, his soldiers, and who saw him when confronted with almost insurmountable difficulties, yet steadily and sturdily moving forward, with a quietude that indicated great reserved force, and a consciousness of power that would bring success, we could it have been otherwise than that we should instinctively and implicitly trust in him, and when the results proved that he was right, we freely and unreservedly gave to him not only our respect, but our affection.

The great characteristic of his life and of his every action, was his determined honesty of purpose and fidelity toward his associates. He knew no superiors, he had no favorites, and he esteemed no prize so great which would save the nation. He insent friendship if he gave you his hand. If he had an honest and jealous pride in his military record, but it was a pride that caused him to willingly share his good fame and fortune with his earliest and humblest friends.

With them we unite in paying our homage to the remnant of mortality now deposited in a voseless tomb, but which is rapidly effacing the bitter animosities of that civil strife in which he was so prominent, we may expect at once to see that a large majority of those who fought against his armies are with us, and are screwing over the sum and resting place of that which brought us to a likeness to Him, who was also mocked and whipped and slandered. The most hideous picture in life is a man who never had any back-seats, and who underpoised because he was so perfect.

IN MEMORIAM.

Preparations for Fitting Observance of Grant's Funeral.

SPECIAL MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL.

The Mayor's Message—Resolutions to be Drafted—The G. A. R.—Meeting of Colored Citizens—The Board of Trade, Etc.

Saturday, July 25.]

Preparations for a general tribute of loving and sad respect to the great hero who has just passed away, are progressing here as rapidly as may be. Upon the appointed day, there should be such a demonstration by the people as befits the occasion—the death of the greatest American that this generation has been called upon to mourn. All business men will be requested to close their places of business—and with such a request patriotic citizens will gladly comply.

SPECIAL MEETING OF COUNCIL.

The following call was sent yesterday to each Councilman:

You are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of the Council of the city of Los Angeles on the 24th day of July, 1885, at 7 p. m., to consider and take action on the matter of the death and funeral of General U. S. Grant.

D. E. MILES,
President of Council.

The special meeting of Council was called to order at 7.35 last evening, President Miles in the chair, and present Councilmen Brown, Bullis, Hamilton, Sinsabaugh, Santee, Velair and Day.

The following message from the Mayor was read:

To the Hon. the City Council of Los Angeles—GENTLEMEN: U. S. Grant is dead! the late General of the United States Army; the ex-President of the United States; the warrior who never surrendered; the hero of many a hard-fought battle; the soldier who extended the hand of charity and friendship to a fallen foe; the statesman actuated by the broad principles of a common humanity; the friend ever faithful and true; the sturdy citizen with a heart as warm and as tender as that of a noble woman; the American with a soul as broad as our own vast domain; the loving son, husband and father, the man Ulysses S. Grant possessed of these and many other numberless sterling qualities, has passed away from earth; a nation, aye, the civilized world, mourns to-day. Then it becomes us, in a proper and patriotic manner as a municipality to pay a fitting tribute to his memory. I would suggest the appointment of a committee by your honorable body, to confer with the various bodies of the city, military, civic, secret and social, to make arrangements for the due observance of a day hereafter to be designated, so that all, irrespective of party, class or creed, may have an opportunity to contribute their mite of appreciation, in honor of their dead friend. Yours very respectfully,

E. F. SPENCER,
Mayor.

Mr. Hamilton moved to receive the message and carry out its recommendations. Carried.

Dr. French moved that the committee consist of five, one from each ward. Carried. Committee, Councilmen French, Hamilton, Day, Bullis and Sinsabaugh.

Dr. French moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft appropriate resolutions, to be read at the next meeting of Council. Carried. Committee, Councilmen French, McGarry and Santee.

On Dr. French's motion, the Mayor was requested to act with the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Hamilton moved that Council attend the funeral exercises in a body. Carried.

Adjourned at 7.50.

THE G. A. R.

The regular meeting of Stanton Post No. 55, G. A. R., was held at post headquarters last evening, the commander and several members of Frank Bartlett Post No. 6 being present. A joint committee, headed by Governor Stoneman, was appointed on the part of the two posts to confer with the Council as to the arrangements for the proper observance of the day of burial. The committee went at once to the Council, which was sitting as a board of equalization. The Council promptly tendered its willingness to co-operate with the Grand Army and courteously agreed to leave the direction of affairs in the hands of the veterans. The committee then returned to the post in waiting and reported. The joint committee already appointed by Commanders Wells and Bell was affirmed. Frank Bartlett Post, No. 6, will meet next Tuesday evening.

As will be seen by the dispatches, Saturday, August 8th, has been fixed as the date of the funeral.

THE BOARD OF TRADE AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A joint meeting of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange was held yesterday afternoon to discuss the action that should be taken to show proper marks of respect to the memory of General Grant. A committee of three, consisting of Col. General Mathews, J. H. Seymour and Major Bonebrake, was appointed to act in conjunction with the city and county authorities. A resolution was adopted requesting Governor Stoneman to make the day of the funeral a legal holiday, and furthermore that the merchants be requested to suspend all business on that day. The secretary was authorized to drape the windows of the Board of Trade and Produce Exchange in mourning. At a meeting of the Directors of the Los Angeles Manufacturing Association last evening, the resolutions adopted at the above joint meeting were concurred in.

MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS.

The colored citizens of Los Angeles met in Judge Brunson's court room last evening to take some appropriate action. Jacob Soares called the meeting to order and stated its object. Jacob Soares was chosen president of the meeting, James Marseilles vice president, Louis T. Jacobs secretary, Judson C. Taylor sergeant-at-arms. Mr. Soares spoke fittingly, urging the colored citizens to turn out for the procession, and it was unanimously voted to do so. A committee of eleven was appointed to confer with Major Bonebrake as to the necessary arrangements. They are as follows: J. H. Green, J. C. Taylor, J. W. Marseilles, Allen Smith, Samuel Jones, W. H. Harris, Harry Thuston, C. F. Carney, Samuel Phillips, Wm. Neal, Wm. Conner.

It was decided to turn out in full black, with the proper badge of mourning, the latter to be worn for thirty days. Messrs. Marseilles and Nowell, who fought under Grant, spoke tenderly of the recollection. Speeches were also made by others.

The following resolutions were presented by the committee, Messrs. Jacob Soares, J. H. Green, L. T. Jacobs, J. W. Marseilles, Thos. Thompson, and were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our invincible General, Ulysses S. Grant, the nation's most illustrious citizen, has passed peacefully away, surrounded by his family, and revered by the civilized world,

Resolved, That we, the colored citizens of Los Angeles, mourn the loss not only of the great General, our honored fellow-citizen, but, most of all, one who, from the first day of his public service, has shown himself to be a firm friend of the colored people of the United States.

Resolved, That we shall ever cherish the memory of General Grant as the liberator of our race, for his sword made possible what the great-hearted Lincoln planned and ordered.

Resolved, That the names Lincoln and Grant will forever be inseparably associated with the freedom of our race, and that we shall ever cherish and revere their tender memory while life shall last.

Resolved, That we shall take a sad pleasure in joining with other citizens of Los Angeles in paying the last earthly honors to our dead soldier.

Resolved, That we express deepest sympathy for the bereaved wife and children in their great loss. It is all we can do.

The draping of the city continues, and already includes a large proportion of the business houses of all descriptions. Besides those noted yesterday, the emblems of mourning are now hung upon the stores and offices of Niles, Pease & Co., Book & Gillmore, Humphreys & Biggin, Joseph Barnes, Mrs. Hammond, C. E. Day, O. T. Barker & Sons, Dr. Willis, W. F. Ball, Frank Shrier, Chas. H. McNally, C. C. Bonnell, B. Cahen, Phil. Hirschfeld, L. Harris & Co., H. Wolfstein, C. L. Sesand, Geo. Basserman, Capitol Mills, Southern California Insurance Company, De Turk's stable, M. Tomich & Co., Lewis Bros., C. W. Gilbern, and many others. The French Hospital flies the tricolor at half-mast.

A VALUABLE TABLE.

Showing the Height of Portions of the City Above the Sea.

Colonel Howland, of the Electric Light Company, has kindly furnished the TIMES with the following table, showing the location of each electric light mast in the city, the height of each place above the datum plane, or plane of reference of our city grades, and the height of each light above the level of the sea. The place of reference or starting point for our city grades is located at the corner of Sixth and Main streets, and is 285 feet above the

Farm and Range.

HORTICULTURE.

How Mr. Sinclair Grew Those Strawberries in the Bag.

"I am very careful about my planting; yes," said Mr. Sinclair, resuming the conversation when we next met. "When I take the vines up to transplant them, I try to keep a little ball of earth around the roots. If the soil is so loose that it crumbles off, I pop the plants into a bucket of water at once and don't expose the roots for a minute. It is the drying out of the roots that kills or stunts a plant. When putting out the plants I arrange the roots carfully in the hole in a sort of fan-shape, so that they are not doubled upon themselves; then draw the earth over them, pressing down with the tips of the fingers about the crown. A little basin is formed about the plant, which I fill with water at once. It is also necessary to shade the plant. This I accomplish easily by covering it with a scrap of paper—old newspapers or anything of the kind—and a couple of little stones or clods laid on the edges will keep it in place as long as required. Three or four days after planting the papers may be removed. If the sun is very hot, a week of shade might not be too much."

"Then the after care: That is the all-important point. If a man wants to have success with his berries next year he must take good care of the vines this year. Never let them droop for want of water. Never let the earth bake hard about them. Never let the vines get stunted in any manner. Keep them in a fresh vigorous state all the while. They may not grow much in the coldest part of winter, but they can be kept 'in good heart' as we say of a horse, and, when the sun begins to warm up in the spring they are ready to jump in and make a good growth at once. The strong vines are the ones that bear the finest berries and the best berries, and keep in bearing the longest.

"Do you know you city people have the best chance in the world to grow strawberries in your back yards? I say this because you have the water so handy in hydrants. If I were making a strawberry bed after my own heart, I would irrigate it entirely with a garden sprinkler and never attempt to run water along the rows. I would cover the earth two or three inches deep with a mulch of fine straw. In this way the berries would be well protected from the dirt, and the surface of the soil kept cool and moist. There would be little or no trouble from weeds and the soil, unless very heavy, would not pack. Then I could irrigate with the sprinkler as thoroughly as I might choose, and keep the vines up to the mark all the while. That is the boss way to grow strawberries, I tell you.

"Strawberry vines need water as often as once a week all through the bearing season. If this point is neglected they will surely suffer. In the latter part of summer and in the fall, when done bearing, they will get along very well on an irrigation every fortnight, but the regular weekly ration won't hurt. This is the time, as I said before, when you must stand by the vines for their good next year. A large share of the work in my strawberry patch is done when I pick the fruit. I never pass over a weed and leave it standing. I never pass over a runner that needs snipping off. The tendency of the vines to put out runners early in the season must be curbed; if not, they will throw all of their vitality into the new vines, and you get no more fruit. Since I pull the weeds, and snip the runners, a few at a time from day to day as I gather the berries, the work never seems to amount to anything, and the bed is always in first-class order. Timely work is the work that counts. Pluck off the runner before it is six inches long and you save all the vital forces of the vine for fruit-bearing.

"The way I manage my vines, they come out of the bearing season—after four or five crops have been picked successively—as fresh as when the season began. But I don't tramp on them, or kneel on them, or wallow on them in picking fruit; you may be sure of that. You'd better not do it either, if you want to save your vines.

"There is no system of strawberry growing like the 'hill system,' if you are working for large, fine berries—and that's the fruit for profit. I generally follow this plan: Cultivate the vines in hills the first year; let them multiply into rows the second year; let them mat into a bed the third year and do what they will; the fourth year, dig them out and plant anew. Of course I plant more or less new vines every year, so as to have a regular succession of beds—some young vines, some middle-aged vines, some old vines.

"There is a good deal of diversity of opinion about cultivating or spading the ground of a strawberry bed during the bearing season. If I can have it well mulched, I prefer to let it remain unstirred.

"Yes, I have tried the fancy tricks in strawberry culture, such as growing the vines through sugar-holes in the side of a barrel of dirt, and all that sort of thing. They don't amount to much.

"The way to grow good strawberries is to plant them in the ground and take lots of pains with them."

BERMUDA GRASS.

A New Use for Alkali Land—Colonel Mudge's Experiments.

Colonel Melvin Mudge, of Compton, has found out by experiment that land so badly impregnated with alkali that it produces nothing else in the vegetable kingdom, is capable of sustaining Bermuda grass. His discovery was made a year or so ago, in planting a row of this grass along a ranja levee. It took root readily and made a good stand on soil that Colonel Mudge had considered "leached out." Improving the ideas thus gained, he planted five acres of his place, badly alkalied, to the same grass. The planting was done six weeks ago, and already a fair proportion of the roots have started. Before planting, the ground was irrigated and the roots were put in without much ceremony, in rows four feet apart. Colonel Mudge says he simply walked along in the furrow, and as he dropped each root, stepped on it to press it into the soil. He proposes to plant twenty-five acres more of his place to the same grass, but thinks the next time he will cut it into small bits, scatter along the furrows and cover with a plow.

The Bermuda is one of the most tenacious grasses known. Once establish it in the ground and there is no likelihood or ever getting it entirely out. It propagates by runners above ground and runners under ground. The roots are jointed, and each joint is capable of producing a separate plant. The grass grows in a thick mat upon the surface and does not stand up sufficiently for mowing. For this reason it is suitable only for grazing. In many of the Southern States it ranks very high as a fodder. In Texas it is called "butter grass," owing to its supposed extra qualities in this respect. Bermuda grass has been established in many places in this county, but mostly for lawns. It will grow in very light soils and will worry through the summer on a minimum supply of water. Of course, the better the soil and the more moisture, the better it is for the grass. If Colonel Mudge's experiments demonstrate beyond a question that our alkali plains will produce a good stand of this grass, it is equivalent to adding several hundreds of thousands of dollars to the wealth of the country.

POULTRY.

White Plymouth Rocks—A New Breed.

Poultry Monthly.]

This new breed of fowls originated by Mr. O. P. Frost of Monmouth, Maine, is creating quite a furor in the world of poultry interests. Mr. Frost has been many years a successful breeder of Plymouth Rocks, and, in accordance with the experience of all breeders of them, he found that they sometimes threw chicks off color—some of them being pure white, but inheriting all the native characteristics of the Plymouth Rocks except color. Acting on the hint thus thrown out by nature, he began on the principle enunciated by Sir Herbert Spencer, of "the survival of the fittest," to select from his breeding pens the finest specimens of white pullets, and mated them with the best and largest white cockerel. He was quite astonished in watching the development of this experiment to find that the new progeny bred true to color, and in all other respects true to name, having single combs, yellow, featherless legs, and bright yellow skin. If any difference was observable aside from color in this new breed, it was that they developed more rapidly, were plumper and rounder in shape, and began laying sooner.

Double-Yolked Eggs.

There are still many poultry keepers who, having heard something about double-yolked eggs producing double chicks or chicks that are deformed or joined together in some peculiar way, will try the experiment and set a few of these double-yolked eggs, thinking that they may make something out of the chicks by selling them as curiosities. But such breeders are doomed to disappointment; for, at the end of the three weeks, the eggs will, very likely, not hatch at all; or, if they do, they may produce two separate and distinct chicks, which really are "twins," but neither of them will ever be as large or as healthy as they would if they came from separate eggs.

Sometimes a deformed chick will hatch out, but they generally do not live more than a day or two and the most of them die in the shell.

When incubation commences some monstrosity of a chick may begin to form in one of these double-yolked eggs, and may live until nearly hatching time and then die, being unable to break the shell.

THE GARDEN.

Petunias trained on stakes are more effective than trained in any other way. Three or four should be planted around a short stake to which they are tied as they grow taller, and when of sufficient size allowed to droop over all around.

No less than two million flowering plants are probably sold in New York every spring. These retail from 10 cents to $1 each, averaging perhaps 25 cents, and making a grand total of half a million dollars which the city and its suburbs devote annually to the embellishment of their gardens and windows. This does not, of course, include cut flowers.

The June Berry.

American Garden.]

While progress in the improvement of some of our native fruits has been rapid and surprising, it seems strange that other kinds have been entirely ignored. Among these is the June-berry, also known as Service-berry and Shadbush, a widely distributed shrub or small tree. It is found almost everywhere throughout the woods of the United States, and, bearing its pure white flowers in large terminal racemes, early in spring when trees are yet bare of leaves, it forms a most conspicuous as well as attractive object of the forests. The species varies exceedingly, so much so that its many forms have been divided into five distinct varieties: *Botryopium, oblongifolia, rotundifolia, alnifolia* and *oligocarpa*.

The fruit, which ripens in June, is berry-like, roundish, purplish when ripe, sweet or slightly sub-acid, and pleasant to the taste. With these good qualities to start upon, there seems to be no reason why the June-berry should not be as amenable to improvement as other members of the Rose family.

HORTICULTURAL.

It is stated that brimstone is better for bleaching fruit previous to drying than sulphur, which has hitherto been commended.

A Kansas man poured kerosene around the stems of several hundred apple-trees just coming into bearing in—to kill the insects and thieves. The Live Stock Indicator says "they are now deceased; that is, the trees. Loss, $1000."

A healthy date palm, which its owner, a dock laborer, had raised from a seed in a dingy little room in a tenement house, was awarded a first prize at a London flower show, much to the delight of its owner.

Orange groves throughout Florida are reported to be looking remarkably well this season, and also to be unusually heavily fruited.

HORSES.

The largest single shipment of Percheron horses that ever arrived in this country recently reached port from France on the steamer Denmark. It consisted of 47 stallions and 62 mares which had been bought by Edward Bicwett, manager of the Oregon Horse and Land Company. One three-year-old stallion weighed within a pound of a ton. They are to be taken to Baker county, Oregon, where the company has the largest horse ranch in America, if not in the world, branding this year about 11,000 animals. Most of the stallions will be turned out with other stock, to run at large on the Government lands.

Rearing Colts.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer gives his views on raising colts as follows:

"I have two Norman colts—one yearling and one three-year-old. When the latter was nine days old I made a halter for him, bedded a stall by his mother and tied him in it. He gave a long, steady pull, fell two or three times, got up and shook himself, and that was the end of it. He has never tried to break away since. I petted him, gave him a little bran and oats, and never permitted him to follow his mother when at work. In a few weeks he would go to his mother for his milk and then march back to his stall to be haltered. I fed him regularly as I did the other horses, and he soon began to paw and ask for food with the rest. I placed the feed sack on his back and let him stand and eat, until he grew accustomed to it. Next, I put on the harness, and by the time he was a year old he was not afraid of anything. I tied him to the work horses to go to and from water. When twenty months old I hitched him, with another horse, to the sled—good sleighing, no load; drove moderately, and he never scared. He was so thoroughly accustomed to the harness that there was no trouble whatever. I now work him on the near side with checks. He takes a square, straightforward pull, which I regard as one of the highest qualities in a work horse. I consider him a better worker and more reliable at three than when he has been in bad hands for ten years under the whip, half fed, half harnessed and poorly trained. Do not let a colt run till three or four years old, and then half kill him in breaking, and perhaps ruin him for life."

ODDS AND ENDS.

The fourth annual session of the American Forestry Congress will be held at Boston in the month of September next. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has offered to make the necessary local arrangements.

News of another strange and fatal malady, which has attacked the cattle in the vicinity of Tuscaloosa, Ala bama, is current. The animals that are afflicted appear to be mad and blind. A prominent physician of that section says the disease resembles meningitis.

A new malady has appeared among the cattle on a farm at Saybrook, near Bloomington, Illinois. A number of apparently healthy animals "have fallen dead in their tracks, as if from heart disease." The disease seems to be contagious, but its nature has not been determined.

Liquid manure has a wonderful effect upon garden plants, and may be used both in the vegetable and in the ornamental departments. The best time to employ it is just before a shower. For tender flowering plants it must be weak. A tablespoonful of guano, or a small handful of fowl droppings to a gallon of water, will make it strong enough. Soap suds may be used in the same way.

Horse radish is now cultivated on Long Island with as much care as asparagus or tomatoes. It is planted in rows like corn, and never fails to give a good crop every year. Horse radish, once planted, never runs out. The cultivated radish is far superior to the other. It is estimated that horse radish, properly cultivated, will yield 300 bushels to the acre. This, at $2 per bushel, would amount to $900.

The Seckel pear originated near Philadelphia before the Revolution. A noted sportsman known as "Dutch Jacob" used to bring home every fall some small but delicious pears, declining to tell anybody where he procured them. About that period the London Land Company, which owned some land below the city, made a sale, and "Dutch Jacob" purchased the lot upon which his pear tree stood. It afterwards became the property of Mr. Seckel, and as he permitted nurserymen to take grafts and buds from the tree, they gave the fruit his name.

QUERIES.

And Answers to Our Correspondents.

BLASTED QUINCES.

E. Truckett, University: I have several quince trees that blossom well, but, when the fruit gets about the size of pigeon-eggs, it all falls off. Is there anything I can do to prevent this?

Answer: It is quite usual for the first crop that sets upon quince trees to blast. Our correspondent does not state that his trees are young, but such is probably the case. Another year they may bear satisfactorily. It is a good plan to give quince trees a good irrigation shortly after the fruit sets, and one or two more during the season, stirring the ground thoroughly after each irrigation.

ENGLISH WALNUTS.

C. A. Lackey, Garrett, Ind.: Will you please give me your opinion as to what portion of the United States the English walnut can be grown in and produce the best; also, what kind of soil is necessary to its production. Many portions of Los Angeles county, and of other counties in Southern California, are adapted to the English walnut. The tree likes a loose, rich, alluvial soil, with water about twenty-five or thirty feet below the surface. Many groves are here in bearing, and it is not infrequently that $100 an acre is reported as the proceeds.

Among the Mountains.

The mountain region of which Quito is the center is described by a correspondent of the Chicago Inter-Ocean as follows:

Twenty volcanos and more than fifty mountain peaks over 10,000 feet high compose the sublime con. regation that illustrate the omnipotence of their Creator in the valley of Quito. Here all mountain chains of South America culminate in one dizzy procession, as if the Cordilleras had gath ered around the Inka capital an army of their grandest giants. One Sierra bends off to the East, holds in its lap the ancient city of Bogota, rolls off a thousand streams to form the Orinoco and terminates in the beautiful mountains of Caracas.

Another clings to the Pacific, whose incessant billows wash its feet, and, humbling itself when it crosses the isthmus, spreads and rises again in the Cordilleras of Mexico, and the Rocky Mountain chains, forming a backbone to both hemispheres, whose head lies on a pillow of snow in Alaska, and whose feet dip into the sea at the land of fire (Terre del Fuego). The third chain of Sierras follow a well-defined parallel until it droops and finally exhausts itself on the pampas of Patagonia.

Of the 30 volcanos surrounding the ancient city of Quito, the lowest is over 15,000 feet and the highest (Chimborazo) is nearly 22,000. Three are now active (Cotopaxi, Sangai, and Pichincha), twelve are dormant, and the rest are extinct. Twenty-two summits are covered with perpetual snow which, under the vertical rays of the equatorial sun, gleam as if they were carved in spotless marble; and at sunset seem like a splendid retinue of icebergs floating in a sea of tinted clouds.

Old "Chimbo," the king of the Andes, has forbidden man to study him. Three thousand feet of impassable snow, clinging to a cone of granite whose sides are too steep to be climbed even with scaling ladders, prevent the summit from being reached. There is a legend that Chimbo was once half a mile higher than now. On one of his sides stands a massive rock, perhaps the largest piece of granite in the world, which is called the Inca's Head. The Indian traditions say that this was once the crest of Chimborazo, and that it fell the day Atahuaipa, the last of the Incas, was strangled by Pizarro. Geological inquiry might ascertain the truth of this tradition, but the summit of the peak can be studied only through the telescope. The bravest climber has only reached an altitude of 19,500 feet. The mountain is said by experienced travelers to be the grandest in the world.

Although the Himalayan peaks are higher, they do not rise so abruptly, nor do they stand so near the sea. Chimborazo's head is eternally white, as his feet are eternally green, and the latter lie under the palm trees in the tangled jungles of Guayaquil.

Cotopaxi, the king of volcanoes, higher than Vesuvius piled upon Mont Blanc, like Chumborazo, forbids ascent. No man ever looked into the crater, 3000 feet above the snow line, and none ever will. Cotopaxi is slumbering now. Only a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night give evidence of its activity, but when the monster gets restless his movements can be felt along the whole Andean chain, and his voice can be heard 600 miles.

Winning Ministers.

From the New York World.]

The London Telegraph pays the farewell and touching tribute to ex-Minister Lowell in the simple eulogy: "He won all our hearts." But when General Schenck left the same post he had won all their hearts, clubs, diamonds and spades, with the accompanying chips.

The cattlemen of Pinal county, A. T., held a meeting at Florence on the 7th inst., and organized a stock association.

OUR PUZZLE CORNER.

[Readers are invited to aid in making our Puzzle Department interesting by the contribution of good original charades, enigmas, rebuses, etc. Communications for this department should be addressed to W. H. Eastman, East Sumner, Me.]

1.—Diamond.

A letter comes first, and you'll please bear
in mind,
That it stands near the head of the rest of
its kind.

2.

And now just below, in its order will come
A word that reminds us of sorrow and
gloom.

3.

A channel is this, an example displayed
Where good Mother Nature called Art to
her aid.

4.

This one I am sure you can guess if you
wish;
'Tis no more nor less than a three-letter
fish.

5.

The last and the least forms a part of a
louse;
You also may see it attached to a house.

Bernie B.

2.—Enigma.

Composed of 16 letters.
My 1, 10, 7, 3, 13 is the edge.
My 4, 11, 6 is a kind of preserves.
My 9, 15, 8 is part of a fish.
My 16, 7, 12, 2 is a number.
My 9, 5, 10, 6 is a tract of land in the country.
My 14, 11, 10, 13 is a bird.
The whole was a noted printer.

Lucy.

3.—Word Divisions.

1. Divide harmony, and have to read, and a rope.
2. Divide to search, and have fled, and a garment.
3. Divide alongside, and have to exist, and a margin. Thoytie.

4.—Pruned Trees.

1. Remove one letter from a tree, and have a girl's nickname.
2. Remove one letter from a tree, and leave something used for fastening.
3. Remove one letter from a tree, and leave two letters used to show that whatever they are on is all right.
4. Remove one letter from a tree, and leave an exclamation.
5. Remove one letter from a tree, and leave an animal.

Little May.

5.—Charade.

My first is a kind of grease;
We buy my next at the store;
The whole, so smooth and cold,
We put down on the floor.

J. O. H. N.

6.—Enigma.

Composed of 10 letters.
My 7, 5, 6, 10 is a song.
My 1, 8, 3, 10 is to approach.
My 7, 2, 9 is a boy's nickname.
My 9, 4 is a personal pronoun.
The whole is an invitation in the Bible. Ethyl.

7.—Word Square.

1. A place of abode.
2. Spoken.
3. A trifle.
4. A girl's name.

Little May.

8. Decapitations.

1. Behead the name of a substance used for a great variety of purposes, both of use and of ornament (I think you can hardly fail to see through it), and a little girl will be left.

2. Behead a contrivance often used in connection with the article first behead, and leave that of which it might be made, or (by using it in the plural) that to which it may be reduced.

Eyr Ee Es.

Answers to Puzzles of Last Week.

1.—Speculate.
2.—The Multiplication Table.
3.—

R
TEN
REVEL
NET
L

4.—1, Polo, pool. 2, Bread, bared. 3, Plaster, pallet. 4, Routed, deluge. 5, Scrip, crisp. 6, Toiler, loiter. 7, Bade, bead.

5.—1, Chaffinch. 2, Kingfisher. 3, Paroquet. 4, Macaw. 5, Lapwing. 6, Gadwall. 7, Megapode. 8, Nightingale. 9, Partridge.

6.—

H ig H
O hi O
R u L
A da M
C on E
E el S

An Appropriate Wedding-Cake.

Boston Courier.]

"I'm going to get married," said he, as he placed a hand upon the counter as large as a Dutch cheese, "and I want a wedding-cake." "It is customary," said the pretty girl, "nowadays to have the materials of the cake harmonize with the calling of the bridegroom. For a musician now we have an oat cake; for a man who has no calling and lives upon his friends, a sponge cake; for a newspaper paragrapher, spice cake, and so on. What is your calling please?" "I am a pugilist." "Then you want a pound cake."

Civil Service.

Washington Hatchet.]

Civil service examining rooms;

Examiner (looking over John Smith's papers)—This man has made a bad botch of this mathematical question.

Principal Examiner—What is the question?

Examiner (reading)—If I owe William Jones $65, and promise to pay him $5 per month, how much will I owe him at the end of a year?

Prin. Ex.—Well, what did he answer?

Ex.—He has it $65.

Prin. Ex.—That man is a natural-born government clerk; already has their traits. Mark him 100.

Written for the Mirror.]

To-day.

Stay, blissful day. O, tarry, tarry long,
Haste not so soon to fly;
Enchain the golden moments in their course,
Bid them drag slowly by

Linger, O, lingering long, leave me not yet,
To pass beyond recall;
O, happy day, never dawned so glad before,
More beauteous than all.

Ne'er shone the sun so bright, naught looked so fair
As on this day;
So full of gladness, with no cloud
Overshadowing the way.

Then hasten never while the brightness is unclouded,
And care has flown away;
Perchance to-morrow may bring less completeness,
Then stay, O, stay!

Etta Willard.

ROYAL
Royal Grape Cream of Tartar
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

A SINGULAR BOOK.

Scintillating with Sarcasm and Brilliant with Truth.

New York Cor American Rural Home.]

Chap. I. "Has Malaria;" goes to Florida.
Chap. II. "Overworked;" goes to Europe.
Chap. III. "Has Rheumatism;" goes to Ems.
Chap. IV. Has a row with his Doctor!

The above chapters, Mr. Editor, I find in a book recently published by an ANONYMOUS author. I have read a deal of sarcasm in my day but I never read anything equal to the sarcasm herein contained. I suspect the experience portrayed is a personal one; in short, the author intimates as much on page 31. Let me give you a synopsis:

"Malaria" as it states, is the cloak with which superficial physicians cover up a multitude of ill feelings which they do not understand, and do not much care to investigate. It is also a cover for such diseases as they cannot cure. When they advise their patient to travel or that he has overworked and needs rest and is probably suffering from malaria, it is a confession of ignorance or of inability. The patient goes abroad. The change is a tonic and for a time he feels better. Comes home. Fickle appetite, frequent headaches, severe colds, cramps, sleeplessness, irritability, tired feelings and general unfitness for business are succeeded in due time by alarming attacks of rheumatism which flits about his body regardless of all human feelings.

It is muscular—in his back. Articular—in his joints. Inflammatory, my! how he fears it will fly to his heart! Now off he goes to the springs. The doctor sends him there, of course, to get well; at the same time he does not really want him to die on his hands!

That would hurt his business!

Better for a few days. Returns. After a while neuralgia transfixes him. He bloats; cannot breathe; has pneumonia; cannot walk; cannot sleep on his left side; is fretful; very nervous and irritable; is pale and flabby; has frequent chills and fevers; is moaning about him seems to go wrong; becomes suspicious; musters up strength and demands to know what is killing him!

"Great heaven!" he cries, "why have you kept me so long in ignorance?"

"Because," said the doctor, "I read your fate five years ago; I thought best to keep you comfortable and ignorant of the facts."

He dismisses his doctor, but too late! His fortune has all gone to fees.

But him, what becomes of him?

The other day a well-known Wall street banker said to me: "It is really astonishing how general Bright's disease is becoming. Two of my personal friends are now dying of it. But it is not incurable, I am certain, for my nephew was recently cured when his physicians said recovery was impossible. The case seems to me to be a wonderful one." This gentleman formerly represented his government in a foreign country. He knows, appreciates and declares the value of that preparation, because his nephew, who is a son of Danish Vice-Consul Schmidt, was pronounced incurable with this remedy, Warner's safe cure, was begun.

"Yes," said his father, "I was very skeptical, but since taking that remedy the boy is well."

I regret to note that ex-President Arthur is said to be a victim of this terrible disease. He ought to live, but the probabilities are that since authorized remedies cannot reach him, his physicians will not advise him to save his life, as so many thousands have done, by the use of Warner's safe cure, which Gen. Christianson, at Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s, told me he regarded "as a wonderful remedy."

Well, I suspect the hero of the book cured himself by the same means. The internal evidence points very strongly to this conclusion.

I cannot close my notice of this book better than by quoting his advice to his readers:

"If, my friend, you have such an experience as I have portrayed, do not put your trust in physicians to the exclusion of other remedial agencies. They have no monopoly over disease, and I personally know that many of them are so very 'conscientious' that they would far prefer that their patients should go to Heaven direct from their powerless hands than that they should be saved to earth by the use of any 'unauthorized' means."

And that the author's condemnation is too true, how many thousands duped, and yet needed, as he was, can personally testify?

RED STAR
TRADE MARK.
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poisons.
A PROMPT, SAFE, SURE CURE
For Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Influenza, Asthma, Hoarseness, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Quinsy, Pain in Chest, and other Affections of the Throat and Lungs.
Price 50 Cents a Bottle. At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

For Sale!
DECIDED BARGAINS.
$1100—Beautiful lot on Pearl street, between Eighth and Ninth. Best bargain in this part of the city.
$250 to $475—A few splendid lots in George Orchard tract, 60x135, all in bearing fruit trees.
$4500—Ninety acres of splendid land for alfalfa or corn. Best of stock land, only nine miles from city. This is a great bargain; really worth $70 per acre.
$1800—New cottage of four rooms, bath and closets, hard finished; two lots; sliding doors; excellent neighborhood; lot set to orange trees, grapevines, black berries, etc.; very neat and cheap.
$1550—Ten acres at Compton; very best land; two houses, barn for six horses, open shed for two wagons, artesian well, etc.; two acres bearing apple orchard; best land in California for alfalfa and truly a bargain.
$500—Five acres on Jefferson street; 250 orange trees, some coming bearing, 100 apricot, 100 apples, twenty pears, few nectarines, plums, pomegranates, Japanese persimmons; 300 grape vines of good varieties. Plenty water for frost. Plenty water for irrigation. House of six rooms; well, windmill and tank; barn, corrals, etc. Very desirable place.
$1650—Cottage of five rooms, pantry, etc.; lot 60x180; street cars pass the door; stable; fruit trees and flowers; good well, wind-mill and tank; good location; certainly a bargain.
$10,000—Two-story double tenement house on Fort st., fine location; 14 rooms, 2 baths, 2 china closets; 2 pantries; all in complete order.
$45 per acre—160 acres 8 miles from the city; all first-class land; fine well of water; splendid crop a grain this year.
$11,000—Highly improved place on Olive st.; ten rooms and all modern improvements; near mansion-car view in the State; barn, etc.
$300 to $500 lots, 50x150, in Garey tract.
$200 to $500 lots, 50x150, in Miller tract.
Desirable property in all parts of the city and country. Property to exchange, money to loan, houses to rent, rents collected, etc.
LAMB & GRIFFIN.
Jan15 tf 19 W First st., Widney Block.

W. C. T. U. CAFE.
ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED for doing all the cooking required at the Cafe, 28 S. M. (3 st. Breakfast served from 6 to 10; lunch from 11:30 to 2:30; supper from 5 to 7:30; coffee, with light lunch and ice cream, at all hours until 9 o'clock p. m. On Sunday, breakfast from 7 to 10:30; lunch from 12 to 2:30; supper from 5 to 7. Bills can be sent to the Superintendent, Mrs. CHUBBUCK. They will be settled each Saturday, between 11 and 3 o'clock. jan20 1m wlt

James Montgomery,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER AND Jeweler, 25 South Spring street (in Niles Pease & co's new store). Special attention paid to fine watch repairing, in all its branches. All work intrusted to my care will be done promptly, carefully, and with the best quality of materials. No better work can be done anywhere, charges always moderate; ordinary watches cleaned for $1.50; all watch work warranted for one year; jewelry of every description made to order in the newest designs and neatly repaired. apr4 dkwtf

Lots for Sale.
CHOICE LONG BEACH LOTS FOR SALE in all parts of the settlement. Five polygons and one block for sale. Inquire of G. W. ELWOOD, Agent of the "Long Beach Resort Association," Long Beach, Los Angeles county, Cal. apr3 dkw

ROYAL
ROYAL GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall st., N. Y.

Professional.

EDWIN BAXTER, Attorney at Law. Practices in all Courts. Particular attention given to land titles. Commissioner for Michigan and Illinois. No. 60 Temple Block. nov5-tf

WILL D. GOULD, Attorney at Law. Will practice in all the Courts, and attend to Collections. Nos. 32 and 33 Temple Block.

P. W. DOONER Attorney, No. 16 and 18, Downey Block.

W. H. Masser, M. D. D. D. S., D. R. Wilder, D. D. S.

MASSER & WILDER, DENTISTS, PARLOR 13 Nadeau block, execute all branches of Dentistry; also do away with the extraction of teeth, restore all firm, decayed and broken roots to their original usefulness and beauty, and insert Teeth without a Plate. Fine filling a specialty. Vitalized air or nitrous oxide gas administered. oct26

A. P. Davis, M. D.,
OCULIST AND AURIST—Treats Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose specialty. Nadeau Block, corner Spring and First streets, Rooms 89, 90 and 91, fourth floor (take the elevator), Los Angeles, Cal. Hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. jan13 tf

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TEETH EXTRACTIONS MADE ABSOLUTELY painless by vitalized air, fifty cents. Silver fillings, $1; gold, $2. 24 South Spring street. BEST SETS OF TEETH, $8. mr10 tf d&w

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PAINLESS EXTRACTION BY VITALIZED air. Fillings, regulating and plate work warranted perfect and at Eastern prices. ROOM 2, OVER POSTOFFICE. 413 d&w

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DRS. BEACH & FERNANDEZ,
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Dr. J. S. Owens.
HOMŒOPATHIST AND SURGEON. MAKES a specialty of diseases of women. Also all forms of chronic diseases. Office hours 10 a. m. to 12 m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p. m. Office in Postoffice block, rooms 6 and 7. Calls answered at office at all hours. mar24-dkw-tf

A. F. Darling, M. D.,
OCULIST AND AURIST. OFFICE HOURS, 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office, 120 N. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal. oct1 d&w tf

MONTE VISTA!
A New Colony Enterprise.
The Finest Tract Left at the Foothills.
Best Climate in the County.
At the Gateway to One of the Grandest Canyons in the Mountains. Soil the Very Best for all Classes of Citrus and Deciduous Fruits.
More reliable and abundant supply of living water per acre supplied in iron pipes on the land than any tract in the county.
Only sixteen miles northwest of Los Angeles and four from the Southern Pacific Railroad.
Lands will be sold to suit the times and purchasers at from $10 to $100 per acre, including water piped to the land. This new settlement has been named
Monte Vista,
is applicable to the superb mountain view and the far-stretching vista over the plains of San Fernando valley that is found here. This is one of the finest tracts for all purposes that has ever been put on the market, and persons looking for choice lands should see it for themselves. Now is the time to secure it for the benefit of first or cost and the advantage of low-priced yearly payments.
A RACE LINE will convey parties wishing to buy to view the tract every Thursday, by making arrangements the previous day.
A FOLDER, giving more full description of the locality and all particulars, may be had on applicat on in person or by letter, with stamp, to the undersigned.
SHERMAN PAGE,
One of the owners, who resides on the tract.
WASHBURN, GAY & McKEE,
Real Estate Dealers,
19 W. First St., Los Angeles, Cal. jan18 wlf

BANNING
COLONY.
LOCATION:
Banning, San Bernardino County California, on
Line of Southern Pacific Railroad, 80 miles directly East of Los Angeles Railroad running directly through center of tract.
ALTITUDE:
2500 feet above sea level.
WATER:
Absolutely pure, clear and soft, and abundance of it.
ATMOSPHERE:
As near perfect as can be found on the globe.
SOIL.
Rich, deep and adapted to the production of the peach, apricot, pear, apple, nectarine, plum, prune, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, gooseberry, cherry, and the entire grape family, both raisin and wine.
Depot, express and postoffice, store, meat market, good school, fine Union church and the best country hotel on the Pacific coast.
The above are some of the many advantages this colony possesses, and the conditions are all reliable business men, and now other land in this colony for sale to actual settlers, and to those who come to California seeking homes, as well as to those already in the State. We say come and examine land and water, and we will guarantee satisfaction. Stop at the Bryant House and ask for the manager of the Banning Land Company. For terms, etc., address,
G. W. ELKINS,
G. W. BRYANT,
Riverside, Cal.
Or,
JACOB KLINE,
T. E. HOPPER,
Carson City, Nev.
da27 dkwlm

Southern Pacific Company.
Time Schedule.
MONDAY, JULY 13, 1885.
Trains leave and are due to arrive at Los Angeles AS FOLLOWS:

LEAVE FOR	DESTINATION.	ARRIVE FROM
2:05 p.m.	Colton	12:30p.m
9:30 p.m.	Colton	*10:50 a.m
12:05 p.m.	Colton	*9:15 a.m
2:05 p.m.	Deming and El Paso	10:30p.m
2:05 p.m.	East	Eastern
4:00 p.m.	El Paso and East	12:30p.m
12:05 p.m.	San Francisco	Express
9:30 a.m.	Orfacramento	Express
9:30 a.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	1:05p.m
2:30 p.m.	Santa Ana and Anaheim	8:30a.m
9:30 a.m.	Santa Monica	9:05 a.m
*5:10 p.m.	Santa Monica	*4:30p.m
10:00 a.m.	Santa Monica	12:30p.m
10:00 a.m.	Wilmington	1:30p.m
4:00 p.m.	Wilmington	5:30p.m
10:00 a.m.	San Pedro	5:30p.m
4:00 p.m.	San Pedro	9:05 a.m

*Sundays excepted. †Sundays only.
T. H. GOODMAN,
Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.
A. N. TOWNE, General Manager.
R. R. HEWITT, Ass't Sup't, Los Angeles

THE KNIFE MUST GO.
DISEASES OF THE RECTUM
Female and Chronic Diseases a Specialty.
Rectal Ulcers, Hemorrhoids or Piles Fissure, Fistula in Ano, Pruritus or so-called Itching Piles, Polypus Recti Successfully Treated by Dr. A. W. Brinkerhoff's System of Rectal Treatment.
A SURE AND PAINLESS SYSTEM FOR the cure of Hemorrhoids without cutting, dieting, burning, taking medicine or detention from business. No anæsthetics used. Over 50,000 operations for piles and not one death. The knife, ligature, ecraseur, hot iron and the usual carbolic treatment are the weapons in use to-day for the treatment of Piles.
We can treat you without using any of these barbarities and guarantee a cure in every case.
Thousands die annually from what is called Bright's disease, kidney trouble, bladder diseases, etc., while the cause is unknown, hidden, never thoroughly investigated. The doctor and sufferer investigate the cause of the same both, affected kidneys, vaginal, womb, urinary, bowel, rectal disease, liver and blood troubles; rheumatism, becomes humbled and subdued, nervousness, sleeplessness, debility, tendency to malaria, and they will find RECTAL ULCERATION the hidden monster—the foe to human health and happiness.
The existence of Rectal Ulcers is an effect in the cause, and requires from three to five days' treatment, and without pain or danger to the patient, to heal and restore the rectum and its sphincter muscle intelligently examined, and without pain or danger to the patient, to heal and restore the rectum and its sphincter muscle intelligently examined, and without pain or danger to the patient, by Dr. A. W. BRINKERHOFF, of Upper Sandusky, Ohio, has supplied with the key to the successful treatment of this malady, and has established the fact, after examining thousands of cases, that the excellent remedy for with all the various complaints found in connection with the same, is that Rectal Ulceration existed in every case. With our system of treatment we cure the ulceration, and the other troubles disappear, and the usual symptoms and misery disappear.
Come and investigate. Our practice is not experimental, our labor not gross work. We know what we see. Charges reasonable.
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Call or write for